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OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

THE

THE YEAR 1887.



WASHINGTON:  
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1887.



# TOPICS DISCUSSED IN REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	Page.
Decrease in estimates of appropriations .....	III
Allotments of land in severalty .....	IV
The "five civilized tribes" .....	X
Education .....	XIV
English language in Indian schools .....	XX
Surveys of Indian reservations .....	XXV
Leases of Indian lands for grazing purposes .....	XXVI
Trespassers and timber depredations on Indian lands .....	XXVI
Agriculture .....	XXVI
Northwest Indian Commission .....	XXVII
Umatilla Commission .....	XXXII
Jurisdiction of crimes committed by Indians .....	XXXIII
Courts of Indian offenses .....	XXXIV
Peace and order among Indian tribes .....	XXXIV
Clerical force of the Indian Bureau .....	XXXV
Indian police .....	XXXVI
Census .....	XXXVII
Railroads .....	XXXVIII
Cash payments to Indians .....	XLIV
Legalizing records of Indian Office .....	XLVI
Logging by Indians .....	XLVII
Depredation claims .....	XLVIII
Consolidation of agencies .....	XLIX
Sanitary matters .....	L
Mission Indians in California .....	LI
Round Valley reservation in California .....	LII
Devil's Lake reservation in Dakota .....	LIII
Seminole Indians in Florida .....	LIII
United States Court in Indian Territory .....	LIV
Surplus lands in Indian Territory .....	LVI
Attempted settlements in Indian Territory .....	LVIII
Intruders and disputed citizenship in the Indian Territory .....	LVIII
Freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation .....	LIX
Title of Pawnees to part of their reserve in Indian Territory .....	LXIV
Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox formerly in Kansas .....	LXIV
Black Bob Shawnee lands in Kansas .....	LXV
Sale of Iowa and Sac and Fox reserves in Kansas and Nebraska .....	LXVI
White Earth reservation in Minnesota .....	LXVI
Reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi .....	LXVII
Northern Cheyennes in Montana .....	LXVII
Winnebago reservation in Nebraska .....	LXVIII
Navajo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona .....	LXVIII
San Juan river country, New Mexico .....	LXXI
Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico .....	LXXII
Pueblo Indians of New Mexico .....	LXXIV
Seneca reservations in New York .....	LXXV
Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina .....	LXXVI
Boundaries of Klamath reservation in Oregon .....	LXXVIII
Alleged Ute outbreak .....	VXXVIII
Fisheries on the Columbia river, Washington Territory .....	LXXXII

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1887

## CONTENTS.

U. S. Docs.

Rel.

	Page.
Report of Commissioner .....	III

## PAPERS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS:

## Arizona:

Colorado River, George W. Busey .....	1
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Elmer A. Howard .....	4

## California:

Hoopa Valley, Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A .....	7
Mission, John S. Ward .....	9
Round Valley, C. H. Yates .....	12
Tule River, C. G. Belknap .....	13

## Colorado:

Southern Ute, Chn. F. Stollsteimer .....	14
--	----

## Dakota:

Cheyenne River, Charles E. McChesney .....	16
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, W. W. Anderson .....	20
Elaine Goodale, teacher .....	26
Devil's Lake, John W. Cramsie .....	26
Fort Berthold, Abram J. Gifford .....	36
Pine Ridge, H. D. Gallagher .....	40
Rosebud, L. F. Spencer .....	43
Sisseton, I. Greene .....	45
Standing Rock, James McLaughlin .....	48
Yankton, J. F. Kinney .....	53
Perry Selden, superintendent school .....	65
Jane H. Johnston, principal St. Paul's school .....	66
John P. Williamson, missionary .....	66
Joseph W. Cook, missionary .....	67

## Idaho:

Fort Hall, P. Gallagher .....	67
Lemhi, J. M. Needham .....	70
Nez Percé, George W. Norris .....	70

## Indian Territory:

Cheyenne and Arapaho, G. D. Williams .....	73
H. R. Voth, missionary .....	79
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, J. Lee Hall .....	80
Osage, Capt. Carroll H. Potter, U. S. A .....	84
A. J. Standing .....	85
J. C. Keenan, in charge at Kaw subagency .....	86
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, E. C. Osborne .....	87
A. P. Hutchison, superintendent Otoe school .....	90

# CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.	
Indian Territory—Continued.	
Quapaw, J. V. Summers .....	90
E. K. Dawes, superintendent school .....	93
Harwood Hall, superintendent school .....	94
Sac and Fox, Moses Neal .....	94
Union, Robert L. Owen .....	98
Kansas:	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, C. H. Grover .....	120
Michigan:	
Mackinac, Mark W. Stevens .....	124
Minnesota:	
White Earth, T. J. Sheehan .....	126
Montana:	
Blackfeet, M. D. Baldwin .....	130
Crow, Henry E. Williamson .....	133
H. M. Beadle, superintendent school .....	136
Flathead, Peter Ronan .....	137
Fort Belknap, Edwin C. Fields .....	141
Fort Peck, D. O. Cowen .....	143
Tongue River, R. L. Upshaw .....	147
Nebraska :	
Omaha and Winnebago, Jesse F. Warner .....	150
Santee, Charles Hill .....	154
John E. Smith, teacher Ponca school .....	160
W. McKay Dougan, physician .....	161
A. L. Riggs, superintendent normal school .....	161
Nevada:	
Nevada, W. D. C. Gibson .....	162
Western Shoshone, John B. Scott .....	165
New Mexico:	
Mescalero, Fletcher J. Cowart .....	166
Navajo, S. S. Patterson .....	171
Moquis Pueblo, S. S. Patterson .....	177
Pueblo, M. C. Williams .....	179
New York:	
New York, T. W. Jackson .....	180
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, Robert L. Leatherwood .....	182
Oregon:	
Grande Ronde, J. B. McClane .....	184
Klamath, Joseph Emery .....	185
Siletz, J. B. Lane .....	188
Umatilla, B. Coffey .....	191
Warm Springs, Jason Wheeler .....	194
Utah:	
Uintah and Ouray, T. A. Byrnes .....	199
Washington:	
Colville, Rickard D. Gwydir .....	204
Neah Bay, W. L. Powell .....	209
Nisqually and S'Kokomish, Edwin Eells .....	215
Quinalt, Charles Willoughby .....	211



# CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.	
Washington—Continued.	
Tulalip, W. H. Talbott .....	217
J. Simon, superintendent .....	218
J. B. Boulet, missionary .....	219
Yakama, Thomas Priestly .....	220
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, Thomas Jennings .....	225
La Pointe, J. T. Gregory .....	228
Wyoming:	
Shoshone, Thomas M. Jones .....	231
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS:	
Sitka, Alaska, William A. Kelly .....	234
Keams Cañon, Ariz., James Gallaher .....	235
Yuma, Ariz., Mary O'Neil .....	418
Fort Stevenson, Dak., George W. Scott .....	235
Chilocco, Ind. T., W. R. Branham, jr .....	414
Lawrence, Kans., (Haskell Institute) C. Robinson .....	238
Genoa, Nebr., Horace R. Chase .....	243
Albuquerque, N. Mex., P. F. Burke .....	248
Salem, Oregon, John Lee .....	252
Carlisle, Pa., Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army .....	256
Hampton, Va., S. C. Armstrong .....	261
Indian legislation by the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress .....	272
Tabular report of the condition of trust funds .....	287
Statement of receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands since November 1, 1886 .....	292
Tabular statement showing present liabilities of United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations .....	293
Executive orders relating to Indian reservations .....	299
Schedule giving areas of Indian reservations and authority for their establish- ment .....	302
Tables giving statistics relating to Indian schools .....	313-347
Table giving statistics as to population of Indian tribes, intelligence, and wearing of citizens' dress, also religious, vital, and criminal statistics .....	348-365
Table of statistics as to lands cultivated and allotted, industry, subsistence, and buildings .....	366-379
Table of statistics as to crops raised, stock owned, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor .....	380-393
Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians .....	396-409
Addresses of members of Board of Indian Commissioners .....	410
List of agencies formerly assigned to religious societies .....	410
Addresses of special Indian agents .....	410
Addresses of Indian agents and superintendents of schools .....	411
Report of Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions .....	418
Index .....	420
Map .....	440



# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, September 21, 1887.*

SIR: My third annual report, which is hereby submitted, gives substantial evidence of continued progress on the part of the Indians toward civilization. This is gratifying to every American patriot and to the humanitarian of any clime or country. The progress shows itself all along the line, in increased knowledge and experience as to the arts of agriculture, in enlarged facilities for stock-growing, in better buildings and better home appointments, and in the adoption of the dress and customs of the white man. Even higher evidence of progress is given in the largely increased attendance of pupils at school, which has been greater during the past year than during any preceding year, and in the still more gratifying fact, admitted by all intelligent and close observers of Indians, that the parents desire that their children shall avail themselves of the generous opportunities for education afforded by the Government, and by kind-hearted Christian missionaries who unselfishly devote time, labor, and money to the education of Indian youth. These evidences of improvement will be treated in their proper order in the progress of this report.

#### ESTIMATES.

The following table shows that the estimates of appropriations required for the Indian service have been made on a descending scale for the last three years:

	Amount of estimate.	Decrease from preced- ing year.
Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1886.....	\$7,328,049.64	
June 30, 1887.....	6,051,259.84	\$1,276,789.80
June 30, 1888.....	5,608,873.64	442,386.20
June 30, 1889.....	5,488,897.66	119,975.98



This total decrease of nearly \$120,000 in the estimate for the fiscal year 1889 is made in the face of a very considerable increase in some of its items; such increase, amounting to nearly \$200,000, being found mainly in the items of support of schools, surveys and allotments, additional farmers, and transportation of goods and supplies. The necessity for increasing the transportation item is the immediate result of the interstate commerce law. It is gratifying to know that the cost of the Indian service is diminishing, notwithstanding the fact that a much larger number of children are being cared for in schools than ever before, and that the expenses incident to the execution of the allotment act are necessarily heavy.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The general allotment act, the plan of which was first suggested in the annual report of this office for 1878, became a law on the 8th of February last. I have deemed it a matter of public interest and convenient reference to submit in this report not only the full text of the act, which will be found on page 274, but also an abstract of its provisions, which are as follows :

The President may, in his discretion, have any Indian reservation or any part thereof surveyed or resurveyed, and the lands of such reservation allotted in severalty to any Indian located thereon.

The size of the allotments shall be: to each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen and each orphan under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each other single person born prior to the date of the Presidential order directing an allotment of lands upon the reserve, one-sixteenth of a section.

If the reserve is too small to allow the giving of allotments as above, the size of allotments shall be reduced pro rata. If any treaty or act has provided for larger allotments on any reservation, the provisions of such treaty or act shall be observed. If the lands allotted are valuable only for grazing, the size of the allotments shall be doubled. If irrigation is necessary, the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe rules for a just distribution among the Indians of the water supply.

Selections of allotments shall be made by Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, but agents shall select for orphans. The lands selected shall embrace the improvements made thereon by the respective Indians.

If on one legal subdivision of land two or more Indians have made improvements the tract may be divided between them and a further assignment of lands be made to them to complete the amount to which each is entitled.

If within four years after the President shall have directed allotments on a reservation any Indian belonging thereto shall have failed

to make his selection, the agent, or if there is none a special agent, may make the selection for such Indian, and the tract so selected shall be allotted to him.

Allotments shall be made by the agents in charge of the respective reservations, and also by special agents appointed by the President for the purpose, according to rules which the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the allotments shall be certified by the agents in duplicate, one copy for the Indian and one for the Land Office files.

Any Indian not residing on a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, may settle upon unappropriated Government land and have the same allotted and patented to him and his children, in quantity and manner above set forth, and entry fees therefor shall be paid by the United States.

When the Secretary of the Interior shall have approved the allotments made, then patents for such lands, recorded in the General Land Office, shall be issued to the respective allottees, declaring that the United States will hold said lands in trust for their sole use and benefit for twenty-five years, and at the end of that time will convey them, without charge, to said allottees or their heirs, in fee and free of all incumbrance; the President, however, may in his discretion extend the period beyond twenty-five years.

After patents have been delivered the laws of descent and partition of the State or Territory in which the lands are located shall apply to said lands; the laws of Kansas applying to lands allotted in the Indian Territory.

After lands have been allotted to all Indians of a tribe (or sooner if the President thinks best), the Secretary of the Interior may negotiate with that tribe for the sale of any of their unallotted lands, such negotiations to be subject to ratification by Congress.

In case lands are thus sold, the purchase money to be paid therefor by the United States shall be held in the United States Treasury in trust for that tribe, at 3 per cent. interest, which interest shall be subject to appropriation by Congress for the civilization of said tribe.

Any religious society or other organization now occupying, for religious or educational work among Indians, any lands to which this act applies, may be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior in the occupation of such lands, in quantity not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, on such terms as he shall deem just, and so long as the organization occupies the land for the above-named purposes; but this does not alter any right heretofore granted by law to any such organization.

All lands adapted to agriculture released to the United States by Indian tribes shall be disposed of only to bona fide settlers, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres (subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education), and no patents shall issue to any such settler or his heirs for such lands until after five years' continuous occupancy thereof as a homestead, and any conveyance of or lien on said land prior to the issuance of patent thereto shall be null and void.



After receiving his patent every allottee shall have the benefit of and be subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State or Territory in which he may reside; and no Territory shall deny any Indian equal protection of law; and every Indian born in the United States who has received an allotment under this or any other law or treaty, or who has taken up his residence separate from a tribe and adopted the habits of civilized life, is declared a citizen of the United States, but citizenship shall not impair any rights he may have in tribal property.

The provisions of this act shall not extend to the Five Civilized tribes, nor the Osages, Miamis, Peorias, and Sac and Fox in the Indian Territory, nor to the Senecas in New York, nor to the strip in Nebraska added by Executive order to the Sioux reserve.

For necessary surveys or resurveys of reservations \$100,000 is appropriated, to be repaid to the United States Treasury from proceeds of sales of such lands as may be acquired from Indians under the provisions of this act.

The power of Congress to grant right of way to railroads, other highways, or telegraph lines through Indian reservations is not impaired by this act.

At the threshold of this work, outlined above, is manifest the importance of selecting practical and competent special agents to go among the Indians and settle them peacefully and satisfactorily on their respective holdings. Many difficulties will necessarily arise on various reservations which will call for unwearying patience, close investigation, and the utmost prudence and discretion, in order that equal and exact justice may be given all parties concerned, and in order that in the end the work may command the confidence of the Indians themselves and the approval of the Government and the public. Therefore too great haste in the matter should be avoided, and if the work proceeds less rapidly than was expected the public must not be impatient.

There is danger that the advocates of land in severalty will expect from the measure too immediate and pronounced success. Character, habits, and antecedents can not be changed by an enactment. The distance between barbarism and civilization is too long to be passed over speedily. Idleness, improvidence, ignorance, and superstition cannot by law be transformed into industry, thrift, intelligence, and Christianity. Thus the real work yet remains to be done and can be accomplished only by persistent personal effort. In fact, the allotment act instead of being the consummation of the labors of missionaries, philanthropists, and Government agents, is rather an introduction and invitation to effort on their part, which by the fact of this new legislation may be hopeful and should be energetic. Moreover, with this new policy will arise new perplexities to be solved and new obstacles to be overcome which will tax the wisdom, patience, and courage of all interested in and working for Indian advancement.

The President has wisely ordered that allotments be made only on reservations where the Indians are known to be generally favorable to



the idea, and the following have thus far been selected: Papago and Pima (Salt river), Arizona; L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, Michigan; Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin; Fond du Lac, Minnesota; Lake Traverse, Devil's Lake, Ponca, and Yankton, Dakota; Nez Percé, Idaho; Crow, Montana; Absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Modoc, Ottawa, Shawnee, Seneca, and Wyandotte, Indian Territory; Winnebago, Nebraska; Siletz, Grande Ronde, and Warm Springs, Oregon; and Muckleshoot, Washington Territory.

The state of the surveys on several of the reservations where allotments have been authorized is such as to render it impracticable to commence the work at once, but surveys have been contracted for.

Six special agents have recently been appointed and assigned to duty, as follows: Col. James R. Howard, Crow reservation; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Winnebago; Michael C. Connelly, Siletz; Isaiah Lightner, Lake Traverse; James R. West, Yankton; and N. S. Porter, Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie. The limited amount of the appropriation (\$15,000) for the pay of special agents prevents the employment of such agents on reservations where otherwise the work might be prosecuted.

Since the date of the last report thirty-five patents have been issued to the Indians on the Port Madison reservation, Washington Territory, and thirty-five certificates of allotments to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation, Dakota.

The fourth section of the allotment act provides as follows:

That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf, for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

In a special report, dated July 8, 1887, I had the honor to invite your attention to this particular section, and to the requirement of the law that all allotments shall be made by a special agent appointed by the President, and I suggested that, inasmuch as the Indians who will be expected to take advantage of the beneficent provisions made for them are scattered through the western States and Territories—a few here and a few there—it would be found impracticable to send a special agent into the field whenever an application should be made for an al-

lotment under said section; and that, as the presence of a special agent in the field was not absolutely required, the work could be satisfactorily accomplished in this office, by having a special agent on duty in the office by whom allotments could be made in any part of the country without expense or unnecessary loss of time, and by whom they could be certified to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as the act requires. I therefore recommended that Mr. Charles F. Larrabee, of the Law and Land Division of this bureau, be appointed a special agent for that purpose, and accordingly, upon your concurrent recommendation, Mr. Larrabee was appointed by the President (July 8, 1887) to make the required allotments. Rules and regulations for systematic procedure in making these allotments are now being prepared, and will shortly be published in the form of a circular, to be sent to the various district land offices in the West, together with printed forms for the use of applicants for allotments, so that Indians everywhere, living outside of reservations, who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the said fourth section, may have every possible facility for making their desires known.

It will be less difficult for an Indian to acquire title to a home under the recent act than it was under the homestead laws. The requirements are more easily fulfilled, and can be more readily understood. As might be expected, the Indian generally finds it very difficult to comprehend our land system, but under the present law the way is made much easier for him. Any friend, citizen or soldier, can direct him to the local land office; and special agents, Indian agents, inspectors, and others connected with the Indian service, who have cases constantly appealing to them, will no doubt find in this law a much more certain and satisfactory means of protection for the Indians than they have found in any of the existing laws. I think it may safely be predicted that when the system is thoroughly in operation there will be fewer cases reported of Indians having been driven from their homes through ignorance of their rights, there will be less conflict between the races, and the wisdom of Congress in making this beneficent provision will everywhere be recognized.

I fail to comprehend the full import of the allotment act if it was not the purpose of the Congress which passed it and of the Executive whose signature made it a law ultimately to dissolve all tribal relations and to place each adult Indian upon the broad platform of American citizenship. Under this act it will be noticed that whenever a tribe of Indians or any member of a tribe accepts lands in severalty the allottee at once, *ipso facto*, becomes a citizen of the United States, endowed with all the civil and political privileges and subject to all the responsibilities and duties of any other citizen of the Republic. This should be a pleasing and encouraging prospect to all Indians who by experience or education have risen to a plane above that of absolute barbarism. The Indian is not unlike his white brother in moral and intellectual endowments



and aspirations. He is proud of his manhood, and when he comes to understand the matter he will cheerfully and proudly accept the responsibilities which belong to civilized manhood. Within a very short time many Indians will be invested with American citizenship, including of course the sacred right of the elective franchise. In fact many Indians became citizens on the date of the passage of the law, for it provides that—

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, *is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States*, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens \* \* \* without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

That hitherto, under tribal relations, the progress of the Indian toward civilization has been disappointingly slow is not to be wondered at. So long as tribal relations are maintained so long will individual responsibility and welfare be swallowed up in that of the whole, and the weaker, less aspiring, and more ignorant of the tribe will be the victims of the more designing, shrewd, selfish, and ambitious head-men. Any people, of whatever race or color, would differ little from our Indians under like conditions. Take the most prosperous and energetic community in the most enterprising section of our country—New England; give them their lands in common, furnish them annuities of food and clothing, send them teachers to teach their children, preachers to preach the gospel, farmers to till their lands, and physicians to heal their sick, and I predict that in a few years, a generation or two at most, their manhood would be smothered, and a race of shiftless paupers would succeed the now universally known “enterprising Yankee.”

This pauperizing policy above outlined was, however, to some extent necessary at the beginning of our efforts to civilize the savage Indian. He was taken a hostile barbarian, his tomahawk red with the blood of the pioneer; he was too wild to know any of the arts of civilization. Hence some such policy had to be resorted to to settle the nomadic Indian and place him under control. The policy was a tentative one, and the whole series of experiments, expedients, and makeshifts which have marked its progress have looked toward the policy now made possible and definitely established by the allotment act. Now, as fast as any tribe becomes sufficiently civilized and can be turned loose and put upon its own footing, it should be done. Agriculture and education will gradually do this work and finally enable the Government to leave the Indian to stand alone. This policy is now being entered upon with fair prospects, and I have no doubt that the provisions of the act can be steadily executed until all the Indians are brought within its benefits, and that the outcome will be all that the friends of the measure anticipated.

Of course at the beginning it must be expected that on some of the reservations a majority of the Indians will be opposed to taking lands in severalty. They are loath to give up their savage customs, and view with suspicion any innovation upon their nomadic mode of life. They are utterly ignorant of the intent or effects of the act, and in many instances their minds are poisoned by false statements and their fears alarmed by selfish white men both on and off their reservations. But I am gratified to state that the more the severalty act is discussed among the Indians, the more they come to understand its operations, and the more they see members of their tribes accepting individual holdings and having houses erected, and farms fenced and cultivated, the more they are grounding their opposition to the act and signifying their wish to accept its provisions. Where but a few years ago only individuals could be induced to receive homesteads, now whole tribes, with scarcely an exception in the tribe, are not only willing but anxious to have allotments, while many of the more advanced and better-informed Indians hail the act as the dawn of their emancipation from the bonds of barbarism, which for centuries have held their people in an iron grasp. That there are exceptions to this even among the more civilized Indians is true, but it is undeniable that a personal and selfish motive has been found to lie at the bottom of nearly every such instance of opposition to the allotment act which has yet come to the knowledge of the Office. In the main this opposition comes from or is instigated by squaw men and half-breeds, whose chief interest in the Indian is to drive sharp bargains with him and to make money out of his ignorance, unsuspecting confidence, and characteristic liberality and hospitality.

Other forms of opposition are met with in various quarters, but now that the policy of allotments in severalty has been determined upon and adopted, and can be changed by nothing less than a revolution in popular sentiment throughout the United States, I can not understand why white citizens should continue to agitate the subject of the impropriety and injustice of this law. This agitation, so far as it has influence, is powerless for the repeal of the law, and tends only to disquiet the more ignorant class of Indians. Surely regard for the welfare of the Indian himself ought to put a stop to such agitation, even if a patriotic respect for the almost unanimous opinion of the American people has no force with these agitators.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The most potent element of opposition to the allotment act is found in the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. They are excepted and excluded from the provisions of the act, yet are busy trying to prejudice others against it, and are using their utmost endeavor to prevent whole tribes of Indians from agreeing to accept its provisions. In a recent convention, to which representatives of all tribes in the Indian Territory were invited, special effort was made to manufacture a hostile senti-



ment against the execution of this solemn law of Congress, enacted with singular unanimity of opinion among all sections and all political parties in this country. The severalty act is upon the statutes as the deliberate judgment of the people of the United States, and it is the duty of the few white people who deprecated its passage, and they are few indeed, and especially the duty of the five civilized tribes, quietly and uncomplainingly to submit to the carrying out of its provisions. For long years the Government has extended its protecting care over these people, using its Army to shield their homes from ruthless and unlawful invasion and to prevent the absolute destruction of their whole population. It has restrained the avarice of enterprising citizens, which, left unchecked, would long ago have numbered the five civilized tribes among the legends of the past, and now it learns with surprise—to express it no stronger—of their attempted interference with its settled policy toward other Indian tribes. It may fairly be asked whether this is a matter which properly concerns the five civilized tribes, and whether, if their efforts should materially hinder the cause of allotments, the American people would meekly submit to what is manifestly an insubordinate and unpardonable meddling with the affairs of the nation.

I have been pleased, however, to note among the masses of these five tribes unmistakable signs of the awakening of a favorable sentiment in the direction of the policy which the Government has adopted for its future administration of Indian affairs. In a recent election in the Creek Nation, in the platform of principles announced by one of the contending parties is the following paragraph:

We have noticed with much concern the inclosing of large tracts of the public domain and the common pasturage by a few citizens to the exclusion of others. We condemn this practice as a species of monopoly that is in direct conflict with our system of land tenure. Every citizen, whether rich or poor, has an equal, and only an equal, interest with every other citizen in our landed estate; and is, therefore, really and actually entitled to only a pro rata share of this our common heritage. We shall therefore endeavor to have the national council enact a law regulating the size of such inclosures, pastures, and the kind of material to be used in fencing the same.

The above extract would indicate that many of these Indians regard the time as having arrived when action should be taken curtailing these large holdings of shrewd and wealthy individuals, and in fact dividing up the land equally and justly among all the members of the tribe. Some of these holdings, as set forth in my last annual report, are very large. I quoted from Agent Owen's report the following:

The Washita valley, in the Chickasaw Nation, is almost a solid farm for 50 miles. It is cultivated by white labor largely, with Chickasaw landlords. I saw one farm there said to contain 8,000 acres, another 4,000, and many other large and handsome places.

In his report for this year Agent Owen uses similar language, as follows:

Some citizens have gone into the farming business on a great scale, and are cultivating large tracts of land, in some cases exceeding 1,000 acres, and, in one exceptional case in the Washita valley, as high as 8,000 acres are said to be in one corn farm.

Thus it will be seen that the more enterprising among these Indians have in actual cultivation, and under fence, many times more land than their per capita share, and yet the land belongs equally to all. As stated in my report for last year :

The rich Indians who cultivate tribal lands pay no rent to the poorer and more unfortunate of their race, although they are equal owners of the soil. The rich men have too large homesteads and control many times more than their share of the land. It will not do to say, as the wealthy and influential leaders of the nations contend, that their system of laws gives to every individual member of the tribe equal facilities to be independent and equal opportunity to possess himself of a homestead. Already the rich and choicelands are appropriated by those most enterprising and self-seeking. A considerable number of Indians have in cultivation farms exceeding 1,000 acres in extent, and a still larger number are cultivating between 500 and 1,000 acres. Now, think of one Indian having a farm fenced in of 1,000 acres, with the right, according to their system (as I understand the fact to be), of adding nearly 1,000 acres more by excluding all others from the use or occupancy of a quarter of a mile in width all around the tract fenced. What a baronial estate! In theory the lands are held in common under the tribal relation, and are equally owned by each member of the tribe, but in point of fact they are simply held in the grasping hand of moneyed monopolists and powerful and influential leaders and politicians, who pay no rental to the other members of the tribe, who, under their tribal ownership in common, have equal rights with the occupants.

A case of this sort came under my personal observation on a visit to the Creek Nation in 1885. I was credibly informed that one of the Creeks had under fence over 1,000 acres, and of course, under their laws and usages, he had the right to exclude all other members of the tribe from claiming any land embraced within the limits of a quarter of a mile in width surrounding the inclosed farm of 1,000 acres, provided he made the first location. This estate was handsomely managed, with many modern methods and improvements. A costly residence stood upon it, and large, commodious barns, stables, etc., were provided. The owner cultivated this farm with laborers hired among his own race—perhaps his own kith and kin—at \$16 per month, and they lived in huts and cabins on the place, without a month's provisions ahead for themselves and families. They owned, of course, their tribal interest in the land, but the proceeds of the valuable crops which were raised by their labor swelled the plethoric pockets of the proprietor. In this instance, the crops grown, in addition to large quantities of hay, consisted of 25,000 bushels of corn, fattening for market 200 head of beef cattle and 300 head of hogs. The proprietor grows annually richer, while the laborers, his own race, joint owners of the soil, even of the lands that he claims and individually appropriates, grow annually and daily poorer and less able to assert their equal ownership and tribal claim and, shall I say, constitutional privilege and treaty rights.

Now this condition of semi-slavery, shall I call it, exists in each of the five civilized nations, and grows directly out of the holding of lands in common, and is necessarily inherent in this system of tenantry.

The fact that the five civilized tribes hold their lands practically in fee-simple, although without the power of alienation except by consent of the Government, must always place the landed rights of these Indians in a different position from those of any other tribes. Without their consent the Government can not force upon them the division of their lands. But the giving of consent to such a division was contemplated years ago in their treaties. The Cherokee treaty of 1866 says :

Whenever the Cherokee National Council shall request it the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the country reserved for the Cherokees to be surveyed and allotted among them at the expense of the United States.



The treaty of the same year with the Choctaws and Chickasaws goes much further, and announces the desirability of allotments in the following words:

Whereas the land occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations \* \* \* is now held by the members of said nations in common; and whereas it is believed that the allotting of said land in severalty will promote the general civilization of said nations and tend to advance their permanent welfare and the best interests of their individual members, it is hereby agreed that should the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, through their respective legislative councils, agree to the survey and dividing their land on the system of the United States, &c.

Then follows in detail a complete system of regulations prescribing the methods to be pursued in making the division—surveying, plotting, giving notice, registering, entering, etc., and fixing 160 acres as the quantity of land to be assigned to each member of the two tribes.

The treaties above referred to and also the treaties with the Seminoles and Creeks all provide for the holding of a general council to be composed of delegates from each tribe in the Territory, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty further provides that this general council shall elect a Delegate to Congress, whenever Congress shall authorize the admission into its body of an official who shall represent the Indian Territory.

Thus it will be seen that more than twenty years ago a Territorial form of government and the extension of the United States land system over the Indian Territory was anticipated and prepared for both by the Indians and the Government. Now that the privileges contingently provided for them have been guaranteed to nearly all other tribes in the country, it is high time that these civilized tribes in their own councils should take up the project of allotting lands and provide for carrying it into effect. If they will take the matter up now, the suggestions of progressive Indians as to the plans to be pursued in the settlement and division of the territory and the dissolving of tribal ownership, will receive ready attention from a favorably disposed public. If they refuse to take any such action they set an example to all other tribes derogatory to the influence which the Government is entitled to wield over them. Now that other tribes hitherto designated as wild tribes are about to take their lands in severalty, and are anxious to do so, it would be saying but little in behalf of the advancement made by the five civilized tribes, to represent that they are unfitted to receive allotments and to assume the responsibilities of citizens. These nations boast of possessing some of the wealthiest men in the country.

As I said last year:

These people have, in a great measure, passed from a state of barbarism and savagery. Many of them are educated. They have fine schools and churches. They are engaged in lucrative business of various kinds. In fact, so far as outward appearances go, there would seem to be very little difference between their civilization and that of the States.

The Government has defended these men and their wealth with its Army, and it has a right to assume that on their part they will fulfill

the expectations of nearly a quarter of a century ago, instead of trying to hoodwink their lower and poorer classes into belief that severalty will rob them of their lands, when in fact it will only be putting them into secure possession of that which belongs to them.

In view of the fee-simple title which these tribes hold to their lands, it would not be just for Congress to insist upon restricting these Indians to the quarter-section limitation of the allotment act. On the contrary, justice and fairness and every principle of national faith demand that these Indians be allowed to divide up their entire territory per capita—let the unit of division be greater or less. The following table, which was given in my last report, shows the number of acres which each person would receive were the division made on this basis.

Tribe.	Acres.	Population.	Acres to each individual.
Cherokees.....	*5,031,351	22,000	228—
Creeks.....	3,040,495	14,000	217—
Chickasaws.....	4,650,935	6,000	775—
Choctaws.....	6,688,000	16,000	417—
Seminole.....	375,000	3,000	125

\* Exclusive of lands west of the Arkansas river.

I can hardly be too strenuous in my opinions and recommendations on this subject. The homestead to-day is the greatest bulwark of American progress and liberty. The heresies in the social and political world which keep the public mind in constant ferment, and sometimes seem to threaten the very existence of our political institutions, find a quietus when they come in contact with the great conservative forces found within the sacred precincts of the home and marshaled in defense of the homestead. That patriotism can never repay its debt of obligation to the authors of the American homestead is the noble sentiment of every manly American heart. So will it be with the red man; when once he is located on his homestead and is brought to realize the dignity as well as the responsibility of his new position and relations, all opposition to this benign measure will disappear, and his heart will swell with gratitude to the Government for the blessings and opportunities thereby conferred upon him.

#### EDUCATION.

The progress made in school work during the year has been most gratifying, and the interest in education, both among Indians and their friends, has clearly received a new impetus from the passage of the law providing for lands in severalty and citizenship. To pupils, especially in the eastern schools, the meaning and hope contained in the new law has been carefully shown, and courage and enthusiasm for the future opening out before them has been evoked. The Indian student approaching manhood may now have a definiteness of purpose and a breadth of outlook sufficient to call forth his best energies and aspirations.

On page 313 will be found a table giving the name and location of



every Indian school to whose support the Government contributes, the number of pupils it can accommodate, the enrollment and average attendance of its pupils, the number of employes, its cost to the Government, and the method by which it is conducted, whether by this Bureau directly or by contract or otherwise. A summary of the statistics therein contained is as follows:

There were in all 227 schools, with a capacity of 13,766, an enrollment of 14,333, and average attendance of 10,520 pupils, which have been maintained at a cost to the Government during the past year of \$1,166,025.57.\* They may be classified as follows:

There were 68 boarding-schools supported entirely by the Government, having a capacity of 5,055, an enrollment of 5,484, and an average attendance of 4,111 pupils, and costing \$548,787.65.

There were 90 day schools, having a capacity of 3,135, an enrollment of 3,115, and an average attendance of 1,896 pupils, and costing \$59,678.80.

There were five industrial training schools, conducted under the immediate supervision of the Indian Bureau, for whose support Congress makes special appropriation, and three other training schools in which the placing of Indian pupils is provided for by special appropriation, but which are managed by other than Government officials. These eight schools have had a capacity of 2,005, an enrollment of 2,137, and an average attendance of 1,828 pupils, and have cost the Government \$318,336.01.

Under contract,† mainly with religious organizations, 41 boarding-schools and 20 day schools were maintained, the former having an average attendance of 2,081 pupils, and costing the Government \$228,445.58, and the latter having an average of 604 pupils, and costing \$10,777.53.

Put into tabulated form these statistics are as follows:

Kind of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils who can be accommodated.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<b>Managed directly by the Indian Bureau:</b>					
Boarding-schools .....	68	5,050	5,484	4,111	\$548,787.65
Day schools .....	90	3,135	3,115	1,896	59,678.80
Industrial training schools .....	5	1,455	1,573	1,342	243,089.12
Industrial training schools provided for by special appropriation, but not managed directly by Indian Bureau...	3	550	564	486	75,240.89
<b>Total Government schools .....</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10,190</b>	<b>10,736</b>	<b>7,835</b>	<b>926,802.46</b>
<b>Conducted under contract with Indian Bureau:</b>					
Boarding-schools .....	41	2,733	2,553	2,081	228,445.58
Day schools .....	20	843	1,044	604	10,777.53
<b>Total contract schools.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>239,223.11</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>1,166,025.57</b>

\* This sum does not include expenditures for construction and repairs of buildings, transportation of pupils, and some miscellaneous items.

† A table giving detailed information in regard to contract schools will be found on page 321.

In addition to the above the Government has assisted in the support of an Indian pupil at each of the following institutions: Howard University and Wayland Seminary, in Washington; medical department of University of Pennsylvania and Woman's Medical College, in Philadelphia, and Lincoln Institute, Chester, Pa.

All the above figures relate only to schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, and if to these were added the school attendance among the five civilized tribes and the New York Indians, and the schools supported by religious societies without any expense to the Government, the figures would be largely increased. However, they would still fall far short of showing that school facilities are provided for all Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen. Such facilities should be furnished, but this point can not be reached without much larger appropriations than have heretofore been given. I hope there will be no failure to grant the small increase in the school appropriation which I have asked for next year. Advantage should be taken of the present favorable attitude of the Indians toward education.

The following comparative statement shows the advance made in Indian school work during the past five years, and it will be noticed that during the present administration there has been an increase of 27 in the number of Indian schools and an increase of 2,377 in the average attendance of pupils:

	Boarding-schools.		Day schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311
1883.....	78	2,599	61	1,443
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,757
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500

It is apparent that we have advanced far enough in the education of Indian children to be able to say that what for a time was an experiment no longer admits of uncertainty. The Indian can be educated equally with the white or the colored man, and his education is gradually being accomplished, and at a less cost per capita from year to year as the work proceeds. During the past year the average cost to the Government per annum of educating a pupil in a Government boarding-school has been about \$170; in a contract boarding-school, \$130; in a Government day school, \$53, and in a contract day school, \$30. Of course the amount paid by the Government to the contract schools is inadequate for the support and education of the pupils placed therein, and the societies conducting the schools supply the deficiency from their own resources. I take no part in the controversy as to which is the best method of having Indians educated, whether on or off reservations.



One thing is clear, the Government has made a wonderfully economic move in undertaking to educate these people in any kind of schools instead of fighting them. The cost of the schools is immeasurably less than that of the wars which they supplant, to say nothing of the sacrifice of lives of both soldiers and Indians. One of the valuable results connected with the capture of Geronimo and his hostile Apaches, and the removal of his and other bands to Florida, for imprisonment there, has been the placing last spring in the Carlisle school of 106 children of those prisoners, and the gathering into schools at Saint Augustine of others who were too young to be taken away from their parents.

The following table, showing the cost of and attendance at the eight schools for which Congress makes special appropriation, may be of interest:

School.	Location.	Capacity.	Number of employes.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost.
Carlisle Training .....	Carlisle, Pa .....	500	44	12	617	547	\$81,000.00
Chilocco Training .....	Chilocco, Ind. Ter. ....	180	26	12	197	166	*28,544.64
Genoa Training .....	Genoa, Nebr. ....	175	23	12	215	171	†31,264.77
Hampton Institute .....	Hampton, Va. ....	150	.....	12	160	116	‡19,382.79
Haskell Institute .....	Lawrence, Kans. ....	350	36	12	339	273	§61,532.00
Lincoln Institution .....	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	200	.....	12	218	200	§3,364.10
Salem Training .....	Chemawa, Oregon. ....	250	36	12	205	185	§40,747.71
St. Ignatius Mission .....	Flathead reservation, Montana. ....	200	.....	12	186	170	22,500.00
Total .....	.....	2,005	.....	.....	2,137	1,828	318,336.01

\* Including \$1,859.68 for buildings and repairs.

† Including \$2,117.71 for buildings and repairs.

‡ Including \$4,204.26 for buildings and repairs; \$21,500 was expended for purchase of 210 acres of land, which is not included in cost as given above.

§ Including \$5,000 for buildings and repairs.

Some of the eastern training schools have adopted a system known as "outing," which in my judgment is an important auxiliary in educating Indian youth and preparing them for self-support. It is notably carried on at the Carlisle school, which, without disparaging other Indian training schools, may be said to stand in the front rank, if it is not the foremost, of institutions engaged in the great work of Indian education. This system consists in placing out for a series of months among the families of farmers in that part of Pennsylvania, boys and girls who have had a year or so of training at Carlisle, and can make the most of the advantages thus afforded them for learning practical farming, the use of tools, and thrifty housekeeping. In addition to their board they receive fair wages for their labor—from \$5 to \$8 per month for farm work—and as members of the household are admitted to the privileges enjoyed by the sons and daughters of the family. In some cases they remain a year at these places, attending district school in the winter. Such a training upon a farm is the best possible way of fitting them for the ownership and cultivation of the lands which are being allotted them by the Government. This experience, taken in connection with their train-

ing and education at school, places them beyond all reasonable doubt upon a footing of self-support. Under this system 299 Carlisle pupils have spent more or less time in private families during the past year.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following paragraphs from the Washington Post and Philadelphia Press in regard to Carlisle students:

[From the Washington Post.]

One of the striking features of the industrial parade in Philadelphia last week was the appearance of the Indian boys from the school at Carlisle, with their books and other school paraphernalia. There is a vast interval which no lapse of time can measure between the Indian boy of the beginning of this century, or indeed any Indian boy in savage life, and an Indian boy civilized and educated. The group of Indian boys was certainly a most interesting exhibit.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Indian, who owes to the Federal Constitution his first and final recognition as a man amenable to law and open to civilization, made yesterday the most interesting and the most instructive portion of the display. The Carlisle School cadets were one long moving argument in favor of education and civilization for the Indian.

The total enrollment of pupils for the past year in schools more or less dependent on the Government has already been stated as 14,333, a number larger than can properly be accommodated in the buildings provided. In its efforts to increase school accommodations the office is seriously hampered and often times thwarted by the restriction of law in the appropriation act which limits the amount to be paid for erecting and furnishing a boarding-school building to \$10,000, and for erecting a day-school building to \$600. In many localities, remote from the labor supply, and where materials must be hauled a long distance, it is impossible to erect and furnish for this sum a building large enough to accommodate even 60 pupils. On four reservations children will be kept out of school this year because, after wide advertisement, the office has failed to secure bids on the proposed and much needed buildings; that is, bids within the \$10,000 limit. The plans were for buildings of the plainest sort and of construction as cheap as was consistent with strength and safety, and for a smaller number of children than were ready to attend. It would be in the interest of Indian education and of ultimate economy if Congress would remove this restriction, so that the office might be able to provide at an early day buildings, plain but substantial, and large enough to accommodate in a proper way the children who in ten years will have passed the time of pupilage, and under new conditions will be called upon to compete for a livelihood with the educated race. For a statement of the expenditures made from the appropriation of last year for buildings and repairs see page 313.

I have already referred incidentally to the indispensable work done in the way of Indian education by the various religious organizations of the country. Although it discredits the Government, it is but just to say that for some years past these societies have put more money into Indian school buildings than the Government has expended for that purpose;



and the increase in the number of children attending school is in no small degree due to the fact that places in which to teach the children have been provided from other than Government funds. Moreover, as has already been stated, in the maintenance of schools so established the societies draw largely from their own funds to supplement the allowance granted these schools by the Government. In assisting in the support of such schools the office has been entirely non-sectarian, and all the leading denominations of the country are represented in Indian school work.

For four years past the Indian appropriation act has contained an item of \$15,000 or \$20,000, providing for the education of Indian pupils in industrial schools in Alaska. In 1884, when the first of these appropriations was made, no educational facilities whatever had been provided for the inhabitants of Alaska, except one or two small schools established and supported by religious societies. The schools established by the Russian Government had of course been discontinued, and the American Government had provided no substitutes. As a temporary expedient the Indian Office asked that it be allowed at least to make a beginning in school work among the Indians of that country, and the small sums named above were appropriated accordingly. So small an appropriation for so distant a work made it impracticable for the office to send a representative to Alaska, who should establish and keep in operation a system of schools for the widely scattered bands of Alaska Indians, and its efforts in that direction have been confined to assisting various societies in establishing new schools and in enlarging and improving those already established.

However, the Alaska Indians, so called, are hardly to be looked upon as Indians in the sense in which the word is applied to the tribes on our western reservations. They are Alaskans, the native people of the land, who know how to support themselves by the resources of the country and the industries naturally arising therefrom, are ready to engage in any other industries which may be established there and to assimilate the customs of those who come to settle among them, and are anxious to be educated. They are the laboring class, which needs neither corralling nor feeding nor agencies nor any of the machinery which has sprung up in connection with our Indian service, and to attempt to foist upon them this machinery would be to ignore all the lessons which the last half century of dealings with Indians should have taught this nation, and to repeat over again the old blunders and errors in Indian management.

Within the last two years I am informed that by using small Government appropriations for that purpose the Bureau of Education has undertaken to establish a public school system, not for the whites and not for the Indians, but for the *people* of Alaska, and, in my judgment, this is the proper course to pursue. The amount appropriated I understand to be inadequate. In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included the usual item for Indian schools in Alaska, because I be-

lieve that it would be much better for Congress to add this sum to the sum allowed for general education there, and to place the entire educational system of Alaska under the management of the Bureau of Education, which has its own officials on the ground, and is now better equipped than the Indian Office will ever be for the prosecution of such work.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In the report of this office for 1885 incidental allusion was made to the importance of teaching Indians the English language, the paragraph being as follows :

A wider and better knowledge of the English language among them is essential to their comprehension of the duties and obligations of citizenship. At this time but few of the adult population can speak a word of English, but with the efforts now being made by the Government and by religious and philanthropic associations and individuals, especially in the Eastern States, with the missionary and the school-master industriously in the field everywhere among the tribes, it is to be hoped, and it is confidently believed, that among the next generation of Indians the English language will be sufficiently spoken and used to enable them to become acquainted with the laws, customs, and institutions of our country.

The idea was not a new one. As far back as 1868 the commission known as the "Peace Commission," composed of Generals Sherman, Harney, Sanborn, and Terry, and Messrs. Taylor (then Commissioner of Indian Affairs), Henderson, Tappan, and Augur, embodied in the report of their investigations into the condition of Indian tribes their matured and pronounced views on this subject, from which I make the following extracts :

The white and Indian must mingle together and jointly occupy the country, or one of them must abandon it. \* \* \* What prevented their living together? \* \* \* Third. The difference in language, which in a great measure barred intercourse and a proper understanding each of the other's motives and intentions. Now, by educating the children of these tribes in the English language these differences would have disappeared, and civilization would have followed at once. Nothing then would have been left but the antipathy of race, and that, too, is always softened in the beams of a higher civilization. \* \* \* Through sameness of language is produced sameness of sentiment, and thought; customs and habits are moulded and assimilated in the same way, and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. By civilizing one tribe others would have followed. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality; they have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition; teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all. In the difference of language to-day lies two-thirds of our trouble. \* \* \* Schools should be established, which children should be required to attend; their barbarous dialect should be blotted out and the English language substituted. \* \* \* The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the Indians; to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations, and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this—nothing else will.

In the regulations of the Indian Bureau issued by the Indian Office in 1880, for the guidance of Indian agents, occurs this paragraph :

All instruction must be in English, except in so far as the native language of the pupils shall be a necessary medium for conveying the knowledge of English, and the conversation of and communications between the pupils and with the teacher must be, as far as practicable, in English.



In 1884 the following order was issued by the Department to the office, being called out by the report that in one of the schools instruction was being given in both Dakota and English :

You will please inform the authorities of this school that the English language only must be taught the Indian youth placed there for educational and industrial training at the expense of the Government. If Dakota or any other language is taught such children, they will be taken away and their support by the Government will be withdrawn from the school.

In my report for 1886 I reiterated the thought of my previous report, and clearly outlining my attitude and policy I said :

In my first report I expressed very decidedly the idea that Indians should be taught the English language only. From that position I believe, so far as I am advised, there is no dissent either among the law-makers or the executive agents who are selected under the law to do the work. There is not an Indian pupil whose tuition and maintenance is paid for by the United States Government who is permitted to study any other language than our own vernacular—the language of the greatest, most powerful, and enterprising nationalities beneath the sun. The English language as taught in America is good enough for all her people of all races.

Longer and closer consideration of the subject has only deepened my conviction that it is a matter not only of importance, but of necessity that the Indians acquire the English language as rapidly as possible. The Government has entered upon the great work of educating and citizenizing the Indians and establishing them upon homesteads. The adults are expected to assume the role of citizens, and of course the rising generation will be expected and required more nearly to fill the measure of citizenship, and the main purpose of educating them is to enable them to read, write, and speak the English language and to transact business with English-speaking people. When they take upon themselves the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship their vernacular will be of no advantage. Only through the medium of the English tongue can they acquire a knowledge of the Constitution of the country and their rights and duties thereunder.

Every nation is jealous of its own language, and no nation ought to be more so than ours, which approaches nearer than any other nationality to the perfect protection of its people. True Americans all feel that the Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States, in their adaptation to the wants and requirements of man, are superior to those of any other country ; and they should understand that by the spread of the English language will these laws and institutions be more firmly established and widely disseminated. Nothing so surely and perfectly stamps upon an individual a national characteristic as language. So manifest and important is this that nations the world over, in both ancient and modern times, have ever imposed the strictest requirements upon their public schools as to the teaching of the national tongue. Only English has been allowed to be taught in the public schools in the territory acquired by this country from Spain, Mexico, and Russia, although the native populations spoke another tongue.

All are familiar with the recent prohibitory order of the German Empire forbidding the teaching of the French language in either public or private schools in Alsace and Lorraine. Although the population is almost universally opposed to German rule, they are firmly held to German political allegiance by the military hand of the Iron Chancellor. If the Indians were in Germany or France or any other civilized country, they should be instructed in the language there used. As they are in an English-speaking country, they must be taught the language which they must use in transacting business with the people of this country. No unity or community of feeling can be established among different peoples unless they are brought to speak the same language, and thus become imbued with like ideas of duty.

Deeming it for the very best interest of the Indian, both as an individual and as an embryo citizen, to have this policy strictly enforced among the various schools on Indian reservations, orders have been issued accordingly to Indian agents, and the text of the orders and of some explanations made thereof are given below :

DECEMBER 14, 1886.

In all schools conducted by missionary organizations it is required that all instructions shall be given in the English language.

FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

In reply I have to advise you that the rule applies to all schools on Indian reservations, whether they be Government or mission schools. The instruction of the Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to the cause of their education and civilization, and no school will be permitted on the reservation in which the English language is not exclusively taught.

JULY 16, 1887.

Your attention is called to the regulation of this office which forbids instruction in schools in any Indian language. This rule applies to all schools on an Indian reservation, whether Government or mission schools. The education of Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to their education and civilization.

You are instructed to see that this rule is rigidly enforced in all schools upon the reservation under your charge.

No mission school will be allowed upon the reservation which does not comply with the regulation.

The following was sent to representatives of all societies having contracts with this bureau for the conduct of Indian schools :

JULY 16, 1887.

Your attention is called to the provisions of the contracts for educating Indian pupils, which provides that the schools shall "teach the ordinary branches of an English education." This provision must be faithfully adhered to, and no books in any Indian language must be used or instruction given in that language to Indian pupils in any school where this office has entered into contract for the education of Indians. The same rule prevails in all Government Indian schools and will be strictly enforced in all contract and other Indian schools.

The instruction of Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to the cause of their education and civilization, and it will not be per-



mitted in any Indian school over which the Government has any control, or in which it has any interest whatever.

This circular has been sent to all parties who have contracted to educate Indian pupils during the present fiscal year.

You will see that this regulation is rigidly enforced in the schools under your direction where Indians are placed under contract.

I have given the text of these orders in detail because various misrepresentations and complaints in regard to them have been made, and various misunderstandings seem to have arisen. They do not, as has been urged, touch the question of the preaching of the Gospel in the churches nor in any wise hamper or hinder the efforts of missionaries to bring the various tribes to a knowledge of the Christian religion. Preaching of the Gospel to Indians in the vernacular is, of course, not prohibited. In fact, the question of the effect of this policy upon any missionary body was not considered. All the office insists upon is that in the schools established for the rising generation of Indians shall be taught the language of the Republic of which they are to become citizens.

It is believed that if any Indian vernacular is allowed to be taught by the missionaries in schools on Indian reservations, it will prejudice the youthful pupil as well as his untutored and uncivilized or semi-civilized parent against the English language, and, to some extent at least, against Government schools in which the English language exclusively has always been taught. To teach Indian school children their native tongue is practically to exclude English, and to prevent them from acquiring it. This language, which is good enough for a white man and a black man, ought to be good enough for the red man. It is also believed that teaching an Indian youth in his own barbarous dialect is a positive detriment to him. The first step to be taken toward civilization, toward teaching the Indians the mischief and folly of continuing in their barbarous practices, is to teach them the English language. The impracticability, if not impossibility, of civilizing the Indians of this country in any other tongue than our own would seem to be obvious, especially in view of the fact that the number of Indian vernaculars is even greater than the number of tribes. Bands of the same tribes inhabiting different localities have different dialects, and sometimes can not communicate with each other except by the sign language. If we expect to infuse into the rising generation the leaven of American citizenship, we must remove the stumbling-blocks of hereditary customs and manners, and of these language is one of the most important elements.

I am pleased to note that the five civilized tribes have taken the same view of the matter and that in their own schools—managed by the respective tribes and supported by tribal funds—English alone is taught.

But it has been suggested that this order, being mandatory, gives a cruel blow to the sacred rights of the Indians. Is it cruelty to the Indian to force him to give up his scalping-knife and tomahawk? Is it

cruelty to force him to abandon the vicious and barbarous sun dance, where he lacerates his flesh, and dances and tortures himself even unto death? Is it cruelty to the Indian to force him to have his daughters educated and married under the laws of the land, instead of selling them at a tender age for a stipulated price into concubinage to gratify the brutal lusts of ignorance and barbarism?

Having been governed in my action solely by what I believed to be the real interests of the Indians, I have been gratified to receive from eminent educators and missionaries the strongest assurance of their hearty and full concurrence in the propriety and necessity of the order. Two of them I take the liberty to append herewith. The first is from a former missionary among the Sioux; the second from an Indian agent of long experience, who has been exceedingly active in pushing the educational interests of his Indians.

As I understand it, your policy is to have the Indian taught English instead of his mother tongue. I am glad you have had the courage to take this step, and I hope you may find that support which the justice and rightness of the step deserve. Before you came to administer the affairs of the country the Republicans thought well to undertake similar work in the Government schools, but lacked the courage to touch the work of the mission schools where it was needed. If the wisdom of such work was recognized in the Government schools, why not recognize the wisdom of making it general? When I was in Dakota as a missionary among the Sioux, I was much impressed with the grave injustice done the Indian in all matters of trade, because he could not speak the language in which the trade was transacted. This step will help him out of the difficulty and lift him a long way nearer equality with the white man.

Seeing there is now being considerable said in the public press about the Indian Office prohibiting the teaching of the vernacular to the Indians in Indian schools, and having been connected with the Indian service for the past sixteen years, eleven years of which I have been Indian agent and had schools under my charge, I desire to state that I am a strong advocate of instruction to Indians in the English language only, as being able to read and write in the vernacular of the tribe is but little use to them. Nothing can be gained by teaching Indians to read and write in the vernacular, as their literature is limited and much valuable time would be lost in attempting it. Furthermore, I have found the vernacular of the Sioux very misleading, while a full knowledge of the English enables the Indians to transact business as individuals and to think and act for themselves independently of each other.

As I understand it, the order applies to children of school-going ages (from six to sixteen years) only, and that missionaries are at liberty to use the vernacular in religious instructions. This is essential in explaining the precepts of the Christian religion to adult Indians who do not understand English.

In my opinion schools conducted in the vernacular are detrimental to civilization. They encourage Indians to adhere to their time-honored customs and inherent superstitions which the Government has in every way sought to overcome, and which can only be accomplished by adopting uniform rules requiring instruction in the English language exclusively.

I also append an extract on this subject from one of the leading religious weeklies:

English is the language overwhelmingly spoken by over sixty millions of people. Outside of these, there are two hundred thousand Indians old enough to talk who use a hundred dialects, many of which are as unintelligible to those speaking the other dia-



lects as Sanscrit is to the average New England schoolboy. Why, then, should instruction in these dialects be continued to the youth? Why, indeed? They are now in the teachable age; if they are ever to learn English they must learn it now—not when they have become men with families, knowing no other tongue than their own dialect, with its very limited resources, a dialect wholly unadapted to the newer life for which they are being prepared. And they must learn English. The Indians of Fenimore Cooper's time lived in a *terra incognita* of their own. Now all is changed; every Indian reservation in the country is surrounded by white settlements, and the red man is brought into direct contact and into conflict with the roughest elements of country life. It is clear, therefore, the quarter of a million of red men on this continent can be left to themselves no longer. \* \* \*

There are pretty nearly ten thousand Indian boys and girls who avail themselves of educational privileges. We want to keep right along in this direction; and how can we do so but by beginning with the youth and instructing them in that language by using which alone they can be qualified for the duties of American citizenship?

\* \* \* If the Indian is always to be a tribal Indian and a foreigner, by all means see to it that he learns his own tongue, and no other. But if he is to be fitted for American citizenship how shall he be better fitted than by instructing him from his youth in the language of his real country—the English tongue as spoken by Americans.

As events progress, the Indians will gradually cease to be inclosed in reservations; they will mingle with the whites. The facilities of travel are being as greatly extended by rail, by improved roads and increasing districts of settlement that this intercourse between whites and Indians must greatly increase in future—but how shall the Indian profit by it if he is ignorant of the English tongue? It is said that missionaries can not instruct at all in the Dakota tongue. We do not so understand it. To say no instruction can be had, nor any explanation of truth given in the Dakota or the Indian tongue, is to declare what the Commissioner has not said at all. On the whole, when sober reflection shall have been given to the subject, we think many who have assailed the Indian Bureau for its recent order will see and will acknowledge that the action taken by the Interior Department is wise, and that it is absolutely necessary if the Indian is ever to be fitted for the high duties of American citizenship.

#### SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, contracts were entered into for the survey of outboundaries of certain reservations, and for the subdivision of lands to be allotted to Indians, the liability amounting to very nearly the amount of appropriation made by the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stats., 44), viz, \$25,000. It is understood that the work upon these surveys is proceeding, and in some cases has been completed, but no returns have as yet reached this office. Liability for surveys to the amount of \$500 only has been incurred under the appropriation for the current year (\$20,000), but the survey of several boundaries has been requested, and will be considered at an early day.

The general allotment act contains an appropriation of \$100,000 for the surveys and resurveys required to carry out the provisions of that act. Under this act liabilities to the extent of some \$31,000 have been incurred. Surveys upon portions of the Great Sioux reservation have been requested, the execution of which would require the expenditure of nearly \$100,000. As the amount to be expended under this act is to



be reimbursed when Indian lands are sold, it is believed that a similar sum should be appropriated for the next fiscal year, in order that the work may proceed without embarrassment.

#### LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

Attention is invited to remarks made in my last annual report, upon this subject, as follows:

If Congress would authorize Indians to dispose of their grass or would take any definite action as to the policy which this office can legally pursue in regard to Indian grazing lands, it would materially lessen the perplexities and confusion which now pertain to the subject. Moreover, if some way could be adopted by which, under proper restrictions, the surplus grass on the several Indian reservations could be utilized with profit to the Indians, the annual appropriations needed to care for the Indians could be correspondingly and materially reduced.

At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress a bill (H. R. 10226), to provide for the leasing of unoccupied Indian lands, was introduced by Mr. Throckmorton, and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, but I do not find that any further action was taken on the matter.

With the exceptions mentioned on page XVIII of my last annual report, the leases\* made by several Indian tribes substantially remain *in statu quo*. It would relieve this office from much embarrassment if Congress would take this matter in hand and legislate upon it, one way or the other. The cattle interest has increased to such an extent of late years that every available foot of grazing ground is eagerly sought after.

#### TRESPASSERS AND TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

The Forty-ninth Congress adjourned without taking definite action upon measures again introduced for the better prevention of these offenses. So much has already been said on these subjects in annual reports of this office for years past that anything I could now say would simply be reiteration. I can only again commend them to the attention of Congress as subjects urgently demanding legislation.

#### AGRICULTURE.

There are three tests which particularly mark the advance of Indians toward civilization, viz, the adoption of the dress of the white man, engaging in agriculture, and the education of their children. In reference to the first, I may say that marked improvement is continuously observable among most of the tribes, some tribes having entirely disregarded their aboriginal style of dress. But this evidence of dawning civilization is far less noteworthy and significant of advancement than evidence given along the other two lines of progress. Of education I have

\* For a list of the leases see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

already spoken. I desire here to call attention to the progress which the Indians have made in farming during the past year.

Twenty-three thousand acres of new land have been broken by Indians this year, being 3,000 acres more than the amount broken last year. The Indians have themselves erected about 1,200 new houses, in addition to a considerable number erected for them by the Government.

Inspectors, special agents, and agents report farms to be in better order and the cultivation of them to be more intelligent and systematic, and agricultural tools and machinery and stock to be better protected and cared for than ever before. In many instances orchards are being planted, farm products are taken to market for sale, and numerous other evidences of thrift and home life show themselves among the more advanced Indians. In fact, the Indian is beginning to realize that he is a man, and not an animal to be hunted and shot down by some desperado who wants his land, range, and stock. The Indians as a race in the United States are alive to the fact that they are land owners and that soon they must derive a living for themselves and families by cultivating the land with their own hands.

I regret that I cannot report an increase in the total amount of crops harvested. On many reservations the protracted drought of this season has been severely felt, and owing to more remote locations and indifferent tillage the crops of Indians have suffered rather more heavily than those of white men in the same vicinity in the West. On reservations where the climatic conditions have been favorable the Indians have made a most creditable showing in the quantity of produce raised.

I do not anticipate that loss of crops will cause serious suffering. With the supplies furnished by Government the great mass of the Indians will be amply provided, and where this is not the case timely precaution will be taken to guard against anything like destitution. In case of the Peorias and consolidated tribes in the Indian Territory, such provision has already been made, and authority has been granted allowing them to expend for subsistence supplies, to tide them over this year, \$10,000 of their invested school fund, authority for such diversion of the fund being contained in their treaty of February 23, 1867.

#### THE NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

Brief mention was made in my last annual report of the Commission appointed to negotiate with various tribes and bands of Indians in the State of Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and the State of Oregon, under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., p. 44), as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservations as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what



sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the various bands or tribes of Indians in northern Montana and at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, for a reduction of their respective reservations, or for removal therefrom to other reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the upper and middle bands of Spokane Indians and Pend d'Oreille Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Alene reservations, with the consent of the Indians on said reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with said Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alene reservation to the United States, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; but no agreement shall take effect till ratified by Congress.

The original Commissioners were Hon. John V. Wright, of Tennessee, Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles F. Larrabee, esq., of Maine. At the date of my last report they were in the field, engaged in the important duties assigned them. The work of this Commission was so extended, covering as it did a period of a year and embracing negotiations with upwards of thirty different Indian tribes and bands, that it will be impossible for me to give anything more than a synopsis of their necessarily voluminous reports.

The agreements concluded with the Chippewas of Minnesota were submitted to the Department with office letter of February 17, 1887, and transmitted to Congress, by the President, on the 28th of the same month. No final action was taken by that body, however, prior to adjournment. Two separate agreements were made with the Chippewas, as follows: One with the tribes and bands residing upon the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull River and Gull Lake bands, and the other with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation.

Briefly stated, the first of these agreements provides for the removal and settlement of the several tribes and bands, parties thereto, upon the White Earth reservation, in the western part of the State, the allotment of lands in severalty to them, and the sale of the abandoned reservations (Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and White Oak Point reservations) for the benefit of said Indians. The plan of consolidation also embraced the Chippewas of the Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, and Grand Portage reservations, and provision was made in the agreement referred to looking to their removal and consolidation with the other tribes upon the White Earth reservation. However, owing to the prosperous condition in which the Commissioners found the Fond du Lac Indians, and the determined opposition of the other two bands (Bois Fort and Grand Portage) to removal, they refrained from urging their removal to White Earth, and they did not become parties to the agreement. The agreement with the White Earth and other bands also embraced the Mille Lac band, but they positively refused to enter into any agreement which involved their removal from their present locality.



The views of the Commission in regard to the future treatment of these Indians deserve careful consideration.

The second agreement was with the Red Lake Indians, whose reservation lies north of White Earth and embraces about 3,200,000 acres, a large portion of which is known to be rich in pine timber. By the terms of their agreement, these Indians cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States, in trust, about 2,000,000 acres of valuable land, part timber and part agricultural, with a view to its being sold for their benefit.

The Chippewa agreements, and accompanying report of the Commission, together with the report of this office thereon, and the letter of the Department transmitting the same to the President, are printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 115, Forty-ninth Congress, second session. It would be proper to state that the Indians are reported to be very anxious for the speedy ratification of these agreements. It is to be hoped that Congress will take early action thereon.

Upon completion of the negotiations with the Chippewas in Minnesota, Bishop Whipple was compelled on account of the enfeebled condition of his health to resign his place on the Commission, and Dr. Jared W. Daniels, of Minnesota, was appointed in his stead.

The next Indians visited by the Commission were the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, of the Fort Berthold agency in Dakota, with whom an agreement was concluded January 11, 1887. By the terms of the agreement, the Indians cede about 1,600,000 acres of their reservation for the sum of \$800,000, payable in ten yearly installments of \$80,000 each; the money to be expended in the civilization and education of the Indians, and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people. The agreement also provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to said Indians within the diminished reservation. There are various other provisions calculated to advance the Indians in the paths of civilization. The agreement and accompanying papers were transmitted to Congress by the President, January 17, 1887, and form the subject-matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

The Indians in northern Montana, belonging to the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet agencies, were the next visited by the Commission. These Indians occupy a reservation estimated to contain 33,830 square miles, or 21,651,000 acres. The agreement entered into with them provides for the cession to the United States of about 17,500,000 acres, and leaves three separate reservations of sufficient area, it is believed, to meet all their present and prospective wants. In the opinion of the Commissioners, these Indians are not yet prepared to take lands in severalty, and even if they were so prepared, they declare positively that the country occupied by them is entirely unsuitable for that purpose. For these reasons no provision was made in the agreement for

individual allotments. The following is quoted from the report of the Commission:

Neither of these bands are as yet prepared to take lands in severalty. Indeed, the country occupied by them is not suitable for that experiment. It is in no sense a good agricultural country, and it would be a very difficult matter, if not impossible, for a white man to make a living there, if confined strictly to the cultivation of the soil.

Montana, aside from its mineral resources, is essentially a stock-grazing country, the northern portion of it, especially, being but poorly adapted to anything else; hence it is that stock-raising has become the principal industry of the people. The frequent failure of crops, owing to the aridity of the soil, renders farming not only unprofitable, but uncertain as a means of support; therefore, if the Indians in northern Montana are ever to become self-supporting, they must follow the pursuits which the whites by long experience have found the country best adapted to—cattle, sheep, and horse-raising. This need not, and should not, be to the entire exclusion of farming, but it should become their chief industry and dependence.

It can be said positively that the Fort Peck Indians can never become self-supporting where they now are, through the cultivation of the soil alone; but there can be no doubt that with proper encouragement they would soon reach that position as stock-growers. Stock herding is suited to their tastes; they are willing to work, and realize the necessity of doing for themselves; and it is but right and just that their efforts should be encouraged and directed in a way that will be most likely to advance their civilization and happiness. Furthermore, it is absolutely certain that, unless they have cattle given them and become stock-raisers, the Government will be obliged to support them for all time, or allow them to starve.

Holding to these views, we have made provision in the agreement with them to enable them to become self-supporting as a pastoral people. The reservation set apart for them is ample, but not too large, and was selected with that end in view. The consideration agreed upon for the cession of their surplus lands will be sufficient to provide them with cattle, sheep, and other stock for a successful start in that direction, and to subsist, and otherwise care for them, until they are able to support themselves without aid from the Government.

The report adds that—

The promise of stock cattle was the principal inducement which led to the cession of the vast territory relinquished to the Government.

And that—

What has been said in regard to the policy to be pursued with the Fort Peck Indians, is equally true in respect of the Fort Belknap and Blackfeet Agency Indians. They must be encouraged in stock-raising as well as in agricultural pursuits. They never can become self-supporting in any other way.

The compensation agreed upon for the cession of their surplus lands is as follows: For the Indians of the Fort Peck agency, \$165,000 annually for ten years, and for the Indians of the Fort Belknap and Blackfeet agencies, \$115,000 and \$150,000, respectively, annually for the same period, the money to be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural and mechanical implements, etc., and in such other manner as shall best promote their civilization and future well-being. There are sundry other provisions in the agreement intended to benefit the Indians and place them on a higher plane. Right of way is secured for railroads, wagon-roads, and telegraph lines whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public



interests require their construction through either of the diminished reservations. The agreement with the Indians in Montana has not as yet been transmitted to Congress.

Upon completion of the negotiations with the Indians in Montana, Mr. Larrabee was recalled from the Commission, his services being required in this office, and Mr. H. W. Andrews, of New York, was appointed to succeed him.

The next duty to engage the attention of the Commission was the required negotiations with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane and Pend d'Oreille Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Aléne reservations, and for the cession of their lands to the United States—lands claimed to have been taken from them in times past, without their consent and without compensation—and also with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians for the cession of certain lands claimed by them outside the limits of their present reservation.

As the result of the negotiations had with said Indians, the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians agreed to relinquish to the United States any right, title, or claim they now have, or ever had, to lands in Idaho and Washington Territories, and to remove to the Cœur d'Aléne reservation in the former Territory. A few of them expressed a preference for the Jocko reservation, and it was therefore agreed that any who so desired should be permitted to settle on said reservation, and should have their pro rata share of all benefits provided in the agreement. The consideration agreed upon was \$95,000, to be expended in annual installments for their benefit. According to the report of the Commission, these Indians number from 350 to 400, and are scattered over the country in the neighborhood of Spokane Falls.

The Pend d'Oreille or Calispel Indians, by the terms of the agreement made with them, relinquish all claims to lands in Washington and Idaho Territories, and agree to remove to and settle upon the Jocko reservation in Montana Territory, where suitable provision is to be made for their comfort and support.

The Cœur d'Aléne Indians residing upon the Cœur d'Aléne reservation relinquish to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to lands in Washington, Idaho, and Montana Territories, or elsewhere, except the present Cœur d'Aléne reservation in Idaho. They agree to the removal and settlement upon this reservation of any of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians residing in and about Spokane Falls who may desire to remove there, as well as the Calispel Indians residing in the Calispel valley, and any other non-reservation Indians belonging to the Colville agency whom the Government may desire to settle in their midst. It is provided in the agreement entered into with them that the Cœur d'Aléne reservation shall be forever held as the home of said Indians, and that no part thereof shall ever be sold, opened to white settlement, or otherwise dis-



posed of without their consent. It is further agreed that the United States shall expend the sum of \$150,000, in yearly installments, \$30,000 the first year, and \$8,000 thereafter, in the erection of a steam saw and grist mill, and in operating the same, and in the purchase of such useful articles as they may require in their progress toward civilization. There are several other provisions calculated to advance their interests.

By the agreement entered into with the confederated bands of Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai Indians occupying the Jocko reservation in Montana, said Indians consent to the removal and settlement upon said reservation of any of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians who may desire to settle there, and also the Pend d'Oreille or Calispel Indians. In consideration of which it is agreed that the United States shall erect a saw and grist mill on said reservation, for said confederated bands, and operate the same, and employ a blacksmith for them and furnish necessary tools.

The agreements with the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet agency Indians, and the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes, the Pend d'Oreilles or Calispels, and the Flatheads, will be transmitted to Congress at an early date.

The work of the Commission, as mapped out by the law of Congress, was not only one of arduous labor, but in its execution an exceedingly delicate trust. The Commission was carefully and wisely selected, as the thoroughness and completeness of its work attest. Its entire work will be submitted to you with a recommendation that it be submitted to Congress, although it is not expected that any of the suggestions or recommendations of the Commission will be adopted by Congress, which the execution of the severalty law may render unnecessary; as I take it that neither the executive nor legislative department of the Government will be likely to favor a change in the policy of allotments so wisely conceived and which has been so auspiciously begun.

Even if no statutory result shall immediately follow from the recommendations of the Commission, I feel justified in believing that great good has resulted already from its labors in removing the prejudices of the Indians and inspiring them with greater confidence in the friendly protection of the Government, and in breaking down the barriers of their opposition to the new policy inaugurated, which is to lead them from the long, dark night of savage vassalage to the glorious light of liberty, peace, and civilization.

#### THE UMATILLA COMMISSION.

The Commission—Messrs. Stanton, Willard, and Gordon—appointed to select a diminished reservation for the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians, under the first section of the act of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, 341), rendered their final report under date of June 30, 1887. Agreeably with the recommendations of this office as contained in letter to the Department of July 29, following, the census

rolls submitted by the Commission, showing who are entitled to take lands in severalty, the diminished reservation as shown upon the map and field notes accompanying the report of the Commission, and the selection of a tract of land for an industrial farm and school have been approved by yourself in accordance with the requirements of the act.

The Commissioners were required to make an accurate, classified census of the said confederated bands; to estimate the amount of agricultural lands required to allot to each person the quantity of lands stipulated in said act; to select a diminished reservation sufficient in area to supply agricultural land for allotment, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and also 640 acres for an industrial farm and school, the whole not to exceed 120,000 acres for all purposes.

The census shows the whole number of Indians entitled to allotments to be eight hundred and forty-five, as follows:

Heads of families entitled to 160 acres each .....	247
Children over eighteen years of age entitled to 80 acres each .....	259
Orphan children under eighteen years of age entitled to 80 acres each .....	25
Other children under eighteen years of age entitled to 40 acres each .....	314
Total entitled to allotments .....	845

The aggregate amount of agricultural land necessary to make these allotments as computed by the Commissioners is 74,800 acres.

In selecting the diminished reservation, the Commissioners deferred as far as possible to the expressed wish of the Indians that the new or diminished reservation should embrace the lands upon which the three bands were then residing, at the same time endeavoring to lay it out in as compact form as possible. At best a few Indians had to be left outside of the boundary lines. This could not well be avoided because of the general desire on the part of the Indians that the lands on that part of the reservation where the scattered few were located should be sold under the provisions of the act. The area of the diminished reservation is 119,864 acres, which is within a few acres of the limit prescribed in the act, viz, 120,000 acres.

Before the allotments can be made the diminished reservation must be surveyed, or so much thereof as shall be required for allotments, and the surveys approved. These surveys are now in progress, not only within the diminished reservation, but upon the surplus lands to be appraised and sold under section 2 of the act, and a commission has been appointed to make the allotments as well as the appraisement. They will be ordered to this duty as soon as the required surveys shall have been completed and approved.

#### JURISDICTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

For the third time I am compelled to call attention to the defects in the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), providing for the punishment of certain crimes committed by Indians, Con-



gress having failed to enact the legislation necessary to correct the same.

The Territories should be relieved of the expenses incident to the enforcement of the law, and its extension to that portion of the Indian Territory not covered by the laws of the five civilized tribes is of the greatest importance.

#### COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The value and assistance of these courts continues to be recognized by agents and others connected with the Indian service, and I renew my recommendation of last year that they be placed upon a legal basis by an act of Congress authorizing their establishment under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for the payment of judges. In view of the fact that many of the Indians under the care of Indian agents have been made citizens by the general allotment act, the legal establishment and recognition of these courts becomes of greater importance than heretofore, in order that no question of jurisdiction may be raised. I trust that the necessary legislation may be obtained at the coming session of Congress.

#### PEACE AND ORDER AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

I mention with unfeigned pleasure the fact that no Indians under the supervision of the Interior Department\* have been on the war path during the last three years. The few San Carlos Apaches, who, a short time ago under the influence of whisky, killed one or two men and were chased by the soldiers back to the reservation and were finally arrested and punished, were not on what is styled the "war path." They were drunken desperadoes, like thousands of drunken desperadoes of our cities and towns. They had no organization or object in their lawlessness.

Every day the Indian is having more confidence in the white man and in himself. Many of them express sentiments of gratitude to the Government for its protection, sympathy, and support, and truly the American historian may be indulged in a little patriotic laudation in contemplating the general course of the Government toward these people. It is true that many, very many, acts of injustice, cruelty, and rapacity have been committed by individuals, companies, or organized bodies of white people against the Indians (and doubtless in some instances by way of retaliation), but the action of the Government has been in the main kind, generous, and fatherly toward this unfortunate race. And to-day there is a great conservative and sympathetic sentiment among the good men and women of this country standing behind

\* The Apaches under Natchez, Geronimo, and others who were removed to Florida last year have not been under the care of the Interior Department since 1883.



the Government and urging it on and substantially assisting it in the work of Indian civilization. The President of the United States, who has a constituency of sixty millions, never uttered a sentiment more reflective of the will of the people than when he said :

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated, as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship.

The justice and humanity of the Government have called out even from that wildest of tribes, the Apaches, expressions of appreciation and approval of the course pursued by the authorities in removing to a remote place in the States, the small warlike band under Natchez and Geronimo.

If we except the lawlessness, rapine, and murder among the five civilized tribes, I do not hesitate to say that statistics will attest the fact that, in proportion to population, not half as many murders are committed among Indians as among white people, taking any State of this Union for comparison. It is true that under strict police surveillance the Indians are kept, so far as possible, from the influence of intoxicating liquors. Possibly this may account for the comparatively few murders committed. Be that as it may, the fact remains that in the matter of crime and lawlessness the Indian does not suffer by comparison with his white brother.

#### CLERICAL FORCE OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The business coming before the Indian Office is constantly increasing. Statistics carefully prepared for the Senate subcommittee appointed to investigate the methods of doing business in the Departments, show that the increase of work in some of the divisions of this Bureau during the past three years has exceeded 50 per cent. Civilization is complicated, barbarism is comparatively simple. As the Indian puts on civilization, the duties of the Bureau, to whose charge his interests are confided, become more complex, and as the points of contact between the Indian and his civilized neighbor become more numerous there is a corresponding increase in the number of difficult questions as to relations and adjustments coming before the Indian Bureau for investigation and settlement. The running of railroads through Indian reservations, the allotting of lands on reserves and the locating of scattered Indians upon homesteads, the negotiations for cessions of tribal lands, the establishing of Indian courts, the recent law extending the jurisdiction of United States courts over crimes committed by Indians, in short, every application to Indian life of the intricate processes which belong to a high civilization, brings new labors and duties to this Bureau.

During the fiscal year 1886 the clerical force in the office was reduced to the lowest number consistent with efficient transaction of the public business. In justice to the service, I must urge the need of the

very small increase in the force for which I have recently submitted estimates, viz, three \$1,200 clerks. A single item of recent work, that required to secure and compile the mass of miscellaneous information called for by the Senate sub-committee, is worthy of note. It has added not a little during the year to the demands made upon some of the most efficient clerks of this Bureau, and the report made, though somewhat voluminous, conveys little idea of the time and labor required in its preparation. During its preparation the current work of the office was of necessity neglected, and fell behind, and some divisions of the office have not yet recovered from this interruption, although clerks have faithfully worked overtime to recover lost ground. I mention this as only one out of many such causes which bring embarrassment and injury to an office which is not sufficiently equipped for the proper transaction of its increasing current business.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

During each year since 1878 Congress has appropriated money for the pay and equipment of a police force to be composed of Indians, and to be apportioned, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, among the various agencies as the necessity of the service may seem to require. Provision was made for the employment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, of a force not exceeding in the aggregate 70 officers at \$10 and 700 privates at \$8 per month each. This force was distributed among the various agencies, and each agent notified of the number of each grade assigned to his agency, and instructed to submit for the approval of the Commissioner the nominations of suitable persons to fill the several places.

In order to obtain an appointment as policeman, the following qualifications are necessary: The person appointed must be a member of the tribe in which the police duty is to be performed, familiar with the language of the tribe, and possessed of some influence; he must be a man of unquestioned energy, courage, and self command; and he must be well proportioned physically (not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height), in vigorous health, a good horseman, and a good shot. Taking into consideration the small salaries allowed it is a matter of surprise that men possessing the requisite qualifications can be found willing to undertake the duties devolving upon the police, whose posts of duty are on the confines of civilization, and who must incur the risks incident to being brought in contact with some of the most reckless, unscrupulous, and dangerous classes in the country, including the true "border ruffian," who places no value upon a human life if it interposes between him and the accomplishment of his unlawful designs.

Experience, however, has demonstrated that the Indian police force will compare favorably as to fidelity, courage, loyalty, and honor with any similar body, even though composed of men who boast of a higher civilization. During the year there have been a few discharges on ac-



count of neglect of duty, and it is a fact worthy of note that dismissals for cowardice are almost unknown, the Indian policeman being willing to face any danger and, as has been the case several times during the past year, to sacrifice life itself in obeying orders and faithfully discharging duty.

A number have resigned because of inability to support themselves and families on the meager salary allowed. I can but repeat my former recommendations in reference to providing a more liberal compensation for the members of the Indian police force, deeming it but just that the salary paid should bear at least some slight relation to the labor performed, exposure endured, and risk incurred in the discharge of duties which often bring the police into conflict not only with lawless adventurers, but with their own people, in attempts to suppress crime and to abolish barbarous feasts and customs long prevalent and firmly rooted.

For the increase of the salary of the police in the Union agency, Agent Owen makes a special plea.

#### ANNUAL INDIAN CENSUS.

Section 9 of the act of July 4, 1884, making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian service, requires that each agent submit a yearly census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservations under his charge. Agents have, therefore, been duly instructed as to the requirement of the law and the necessity of complying therewith. The returns, as far as received at this writing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, show at some agencies a very slight increase in the population, but at the great majority the tendency is the other way, and though not rapid, the decrease is steady, showing that the deaths exceed the births by a slight majority. There is no very striking change, however, this year at any agency, nor such as to call for special notice.

I am convinced that at nearly all the larger agencies these annual census lists are inaccurate, and, although they serve to give a fairly reliable idea of the Indian population, they are not so satisfactory as I could wish. The agents can hardly be blamed for this, as no special means are provided for taking the census, and I am of the opinion that Congress when framing this law could not have fully comprehended the magnitude of the extra labor thereby imposed on the agent and his employés at many agencies. When it is considered that many reservations cover large tracts of country; that the Indians, especially those engaged in farming, are often located at great distances, say from 30 to 50 miles in different directions from the agency, and that those who are not farming roam from place to place; that to obtain a correct enumeration, giving ages, family relations, etc., they must be seen by some one intelligent enough to be able to write, and that generally the presence of an interpreter is required; that often there is no road to the house or tipi, or one almost impassable, and that there is nothing to in-



duce the Indian to visit the agency with his family, the difficulties in the way of making a yearly census may be conjectured, and it is not to be wondered at if many of the returns are to a great extent unreliable estimates, compiled from such information as can be picked up by the police or other employés from whatever sources may be available.

In view of these facts, and the almost universal complaint of the agents that much of their valuable time and that of their employés is consumed every year by this duty, and that it is almost impossible for them to take the census properly without incurring some expense, I am of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the Government and the service to require a triennial census only, and to furnish sufficient funds for taking it thoroughly. I believe a reliable census each third year would, while relieving an agency of much extra labor, be a great deal more useful to all parties interested than the present yearly census, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would not then be under the necessity of submitting to the Department statistics to whose accuracy he cannot certify.

#### RAILROADS.

The past year has been one of unusual activity in the projection and building of numerous additional railroads through Indian lands. The wisdom of Congress in granting such charters to railroad companies will, I believe, be demonstrated by the benefits to the Indians which will eventually result therefrom.

*Bad River reserve, Wisconsin.*—The Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company having applied for a right of way through this reservation under the provisions of the treaty with the Chippewas of September 30, 1854, negotiations as to the measure of compensation to be paid to the Indians are now pending.

*Blackfeet (Montana) and Fort Berthold (Dakota) reserves.*—By an act of Congress approved February 15, 1887 (24 Stat. 402), a right of way was granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, for the extension of its line of road from Minot, Dak., across the Fort Berthold reservation; thence along the Missouri river by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk river on the Blackfeet reservation; thence along the valley of the Milk river to Fort Assinniboine, and thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri river. The provisions of the act have been fully complied with by the company, tribal compensation fixed, and damages to individual Indians assessed, and paid to the Indians, and the road is now being rapidly constructed on the route defined.

*Cœur d'Aléne reserve, Idaho.*—At the last session of Congress bills were passed by the Senate granting to the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, respectively, a right of way through this reservation. Both bills as passed

by the Senate were favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, but were not further acted upon prior to adjournment.

*Crow reserve, Montana.*—By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 545), a right of way was granted to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company for the construction of a road through the western portion of the Crow reservation, beginning at or near Laurel, Yellowstone county, Mont.; running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge post-office, in Gallatin county, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin county. The consent of the Indians to said right of way having been obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President, as required by the act, measures are now in progress to carry out its provisions in reference to compensation to be paid to the Indians.

*Fort Hall reserve, Idaho.*—Congress adjourned without taking final action on either of the measures mentioned in my last annual report looking to negotiations with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians in respect of the right of way occupied by the Utah and Northern Railway for its road running north and south, as also for additional lands at Pocatello station, required by said company, conjointly with the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, running east and west through this reservation. Inspector Gardner and Agent Gallagher were therefore, in May last, especially directed by you to examine the situation, and to ascertain the wishes of and secure proper action by the Indians to enable the Department to lay the entire matter before Congress at the approaching session.

On the 30th May last they submitted their report, from which, and accompanying papers, it appears that the Indians agreed to surrender and relinquish to the United States all their estate, title, and interest in and to so much of the Fort Hall reservation at or near Pocatello as is comprised within certain defined boundaries, containing an area of 1,840 acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much thereof as has been heretofore relinquished to the United States for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line Railway Companies. The land so relinquished is to be surveyed by the United States and laid off into lots and blocks as a town site, and after due appraisement thereof, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at such time, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as Congress may direct; the funds arising from such sale, after deducting all necessary expenses, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with power in the Secretary of the Interior to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof for the benefit and support of said Indians in such manner and at such times as he shall see fit. Or, said lands so relinquished are to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such other manner as Congress may direct.



The Indians further agree that upon payment to the Secretary of the Interior, for their use and benefit, of the sum of \$8 per acre for each and every acre of land of the reservation taken and used for the purposes of its road, the Utah and Northern Railway Company shall have a right of way not exceeding 200 feet in width from north to south through the reservation, with necessary grounds for station and water purposes, according to maps and plats of definite location, to be filed hereafter by the company with and to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The papers will be laid before the Department in due season, for transmission to Congress.

*Gila river, Arizona.*—By the act of Congress approved January 17, 1887 (24 Stat., 361), the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation of Arizona, was granted a right of way through this reservation, beginning at a point on the southerly line thereof, where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway intersects said line; running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of the reservation in the direction of Phoenix, Ariz. The provisions of the act, in so far as they relate to the payment of damages to the Indians, the filing of maps of definite location, and bond, have been fully complied with by the company, and the road is now in process of construction, if not already built.

*Indian Territory.*—At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, the following additional railroad acts were passed: An act granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, approved March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 446), and an act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, approved January 24, 1887 (24 Stat., 419).

Maps of definite location of the first 50 miles of the main line of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway (act approved June 1, 1886, 24 Stat., 73), to be constructed from Fort Smith in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory to a point on the northern boundary line thereof, between the Arkansas river, in Cowley county, and the Caney river, in Chautauqua county, Kans., have been approved by you, and appraisers to assess individual damages, as provided for in the act, have been severally appointed by the President, the railway company, and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation. The principal chief of the Cherokee Nation has been notified by this office to appoint an appraiser, but hitherto has not replied, and the attitude of that nation appears so far to be one of determined hostility to the road. The road, however, is in process of construction.

On the 21st October, 1886, the referees appointed by the President, under the provisions of the Southern Kansas Railway act approved July 4, 1884 (22 Stat., 73), to appraise the value of the right of way, and



to assess damages to individual occupants, filed their report in the Department. Their awards were as follows:

To the Cherokee Nation for right of way for 35.5 miles of main line, at \$93 per mile .....	\$3, 301. 50
To the same for right of way for 112.54 miles of branch line at \$36 per mile .....	4, 051. 44
<b>Total award to the Cherokee Nation.....</b>	<b>7, 352. 94</b>
To the Ponca tribe of Indians for right of way for 13.7 miles of main line, at \$117.70 per mile .....	1, 616. 60
To the Otoe and Missouri tribe of Indians for right of way for 14.8 miles of main line, at \$162 per mile .....	2, 390. 48
<b>Total amount of tribal awards .....</b>	<b>11, 360. 02</b>
Damages awarded to individual Poncas.....	265. 00

From this award the Cherokee Nation has appealed by petition to the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, as provided by the act, and the appeal is now pending. The Otoes and Missourias accepted the award made in their favor, and the amount thereof, \$2,390.48, was duly paid by the railway company, and distributed amongst them per capita. The Poncas flatly refused to accept the award for \$1,616.60 made in their favor, but finally agreed to compromise at the sum of \$3,000, which has also been paid by the railway company, and distributed to them per capita. At last accounts the individual Poncas still refused to accept the amounts awarded to them, but the sums involved are too small to warrant litigation.

Maps of definite location of the remaining sections of the main and branch lines of the road have been approved in the Department. At the date of the last official advices the main line was completed, and open to Oklahoma Station, a distance of 117 miles from the Kansas border. Plats of station grounds, eighteen in number, on the main and branch lines, selected by the company under the provisions of the act, have also been filed in the Department, and, by your direction, referred to the principal chiefs of the several nations or tribes interested, for examination and objections, if any, prior to approval.

Maps of definite location of the entire line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway (act approved July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., 69) through the lands included in the Chickasaw district, have also been filed in the Department and received your approval. Under the provisions of the act, a board of referees, consisting of Messrs. John M. Galloway, of Fort Scott, Kans., F. M. Dougherty, of Gainesville, Tex., and Malcom McEachin, of Fort Smith, Ark., were appointed by the President to appraise the value of the right of way, and assess damages to individual occupants. Their duties were confined simply to the cases of individual occupants, the principal chiefs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations having formerly notified this office of the acceptance of the allowances provided by the act in respect of the general right of way. On the 27th December, 1886, the referees filed their report in the Department,

awarding to thirty-one citizens of the Chickasaw Nation therein named, an aggregate sum of \$2,225 as compensation for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of the road. Notices of the awards were served upon the several individual Indians in whose favor they had been made, and the attorneys for the railway company were informed of the filing of the report.

The total amount of compensation payable to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under the act for the right of way through their common lands, was \$5,000, which was duly paid into the Department by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and under your direction was apportioned between the said nations in the shares to which by treaty and law they are respectively entitled, viz, three-fourths to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws. Plats of definite location of station grounds, ten in number, selected by said railway company under the act, have also been filed in the Department, and by your instructions remitted to the principal chiefs of each of said nations for examination and objections, if any, prior to approval.

Numerous other bills granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to various railroad corporations were introduced during the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress, but were not acted upon.

*Puyallup reserve, Washington Territory.*—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has applied for authority to construct a spur 1,225 feet long, with right of way of convenient width through the western part of this reservation, as part of a plan for furnishing, for the public convenience, such additional railroad facilities at the city of Tacoma as will be required by the increase of business at that point arising from the completion of the Cascade branch of the road. Some correspondence has ensued between this Office, the resident Indian agent, and the railroad company on the subject, and there is every indication of a satisfactory adjustment. The papers will be laid before you as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged and the matter is ripe for action.

*Red Lake reserve, Minnesota.*—The Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company has applied for information as to obtaining a right of way for a line of road commencing at a point on the west bank of Rainy Lake river, south of the Lake of the Woods, on the northern limits of the reservation, thence running in a southwesterly direction through the northern portion of the reservation, towards Bismarck, Dak., and has been referred to Congress for the necessary legislation.

*Sioux reserve, Dakota.*—In my last annual report I mentioned that the application of the Ordway, Bismarck, and Northwestern Railway Company, for leave to make a preliminary survey for a line of road to run southwestwardly through this reserve to the Black Hills, had been referred to the several resident agents, with instructions to ascertain the sentiment of the Indians thereon. The agents, one and all, reported



their Indians as unanimous in their refusal to give their consent to the survey, and the matter has not since been agitated.

*Uintah and Uncompahgre reserves, Utah.*—By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 548), a right of way is granted through these reserves to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation of the Territory of Utah, entering the Uncompahgre reserve at or near the place where the White river crosses the east boundary line of the Territory of Utah; running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre and the Uintah reserves, to the western boundary of the latter, in the direction of Salt Lake City. By Department telegram of May 7 last, the resident agent at the Uintah and Ouray agency was informed that permission was granted for a preliminary survey for the road, provided no serious objection or obstruction thereto by the Indians was developed. The agent was further instructed to explain to the Indians that all questions of consent by them for right of way and construction of the road would be considered and determined hereafter. It is understood that the survey is now in progress. The act vests the President with discretionary power to require that the consent of the Indians to the right of way shall be obtained in such manner as he may prescribe before any right under the act shall accrue to the company. It also contains the usual provisions as to compensation to be paid the Indians, etc.

*Partial and deferred legislation in reference to railroads.*

*Devil's Lake reserve, Dakota.*—At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress the House Committee on Indian Affairs favorably reported the bill (S. 1057), passed by the Senate at the preceding session, granting a right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through its reserve, but it was not reached on the calendar.

*Walker River reserve, Nevada.*—The bill (S. 1056) granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through this reserve, passed by the Senate at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, was not acted upon.

*Yakama reserve, Washington Territory.*—The bill (S. 1211) granting a right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through this reserve, passed by the Senate at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, was adversely reported by the committee at the second session.

*Sisseton and Great Sioux reserves, Dakota.*—The agreement made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians in Dakota for right of way through the Lake Traverse reserve to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company, also those made with the Sioux Indians in Dakota for right of way through the Great Sioux reservation to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota



Central Railway Company, severally mentioned in my previous annual reports, also still remain unconfirmed by Congress. In some of these cases moneys paid by the railway companies, upon faith of the agreements, are lying idle in the Treasury, and the Indians can not understand why it is that payment is withheld. This is doubtless the cause of the opposition of the Sioux to the construction of railroads on their reserve; a feeling that they have already sold a portion of their lands to two railroad companies for which they have not been paid causing them to be suspicious of any more enterprises of a similar character. It is to be hoped that Congress will take some action in these matters at an early date.

Within the past few years the work of this office has been largely increased by reason of the extension of the railroad system through Indian reservations. At the present writing there are between forty and fifty railroad cases, in different stages of progress, before this office, involving a large amount of correspondence and incidental detail work.

#### CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

In the way of cash payments to Indians there has been disbursed during the past year a little over \$592,000. This includes annuity or treaty money, interest on trust funds, proceeds of sales of Indian lands, and the Ute gratuity of \$1,216.04. The disbursements have been made at sixteen different agencies and to over forty different tribes or bands, at various times, usually quarterly. No dissatisfaction or disturbance has attended any of the payments, the Indians in all instances being apparently well pleased with the manner in which the distribution was made.

While it is the desire and practice of this office to provide for the prompt payment of annuities, unforeseen contingencies sometimes demand a postponement of the payment, which gives rise to much complaint on the part of traders or merchants in the vicinity of the reservations with whom the Indians deal and have credit, at the delay thus forced upon them in the settlement of the indebtedness incurred by the Indians. Such delays arise principally from changes of agents, involving interregnums while the new agent is awaiting acceptance of his bond and the old one is settling up his accounts and transferring his charge to his successor; or from temporary or *ad interim* appointments when the filing of new bonds occasions the withholding of remittances to agents. Also every payment calls for more or less care in the revision of old and preparation of new rolls, and questions constantly arise requiring the examination and allowance of individual claims for enrollment which usually have to be submitted to the office and sometimes to the Department for adjudication. In the mean time the Indians grow restless and their creditors besiege the office with complaints.

Reference was made in my last report to an enforced overpayment made under hostile demonstrations by the agent at Ouray agency to the

Uncompahgre Utes, the sum of \$3.81 per capita in excess of their proper pro rata share having been paid these Utes, this excess being taken out of the shares of members of the tribe who failed to attend the payment. I have the satisfaction of stating that this matter has been properly and amicably adjusted in a recent payment—the amount of the enforced overpayment having been deducted from the shares of those guilty of the outlawry and paid to the proper recipients, or reserved for future distribution to such annuitants as were entitled to the same but failed to appear.

I would again call your attention to my former recommendations that some action be taken looking to the liquidation of the claims of the Eel River Miamies of Indiana, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, in such form as to do away with the small annuities now paid them. The present flourishing condition of the national finances seems favorable to the final settlement of such small claims.

Provision was made by act of August 4, 1886, for the payment to the Pottawatomie tribe of an indemnity fund of \$49,382.08, being the difference between the currency and coin values of their annuities for the years 1863-'64-'65-'66 and '67, which were paid in currency in violation of treaty stipulation. Before this fund could be properly disbursed it was necessary to agree upon an equitable basis of distribution between the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, who still maintain their tribal autonomy and live upon a reservation under charge of an agent, and the Citizen Pottawatomies who have abandoned the tribal relation and are scattered through Kansas, the Indian Territory, and adjoining States. An agreement made about the time of their separation provided that their lands and funds should be divided upon the basis of a census made in 1863, which contained the names of 1,400 Citizen Pottawatomies and of 780 of the Prairie band, 2,180 in all. This afforded a basis for an equitable apportionment of the fund in question, and \$16,608.69, being  $\frac{780}{2180}$  of the whole amount, was paid per capita to the Prairie band, and is included in the total disbursement of \$592,000 shown above.

The amount due the citizen Pottawatomies remains unpaid. Owing to the scattered condition of these people and the difficulty of procuring a complete enrollment at any one point many difficulties suggested themselves. It was questionable whether the sum should be divided into 1,400 shares, the number of the original annuitants, and be paid to such annuitants if living, or if dead to their descendants; or whether the same should be paid per capita to all the citizen Pottawatomies now surviving, whether original annuitants or born since 1863. It has been decided to adopt the former method. The relations which these people bear as citizens to the States in which they reside, the rights of heirship under the law, the guardianship of minors, and many other points had to be duly considered before action could be taken. Moreover, before payment could be made it was necessary to detail a special agent to make the re-



quired enrollment, and until lately none could be spared for that purpose from other pressing duties. Special Agent Parsons has lately been assigned to this duty and is now engaged in making the enrollment. In order to reach the scattered members of this tribe, the enrollment and payment have been advertised at several points. Claimants will be required to prove that they are original annuitants or descendants of an annuitant. To insure prompt response and to bar future claims it has been decided to limit the time within which claimants may appear and prove their right to share in the payment, and October 20 of the current year has been fixed as the limit. The enrollment will then be closed and the distribution made per capita to all who shall have been duly enrolled.

#### LEGALIZING RECORDS OF INDIAN OFFICE.

In sundry treaties made with the Indians, from the Chickasaw treaty of September 20, 1816 (7 Stats., p. 150), to the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867 (15 Stats., p. 495), grants of land were made to sundry individual Indians. On many of these grants or reservations restrictions were placed as to the conveyance of the same, requiring the approval of the President or of the Secretary of the Interior. By reason of these restrictions many deeds of conveyance from the reservees or their heirs or representatives have been submitted to this office for the requisite approval, and of each conveyance that has received such approval a record has been made in this office, until there has accumulated 10,755 pages of such record, as follows, viz: 2,602 pages of individual and miscellaneous deeds, 5,130 pages of Shawnee deeds, 1,516 pages of Miami deeds, 1,458 pages of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw deeds, and 49 pages of deeds from the L'Anse band of Chippewas.

There is no enactment of law, that I can find, authorizing the recording of these deeds. It has been done for the convenience of the office and for its guidance in the adjustment of any questions that might arise or that might be submitted for consideration respecting each particular tract or touching any inquiry that might be made as to its status.

Many calls have been made, and their frequency is increasing, for certified copies of deeds recorded in this office, the parties calling therefor averring in many cases that the original papers have been lost, destroyed, or mislaid, and that no record of such papers was made in the proper office of record. Many of these deeds pass the title to lands which at the day of execution may not have been of much value, but to-day, by reason of improvements made thereon, are very valuable. Therefore, since in many instances this office has the only record which shows a transfer of said land from the Indian, I respectfully recommend and urge that Congress be requested to legalize these deed records and all other records of this office, and to make it the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to continue to keep a record of every such conveyance that may hereafter be approved, and further, to empower him to prepare and



certify, under seal, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in this office as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice and for other purposes (see seventh section of the act of July 4, 1836, 5 Stats., p. 111, and the twelfth and fifty-seventh sections of the act of July 8, 1870, 16 Stats., pp. 200, 207), and to authorize the use of a seal by this office, and to provide that papers authenticated therewith shall have the same validity as in case of the use of a seal by other bureaus (see fifth section of act of 1812, 2 Stats., p. 717).

#### LOGGING BY INDIANS.

*La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.*—During the season 1886-'87, under Department authority of September 28, 1882 (full particulars whereof will be found in the annual report of this office for 1884), 294 contracts for the cutting, sale, and delivery of pine timber were made by individual patentees of the Lac Court d'Oreilles, La Pointe or Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Fond du Lac reservations, severally attached to the La Pointe agency, Wisconsin. Under these contracts the Indians cut and banked 128,766,357 feet of timber, which was sold at prices variously ranging from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 1,000 feet, according to quality. The net gain to the Indians, after paying all expenses of cutting and banking, was \$273,461.42 (over double the amount realized last season), of which sum \$102,285.03 was taken out in merchandise and supplies furnished by the contractors, and the balance, \$171,176.39, was paid in cash to the individual Indian owners of the timber. Of these net gains—

Lac Court d'Oreilles Indians (as having a majority of the contracts) received .....	\$177,944.95
La Pointe (or Bad River) Indians received.....	42,931.76
Fond du Lac Indians received.....	37,355.94
Lac du Flambeau Indians received .....	15,228.77
Total.....	273,461.42

The amount disbursed among the Indians for labor in cutting and banking was \$452,953.15.

All who desire it have an opportunity to work, and as a consequence find themselves better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before. A majority of the Indians save their money and accumulate property, whilst some squander it; but the agent states that their general condition is greatly improved, and he anticipates still more beneficial results in the future from the force of example set by the more provident. The work has steadily increased from the commencement. Through it Indians have learned to labor who otherwise would probably have been idle, and the personal acquisition of money and property—the result of their own labor—can not fail to stimulate them to a higher degree of industry.

*Menomonee Indians.*—The cutting by Indians of green timber for sale, and their firing of woods, to the great injury of standing timber, neces-

sitated the issuance of a Department order prohibiting the marketing of timber by Indians. On this account but little logging was done by the Menomonees until late last season, when, on the earnest solicitation of the Indians, and the positive assurance of their agent that such precautions would be taken as would effectually prevent any of the abuses named, the prohibitory Department order was so modified as to allow the Menomonees at Green Bay agency again to cut dead and down timber for market. Although but a small quantity could then be handled, their operations, so far as they went, were perfectly satisfactory both to the Indians and to this office. No green timber was cut except such as was necessary to clear land for cultivation, and no fires were started in the woods; and as a better system of keeping their accounts was followed than formerly, no annoying complications arose between the Indians and their agent or the merchants in the final settlement. They succeeded in marketing, of all kinds of timber, about 4,000,000 feet, which realized them nearly \$21,000 in cash.

These Indians are to a great extent dependent on this business for a living, as their lands are not well suited for farming, nor are they good farmers. They have a hospital for their sick, supported from the stumpage fund, which is doing a good work, and their aged, sick, and helpless are fed from this fund. They feel much encouraged at being allowed to resume logging, and their agent reports that he is satisfied that it will be the means of accomplishing much good amongst them. They are becoming accustomed to work, learning habits of industry and foresight, gradually establishing themselves in comfortable homes, and their general condition is undoubtedly being greatly improved. White labor, except such as is indispensably necessary, is rigorously excluded from the reservation, and the Indian is encouraged to work and enjoy the fruits of his toil.

With the experience obtained in the past year, and with previous obstacles removed, there is every reason to anticipate that next season's operations will exceed in magnitude any entered into heretofore, and the result ensuing therefrom will be commensurably beneficial to the Indians.

#### DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Under the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), as amended by act of May 15, 1886, the work of investigating such Indian depredation claims as are therein provided for has been prosecuted with such force, both in the office and in the field, as the appropriation would justify. Three examiners, with sufficient clerical force, have conducted the work in the office, whilst from four to six special agents have been engaged in the service in the field. But few of these claims are so prepared as to admit of fair and satisfactory determinations in the office without the aid of further inquiry through special agents or otherwise, for the records are generally *ex parte*, brief, and present conclusions rather than facts, and



the work of these special agents, as well as that of the office, is made more tedious and difficult by the length of time which has elapsed since the origin of a large majority of the claims.

Though by the terms of said act claims in favor of Indians, claims against non-treaty Indians, claims in favor of unnaturalized citizens, and claims presented since the passage of said act (of which there are a great number) are not included in the provisions of the law, still they have added a vast amount of labor, both legal and clerical, to the otherwise heavy duties of the office. Such additional work consists in receiving, filing, and docketing new claims, amended declarations and affidavits, in the consideration of legal briefs, and in advising claimants as to the condition of their claims, and how to prepare them in conformity with the requirements of Department rules. And such is the imperfect condition of the papers in many of these cases, that in order to intelligently advise the claimants under the existing laws much time in patient examination is required. Since the passage of said acts every class of work pertaining to this branch of the service has continued to grow. In addition to claims of recent origin, many, that were presented more than a quarter of a century ago and have since been allowed to remain without action, are being revived, either by the claimants themselves or by their legal representatives, whilst others never before presented are being pressed for action.

Many of these depredation claims have been pending for so long a time that a large number of the claimants are dead, and can be represented only by heirs or administrators. The witnesses are scattered and many of them are also dead, and in a few more years, in the ordinary course of events, both claimants and witnesses will have passed away. It has, therefore, occurred to me that if it is the intention of Congress ever to pay these claims—very many of which after investigation I believe are just and should be paid—it should take steps at an early day looking toward their final arbitration and settlement. With that view I would suggest a plan of action which would probably prove effective in disposing of them. If it should be deemed wise and proper the House of Representatives might, by an amendment to its rules, organize a new committee on Indian depredation claims, which committee could investigate and report upon such cases as are recommended by the Interior Department for payment, just as the Committee on War Claims examines and reports with reference to what are known as the Fourth of July claims. Every one familiar with the immense pressure on Congress for time to transact the public business knows that these Indian claims can never be considered by Congress seriatim except in some such manner as above indicated.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

The Tule River agency, in California, has had under its charge only 140 Indians, and these Indians being fairly advanced in civilization, it



has been deemed expedient to abolish that agency as an independent agency, and to place the Tule River Indians under the care of the agent for the Mission Indians in the same State.

The Yuma Indians, numbering about 1,200, live on both sides of the Colorado river. It was intended some years since that they should live upon a reserve assigned them in Arizona and be under the charge of the Colorado River agency; but the land was found to be so unproductive and difficult of irrigation, that only about 800 were willing to remain in Arizona. The others insisted on returning across the river into California, where a reservation, which is said to be well suited to their wants, has been set apart for them adjoining Fort Yuma. This fort is an abandoned military post, which is now utilized as an Indian industrial boarding school for Yuma children. The Yumas are peaceable and industrious. Their California land is fertile and easily irrigated, and they deserve and ought to have some attention and encouragement from the Government. The Colorado River agency is too remote and difficult of access to have the oversight of their interests, and it has therefore seemed wise to place the Yuma Indians also under the Mission agency.

The consolidation of the Tule River and Mission agencies and the transfer of the Yumas to the charge of the latter agency was effected in August last. These changes will result in a saving of some \$700 per annum in the salaries of agents and will otherwise benefit the service. I have recommended that the headquarters of the consolidated agency be located at Banning, Cal., as a place most central and easy of access. Nothing has yet been done in that direction, nor have any steps been taken in the interest of the Yuma Indians, but both will be attended to at an early day.

#### SANITARY MATTERS.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians, there is little to be said which has not been contained in previous reports. A table is presented on page 396, which shows the number of patients treated and the prevalence of various forms of disease on the several reservations. Making allowance for effects of climate and location, which are felt by red as well as white men, it may safely be said that at many agencies there has been some real improvement in the health of the Indians.

The medical corps of the service numbers 77 physicians, located at agencies and schools, and their sanitary reports give a small death-rate compared with the number of cases attended, which would indicate gratifying success in the methods of treatment. The increase in the number of cases treated is due both to the energy displayed by many physicians in looking up cases and persuading the Indians to receive proper treatment, and to an increasing confidence among the Indians in white physicians and a consequent disregard of native medicine men. The marked contrast between the white man's treatment of the sick and that of the old native medicine man, especially in cases re-

quiring the art of the surgeon or the ability of a skilled obstetrician, has done much to inspire this confidence.

Nevertheless, the life led by Indians often makes the service rendered by white physicians most unsatisfactory. The greatest difficulty is experienced in subjecting Indians to the discipline necessary for the giving of suitable treatment, and for enforcing the continued and proper administration of medicine. If the medicine is distasteful it will not be taken. If one dose does not cure, the patient is discouraged. They have to be treated in their homes, where no hygienic measures can be adopted, and where they are more or less exposed to the influence of conservative old Indians who are opposed to the white man's methods.

Were the agencies provided with hospital accommodations patients could be placed beyond the influence of "medicine men" and their friends. Invalids scattered over the reservations who, for want of ordinary care and the proper application of medicine, linger out a miserable existence, could be greatly relieved, and in many cases cured, and their friends or relatives would thus be made converts to the new way. Small hospitals could be erected at slight cost, and the benefits of such institutions would rapidly become known among the Indians and inspire great confidence in the physician. Euthetic and tuberculous diseases prevail among many of the tribes, and are difficult to treat or control on account of the disregard of the instructions of the physician and the lack of proper facilities for the care of the sick. A large number of the deaths caused by these diseases and those of an epidemic character might be prevented could the cases be placed where hygienic means could be enforced and proper treatment given.

#### MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Congress having adjourned on the 4th of March last without favorable action upon the bill for the relief of the Mission Indians (to which reference was made in my last annual report), on the 9th of that month I recommended that authority be granted to remove all intruders from the reservations of those Indians, and that military force be employed for that purpose if necessary. On the 11th of March the requisite authority was granted, and on the 16th of the same month the agent was instructed to notify each and all of the trespassers to remove, with all of their stock, effects, and movable property, on or before the 1st of September, 1887. The War Department has been requested to furnish a sufficient force to effect their removal. I am informally advised that the intruders will resort to the courts for an injunction against the enforcement of the order.

This measure was adopted after repeated attempts had been made to secure legislation authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of these Indians, to secure lands for them, and to ascertain the rights of all parties in the premises. The enforcement of the order will undoubtedly inflict great hardships in some cases



where the claimants are deserving of some consideration, but there seems to be no alternative to such action. The Indians are being deprived of their homes which they have occupied for generations under concessions inserted in the Spanish grants for their protection, and the only place of refuge for them is on these reservations which are occupied by whites without legal rights. If it shall be found that in the enforcement of the order injury has been done to any person who has equitable rights, the matter will be presented for submission to Congress.

#### ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The appeal made in my last annual report for the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill providing for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon this reservation, for the sale of the surplus lands, and for the extinguishment of the claims of settlers, not having been heeded by that body, I determined to take such steps as were possible to secure to the Indians the use of some portion at least of the 96,000 acres of land reported to be in the possession of white men. On the 2d of April last, I accordingly recommended that authority be granted for the removal from the reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon, and for the employment of the necessary military force. Authority was granted, and on the 25th of May last the agent was instructed to notify all parties unlawfully upon the reservation to remove therefrom, with all of their stock and personal effects, on or before the 1st day of August, 1887, and that, in the event of their failure to remove, their removal would be effected by a sufficient military force.

From this order there were excepted the persons and lands covered by the judgment of the United States circuit court rendered May 31, 1880; all persons occupying lands the title to which has passed out of the United States, as shown by an abstract furnished by the General Land Office; and parties who had improvements within the reservation on the 3d of March, 1873, to whom payment or tender of payment had not been made. All of these parties were to be confined to the lands actually covered by the exception, and the latter class were to be confined to 160 acres each.

It is intended to apply the provisions of the allotment act to this reservation as soon as possible, but it is feared that much embarrassment will be experienced. The reservation contains less than 3,000 acres of agricultural lands, of which 1,080 acres are owned by grantees under the swamp act. This land should be purchased from the owners for the use of the Indians and the amount reimbursed to the United States from the sales of grazing lands within the reservation, which should not be subject to the homestead or pre-emption laws.

As soon as the result of the order for the removal of the trespassers is ascertained a plan for the relief of these Indians will be considered.

## DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION.

By the fourth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians (15 Statutes, 505) the boundaries of the Devil's Lake reservation are described as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

The present boundary lines of this reservation were run in 1875, and their correctness and accuracy were not questioned until 1883, when the agent in charge of that agency discovered that the western boundary line did not strike the Cheyenne river at a place nearest the most westerly point of Devil's lake. A survey by the General Land Office in that year also discovered a point farther west on the Cheyenne river, which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles nearer the said most westerly point of Devil's lake than the place to which the western boundary line was run in 1875. By the error in the survey of 1875 some 64,000 acres were eliminated from the reservation, or rather a reservation was established which contains 64,000 acres less than that provided for in the treaty, and as to which, had the points named in the treaty been followed by the surveyor, there would now be no question.

In view of the fact that a large number of settlers had in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the reservation line as established by the survey of 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and had acquired rights thereon, the Department decided in 1883 that no change would be made in the western reservation line as already established; but it did not pass on the justness of the claim made by the Indians to this 64,000 acres of land. I have examined carefully the claim of the Indians to this land, and believe it to be just, but from the fact that the United States has parted with the title to a large portion of the tract in question, it can not now be added to the reservation. Some action, however, should be taken by Congress with a view to compensating the Indians for the loss thereof. The matter will be made the subject of a special report at a later date, for the purpose of submitting it to Congress.

## SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

In March last, A. M. Wilson, esq., of Miakka, Fla., was appointed a special agent for the purpose of making further efforts to locate the Seminole Indians of Florida upon homesteads, as contemplated by the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 95). He was appointed in place of Frank B. Hagan, esq., who was unable to undertake the work. From his reports it appears that he has made some progress, but it is very doubtful if available vacant lands can be found upon which these Indians will be willing to locate. If such should finally prove to be the case, I



am of the opinion that some arrangement should be made with the State of Florida for the purchase of lands on which they are already located, and that Congress should be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

#### UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The urgent necessity for the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory was discussed at considerable length in my last annual report. At the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress bills (S. 102, H. R. 748) to establish such court were introduced in both houses, but beyond reference to the respective Judiciary Committees it does not appear that they were acted upon.

I do not know that I can add anything to what I have already said on this subject, but I feel it my duty to repeat, with added emphasis, that the necessity for Congressional legislation for the better protection of life and property and the preservation of order among the five civilized tribes increases from year to year, in fact hourly grows in urgency. The reckless destruction of human life, particularly in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, is appalling to contemplate. Officer after officer has been brutally murdered in attempting to discharge his sworn duty. Murderers escape punishment and even trial. One who was arrested was allowed to escape by inexcusable negligence. If all the parties are Indians they are not amenable to the United States courts; the local tribal courts are ineffective. A member of the Delaware tribe, which is incorporated in the Cherokee Nation, writes this office:

We have been murdered, slandered, and abused, our houses shot into by drunken Cherokees, and no recourse to their courts, as always the jury would be Cherokees.

Evidence on file in this Bureau abundantly shows that these people have little opportunity for obtaining justice from a Cherokee tribunal, and their case is probably no exception to that of many others.

Until a United States court with civil and criminal jurisdiction over both Indians and whites is established in the Indian Territory, as was provided for in each of the treaties of 1866 with the five civilized tribes, the condition of these people in respect to judicial matters will grow worse instead of better. Agent Owen calls attention to this in his report, from which the following extracts are taken:

Many civil cases arise between United States citizens and Indian citizens, in some instances involving large sums. There is no court having civil jurisdiction to settle these cases, which necessarily must increase in number and importance, and for which provision should be made. If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to life itself, or for an assault on his life, I see no reason why it may not be empowered to protect his right to property or deny his right of defrauding a citizen of the United States.

The United States district court for the western district of Arkansas has more business than it can possibly attend to, and many cases I would otherwise have presented for the protection of the Indians of this agency have been passed by because of their minor character when compared to more important criminal matters and

the present embarrassment of the court in the multitude of important cases to hear. One serious defect in the administration of justice by this court is that the overwork necessarily prevents the citizen from enjoying the guarantee of the Constitution, a speedy trial. Moreover, owing to the great distances and necessity of traveling horseback, and the fact that witnesses have to attend the court probably three or four times before a case is disposed of, making, may be, a journey in all of from 800 to 1,200 miles, thus punishing them severely in hardship and loss of money and time, many cases are unreported or all knowledge of them denied.

Recently a man named Hill cut his wife's throat and gave her mother a terrible cut in the head. It was impossible to get a doctor to dress her wounds, though payment was guaranteed, for fear of being summoned to this court as a witness. It is certain that stealing and whisky peddling are permitted to go unreported in the majority of cases, rather than incur the expenses of reporting them.

It would save thousands of dollars in mileage if there were located a court more near the center of the Five Nations at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, and would secure a better administration of the laws of the United States as well as save great expense to and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency.

To the statement that in the Indian Territory United States courts have no jurisdiction in criminal cases to which both parties are Indians there is but a single, and that a very recent, exception. The wanton murder in December last, by two Cherokees, of Samuel Sixkiller, a brave and efficient captain of Indian police, who was at that time walking unarmed in the main street of Muscogee, called special attention to the necessity that some legal protection be given such officers while in the discharge of their lawful duty. This necessity was emphasized by the fact that three months previous some young Cherokees who had been arrested for shooting at deputy marshals are reported to have explained that they thought they were "only shooting at Indian police." At its last session, Congress passed a law providing that any Indian guilty of the crimes of murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or other duty imposed upon him by law, "shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases."

This law, however, as shown by recent events, does not go far enough.

The Indian official should be guaranteed a fair trial in case he himself should be charged with being guilty of assault or murder while discharging his official duty. For example, in one case reported by Agent Owen, an Indian posse and accessory in a killing in the performance of duty was condemned by an Indian jury to die for murder, while the principal, the deputy marshal, a United States citizen, was acquitted by the United States court at Fort Smith.



Also this court should take cognizance of an assault upon or attempt to kill an Indian policeman when he is *not* engaged in the performance of his lawful duty, provided such attack springs from malice aroused by a previous performance of duty.

#### SURPLUS LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the submission of my last report nothing has taken place to change materially the status of the question then discussed as to what shall be done with the surplus lands in the Indian Territory. Two circumstances, however, may ultimately have some important bearing on the matter. One is the fact that a railroad has been constructed penetrating the very heart of the Oklahoma country, and that other proposed railroads are being pushed forward; the other is the passage of the allotment act, which, if put into execution west of 98°, would finally determine the permanent abode of the tribes now occupying that section of the Indian Territory.

Recognizing the great interest felt upon this subject, when I came into office I ventured to offer the following ideas thereon by way of suggestion rather than positive recommendation:

If certain areas of that Territory are not to be held in trust by the United States for the future settlement of friendly Indians, then the policy of removing eastward the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches, is presented for consideration. If any part of the Indian Territory is to be opened to homestead entry and settlement, it should be the western part, running a line north and south through the Territory, and removing all Indians west of that line to lands lying east of said line. Thus the Indians would be upon lands better adapted to their support, and they would also be adjacent to each other and in a more compact form.

As Congress took no action, but continued to agitate the subject, and as the public discussion of it grew in interest throughout the country, I considered it my duty to refer to the subject again, and did so in my report for 1886, from which I make the following extracts:

The vast surplusage of land in the Indian Territory, much of it, too, not surpassed anywhere for fertility and versatility of production, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants (for it is not probable that there will be any material increase in numbers of Indian population), must sooner or later be disposed of by Congress some way or other. Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this Territory, all living Indians, including those now resident there, could have 158 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres each. This is estimating the whole Indian population of the United States, excluding Alaska, at 260,000. As the Indian Territory has an area of 64,222 square miles, or about 520 acres for each person now in the Territory, of course the problem presents itself for public consideration, What disposition or division of the Indian Territory can be justly, fairly, acceptably, and harmoniously made?

The Kiowas and Comanches, the Wichitas and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are the only tribes in the Indian Territory located west of longitude 98°. The reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is simply set aside by Executive order, and the Indians occupying this tract do not hold it by the same tenure with which the Indians in other parts of the Indian Territory possess their reserves.

Below is given an interesting table, showing the whole number of acres in the Indian Territory east and the whole number west of longitude 98°, and the distribution of population:

Total number of acres in Indian Territory .....	41, 102, 546
Number of acres in Indian Territory west of 98° .....	13, 740, 223
Number of acres in Indian Territory east of 98° .....	27, 362, 323
Number of acres of <i>unoccupied</i> lands in Indian Territory east of 98° .....	3, 683, 605
Number of Indians in Indian Territory west of 98° .....	7, 616
Number of Indians in Indian Territory east of 98° .....	68, 183
Total number of Indians now in Indian Territory .....	75, 799
Number of acres each Indian would have if unoccupied lands east of 98° were divided equally among Indians now living west of 98° .....	483
Number of acres each Indian would have if all lands east of 98° were divided equally among all Indians now in Indian Territory .....	359

It is apparent that, as there are now only 7,616 Indians west of longitude 98°, if these Indians were placed on the 3,683,605 acres of unoccupied lands east of that meridian, each Indian would have 483 acres, an area of land far in excess of what he would need. But we also see from this table that there are west of 98°, including Greer county, 13,740,223 acres, which would be sufficient to furnish homes of 100 acres each to 137,402 people; and supposing each settler to have five in his family, it would support a population of 687,010 souls. Add to this "No Man's Land," lying immediately west and adjoining, containing 3,672,640 acres, and we see at once that there is territory enough in those two areas to found a State equal in size to many States of this Union. Another advantage of this arrangement would be that the Indians would be together in a more compact form, while the whites would be by themselves.

When my last report was made the time and circumstances were auspicious for the adoption of these suggestions, if Congress entertained them at all, for the reason that at that time the Indians west of 98°, especially the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had been severely admonished by the Government, by a display of military force, that they would no longer be permitted to obstruct those of their tribe who desired to adopt the white man's way. To this admonition almost universal heed was given, and a large number at once began to prepare for settling down and cultivating the soil. In consequence of this recent change in their wishes and habits, very many houses have been erected and a large acreage of sod broken and extensive crops cultivated. A year ago these Indians had less to attach them to their homes than they now have, and therefore their removal east would have been less distasteful than now. Nevertheless, as the distance is short and the lands to which they might be moved are much superior to those which they now occupy, I doubt not that, by paying them for their improvements or by making similar improvements on their new homes, they would cheerfully obey the wish of Congress should that body conclude to remove them to Oklahoma or to some other fertile unoccupied lands east of 98°. It becomes apparent that if it should be the desire of Congress to dispose of this section of the Indian Territory, it will be attended with embarrassment even now, and of course, as the Indians open and improve farms and build houses and prepare to live, they will become more attached to their homes and less disposed to emigrate, even to better lands which are but a short distance away.

My apology, if apology is needed, for presenting these facts and suggestions somewhat earnestly, arises from my deep conviction that the proposition to throw open Oklahoma to white settlement, surrounded as it is by Indians on three sides, would be an experiment dangerous to all concerned, and especially would the Indians west of Oklahoma be abraded and eventually obliterated by the surging waves of white population striking upon them from all directions. This subject is of very great importance; and in view of the persistent efforts which have been made by parties more or less organized to possess themselves of lands within the Indian Territory regardless of law and the rights of these Indians, and in view, too, of the action of a large



number of Representatives as expressed by bills presented and speeches made in Congress, I feel it my duty especially to invoke your consideration of the subject.

If any portion of the Indian Territory is to be opened to white settlement, then I think the suggestions which I have offered are the most practical and would cause the least possible dissatisfaction and injury to the Indians. But until Congress takes definite action upon this subject this office will feel it to be its duty to press forward the settling upon lands or homesteads of all the Indians west of Oklahoma, and to encourage them to open farms, erect houses, and make other improvements as rapidly as possible; for no time ought to be lost in teaching these people to support themselves, and to stop all work and improvement would throw them into a state of idleness which would soon lead to crime and disorder, if not to actual conflict among themselves and with their white neighbors.

As the question still remains undecided before Congress and the country, and more than ever increases in interest, I have repeated herewith views indicated in my former reports; and I again offer the recommendation that Congress authorize the Department to appoint a commission which shall visit the tribes now living west of 98°, and ascertain their views on the question of removal to other suitable lands in the Indian Territory east of that meridian.

#### ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The effective system of policing adopted by the military stationed in the Territory has had the effect of discouraging any further concerted movement on the Oklahoma lands during the past year. Some few straggling parties have been discovered and promptly removed by the troops.

The efficiency and prudence with which this policy of the Government has been executed by Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army, who has been in command most of the time during the last two years, entitles this officer to merited praise. While vigorously executing official orders he has abstained from any harsh or unnecessary exercise of military power towards the citizens of States adjoining the Territory who have sought to effect a lodgment in Oklahoma.

#### INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the last annual report no change has occurred in the status of this question except in the Cherokee Nation. In December last the Cherokee council passed an act (approved December 8, 1886) "providing for the appointment of a commission to try and determine applications for Cherokee citizenship." This act vests the determination of all claims to citizenship, by blood or descent, in a commission of three citizens of the Cherokee Nation, whose decision is final. The act is based upon the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians *vs.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation (117 U. S., 311).

Under that opinion the Department recognizes the exclusive right of the Cherokee Nation to admit or readmit Cherokees to the rights of

citizenship, and accepts its results so far as those claimants are concerned, who have gone into the nation since the 11th of August, 1886 (the date on which Agent Owen was instructed as to the effect of said opinion), and also as to those who may hereafter enter ; but the Department declines to be governed by the decisions of the commission as to those who went into the nation, claiming the rights of Cherokees, prior to that date. The status of such persons therefore remains unchanged.

Many of them have been denied the rights of citizenship, and the Cherokee authorities have requested the Department to remove them as intruders. This the Department declines to do, when they show *prima facie* that they are of Cherokee blood. The Cherokee commission has declared some of these persons to be intruders, who located in the Cherokee Nation long prior to the 11th of August, 1886, claiming and believing that they were of Cherokee blood, and therefore entitled to share in the lands and annuities of the nation. They have in some instances made valuable improvements in the way of buildings and opening farms, and putting them in a state of cultivation. For the Department summarily to eject these persons from the limits of the nation, without just and fair compensation for their improvements, would seem to be an unjust if not a heartless procedure.

Some method by which these cases may be disposed of, and those claimants who have gone into the nation in good faith and are of Cherokee blood accorded their rights, or, if denied such rights, paid for their improvements, should be provided by legislation, it being, as it appears, impossible to reach such result by mutual agreement. This subject should be considered by Congress at its next session.

#### FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION.

The report of Agent Owen represents the freedmen who live in the Chickasaw Nation as being in a deplorable condition. They are landless in a territory which has 4,650,935 acres, and where the Chickasaw inhabitants are entitled to 775 acres per capita. They are without schools or school facilities. They are recognized neither as citizens of the United States nor as Chickasaws. In fact, as Agent Owen describes their anomalous position, they are neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl." Nevertheless they are human beings, who are entitled to the sympathy and protection of the Government.

By the third article of the treaty of 1866, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consideration of the sum of \$300,000, ceded to the United States the territory west of the 98th degree of west longitude, known as the "leased district," with the provision that this \$300,000 should be invested and held by the United States, in trust for said nation, at not less than 5 per cent. interest, until the legislatures of the two nations should respectively make such laws as might be necessary—

To give persons of African descent, resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants heretofore held in slavery among said nations all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage of citizens



of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively; and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, 40 acres each of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, \* \* \* ; and immediately on the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of \$300,000 shall be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter—less such sum, at the rate of \$100 per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent before referred to as, within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, shall elect to remove and actually remove from the said nations respectively. And should the said laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures of the said nations respectively, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, then the said sum of \$300,000 shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said Territory, in such manner as the United States shall deem proper—the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove—

Those remaining or returning after removal to be on the same footing as other citizens of the United States.

The forty-sixth article of the same treaty provided that—

Of the moneys stipulated to be paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws under this treaty for the cession of the leased district \* \* \* the sum of \$150,000 shall be advanced and paid to the Choctaws, and \$50,000 to the Chickasaws, through their respective treasurers as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty.

Without waiting for the Choctaws and Chickasaws to comply with the requirements of the treaty, in July, 1866, Congress appropriated \$200,000, which was paid these nations *in advance*. Also in 1867 and 1869 two appropriations of \$15,000 each were made as interest on the \$300,000. This \$30,000 was also paid these nations.

Meantime, on November 9, 1866, the Chickasaw legislature passed an act declaring it to be the unanimous desire of the legislature that the United States keep and hold the sum of \$300,000 for the benefit of the negroes and requesting the governor “to notify the Government of the United States that it is the wish of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation for the Government to remove said negroes from the limits of the Chickasaw Nation according to said third article of the treaty of April, 1866.”

The following month the freedmen also memorialized the Government, stating that the bitter feeling of the Chickasaws toward them and the willingness of the Chickasaws to give up their proportion of the \$300,000 rendered them anxious to leave that nation, and to settle on any land designated by the Government, and they asked that the Government provide transportation for themselves and families, and supplies sufficient to enable them to make a start in their new homes. To this petition no attention was paid. Nearly two years passed and on June 27, 1868, the freedmen again sent in a petition to the same effect; which was laid before Congress, but no action taken. August 17, 1868, both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations urged the Government to fulfill its pledges and remove the freedmen. In February, 1869, a delegation of

freedmen came to Washington, at the expense of the Government, to submit a memorial urging the fulfillment on the part of the Government of that treaty stipulation in regard to their people. From this effort nothing resulted. About this time the suggestion came from various sources that a tract west of the Seminole Nation would be suitable land on which to locate the freedmen.

January 10, 1873, an act was passed by the Chickasaw legislature entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," which declared all negroes belonging to Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty at Fort Smith, and resident in the nation at the date thereof, and their descendants, to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866; provided, that the proportional part of the \$300,000 specified in said article, with the accrued interest thereon, should be paid to the Chickasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit; and provided further, that the said adopted negroes should not be entitled to any part of said \$300,000, nor to any benefit from the principal and interest of invested funds, nor to any share in the common domain except the 40 acres provided in the treaty, nor to any privileges or rights not conferred by the treaty; and provided further, that said adopted negroes should be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation just as if said negroes were Chickasaws. This act was to have full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States. It was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, February 10, 1873, who recommended that such legislation be had by Congress as would extend the time for the execution in all respects of the provisions of the third article of the treaty of 1866 for the term of two years from the 1st of July, 1873. The subject was referred to the committee on freedmen's affairs February 13, 1873, and ordered to be printed. No further action appears to have been taken. (See annual report of this office for 1882, page lvii, and H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 207, Forty-second Congress, second session.) By this failure of Congress to take action the one favorable opportunity for the adoption by the Chickasaws of their freedmen was lost. Since then all Chickasaw action has looked toward the removal of the freedmen.

December 30, 1875, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, who had been appointed in March previous to investigate and report upon the status of the freedmen among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, submitted his report in which he opposed the removal of the freedmen and recommended that the United States take measures to secure their recognition as full citizens in those nations. Upon this report no action appears to have been taken.

In 1876 and 1879, the Chickasaw legislature authorized the appointment of commissioners to confer with like commissioners from the Choctaw Nation on the freedmen question.

During much of this time the Choctaws had manifested a willingness to adopt their freedmen, but it had been held that under the treaty



the joint or concurrent action of both nations was required in order to make valid the action of either. On November 2, 1880, the Choctaw legislature memorialized Congress expressing their willingness to accept their freedmen as citizens, and asking for legislation that would enable them to do so. A Senate bill, which was never reported, was the sole result of this effort.

In 1882, in order to give the freedmen of these two nations some school facilities, the following clause was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill of May 17:

That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws concluded April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws: *Provided*, That said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws: *And provided further*, That either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

Under this legislation the Choctaws adopted their freedmen and the balance of the share of the Choctaws in the \$300,000 was placed to the credit of the Choctaws on the books of the United States Treasury.

The account for both nations was stated as follows: From the \$300,000 should be deducted, not only the \$200,000 appropriated and paid over immediately upon the proclamation of the treaty, but also the two years' interest on that \$200,000, which for some unknown reason was also appropriated:

Residue of \$300,000 unappropriated.....		\$100, 000
Amount appropriated as interest on \$300,000 for year ending June 10, 1867.....	\$15, 000	
Deduct amount of appropriation of interest for said year on \$100,000 .....	5, 000	
		10, 000
Leaving.....		90, 000
Amount appropriated as interest on \$300,000 for year ending June 10, 1868.....	15, 000	
Deduct amount of appropriation of interest for said year on \$90,000 .....	4, 500	
		10, 500
Leaving .....		79, 500
From this amount should be deducted the sum appropriated by act approved May 17, 1882.....		10, 000
Leaving .....		69, 500

to be paid the Choctaws and Chickasaws in case they adopted their freedmen. Of this their three-fourths share, amounting to \$52,125, was appropriated and placed to the credit of the Choctaws.

Inasmuch as the Chickasaws seem to have definitely decided not to adopt their freedmen, there remains of the \$300,000, \$17,375, which should be appropriated to assist those freedmen in removing from the Chickasaw country, and there should be recovered from the Chickasaws for the same purpose the \$55,125 which has been paid them, and to which they have had no shadow of claim. This, with a sum of \$2,500, which has already been recouped from the Chickasaws and expended for the education of their freedmen, under the provision of the act of May 17, 1882, quoted above, makes up the Chickasaw one-fourth of the \$300,000 named in the treaty.

In January last the delegates of the Chickasaw Nation addressed a memorial to the President, in which, after reciting the provisions of the treaty of April 28, 1866, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the freedmen in those nations, and the action of the Chickasaws thereunder, they earnestly asked—

The United States to fulfill the treaty of 1866 by removing without delay to the leased district west of the ninety.eighth meridian of longitude, or to the Oklahoma country, ceded by the Creek treaty of 1866, or elsewhere, all the freedmen who shall consent to such removal, and by placing all those who shall refuse to go on the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the Chickasaw Nation.

During the year several complaints have been received from the freedmen relative to the denial of their rights, and particularly as to the utter lack of educational facilities. Recently Agent Owen held a conference with some of the leading freedmen, at which they expressed a desire to remain in the nation if their rights, especially in the matter of schools, could be accorded them, but signified their willingness to submit to the decision of the Government. The Chickasaw authorities positively refuse to take any steps looking to their adoption, and even refuse to provide for their education. This reluctance to carry out the stipulations of the treaty is doubtless caused in great measure by the fear that the freedmen will outvote the Chickasaws, they being fully as numerous as the Indians. These people, therefore, whose rights, protection, and education were guaranteed by treaty, are left in ignorance, without civil or political rights, and with no hope of improvement.

Under these circumstances, I believe their removal from the Nation is the only practicable method by which they can be afforded educational and other privileges. It has been decided by Judge Parker, of the district court of the western district of Arkansas, that the United States may settle freedmen belonging to the five civilized tribes upon lands acquired from the Seminoles and Creeks, and Agent Owen suggests that the Chickasaw freedmen be removed to that portion of Oklahoma lying on the Canadian river, west of the Pottawatomie reservation.

Many of the freedmen have doubtless made improvements on the lands which they and their fathers have occupied but not possessed; and if, because they can acquire no title thereto, they are forced to



abandon those improvements, it would be but sheer justice to pay them the full value thereof, in addition to the \$100 per capita which the treaty promised them if they should emigrate.

I have no reason to suppose that the Chickasaws would object to legislation requiring them to return the \$55,125 to the United States, provided, by the same legislation, they could be relieved of the presence of their freedmen. Congress has heretofore been asked to enact the necessary legislation for the removal of these freedmen, and in my opinion the recommendation should be renewed. A special report upon the subject with a draft of the necessary legislation will be prepared and submitted for your consideration before the meeting of Congress.

TITLE OF PAWNEES TO THAT PORTION OF THEIR RESERVATION  
CEDED TO UNITED STATES BY CREEKS.

A portion of the lands set apart to the Pawnees as a reservation, under the act of April 19, 1876 (19 Stats., 28), comprising 53,005.96 acres, was ceded to the United States by the Creeks by the third article of the treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stats., 785). Full payment for this land at 30 cents per acre has been made to the Government from the proceeds of the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska, but a proper title thereto has not been given the Pawnees. Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., 603), the Cherokee Nation executed a deed conveying that portion of the Pawnee reservation lying within the Cherokee country to the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Pawnee tribe. These Indians now desire, and I think they should have, title to that portion of their reservation which lies within the ceded Creek country, and I shall take occasion to make a special report on the subject with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation.

MO-KO-HO-KO BAND OF SAC AND FOX FORMERLY IN KANSAS.

These Indians, who, as stated in my last annual report, were wanderers in Kansas, without any rights there of citizenship or property, have been removed, under instructions from the Department, to the Sac and Fox reservation in the Indian Territory, where they arrived in the early part of November, 1886. They have an abundance of land on said reservation, and by residing there can draw their annuities, which, under the restrictions contained in the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, made February 18, 1867 (15 Stats., 495), they could not draw so long as they resided elsewhere. Every effort will be made to keep these Indians on their reservation, and to induce them to engage in civilized pursuits and send their children to school. Their head men were opposed to removal and endeavored to prevent enrollment at the Sac and Fox agency, but were compelled to yield. They are now enrolled, and are drawing their annuities as other members of the Sac and Fox tribe, and I trust will cause no further trouble.

## BLACK BOB SHAWNEE LANDS IN KANSAS.

In my last annual report I referred to the report and accompanying papers submitted by Special Agent E. E. White, on April 8, 1886, relative to his investigations in regard to twenty-five deeds of conveyance of lands in Kansas from members of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians, or their descendants or representatives, to Thomas Carney, filed in this office for approval on October 30, 1885. On examination of the report I have concluded that \$3 per acre, the consideration named in each deed, is grossly inadequate. The special agent, after making a thorough investigation, estimates the value of the lands exclusive of improvements thereon at from \$10 to \$35 per acre, the average value being \$19.50 per acre, and the average values of the land and improvements at \$29.40 per acre. The following is quoted from Mr. White's report:

Finding the consideration named in each of the twenty-five deeds in question so greatly insufficient, and also that base misrepresentations and gross fraud were used to procure the same to induce the Indians to sell at the low price of \$3 per acre, I recommend that none of them be approved.

In view of the question of fraud thus presented, and of conspiracy relative to the procurement of said deeds, also raised by said report, and of the apparent inadequacy of the consideration, the subject was submitted to the Department, under date of February 25, 1887. A full history of the Black Bob Shawnee lands was given, and I stated that in my opinion the lands embraced in said twenty-five deeds, and all other lands patented to members of said band, conveyances of which had not been declared valid by decree of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, under the joint resolution approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 488), or the title to which had not passed by approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and also the improvements thereon, should be appraised separately and the lands sold (with the consent of the Indians severally to whom the same were patented) to the highest bidder, the bona fide settler to have the preference right to purchase the tract resided upon and improved by him; and in case a settler should fail to purchase within a specified time and the land should be sold to any other than a settler, the purchaser to pay the settler the appraised value of his improvements; the proceeds of the sale of the lands to be for the benefit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, subject to refundment therefrom to the grantee in said twenty-five deeds (Mr. Carney), of the consideration money paid by him, if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, he should be equitably entitled thereto. With this report was inclosed a draft of a bill, in duplicate, covering the points indicated, and copies of all papers bearing on the subject, with the recommendation that the matter be laid before Congress with request for favorable consideration. The Department concurred, and presented the subject to each branch of Congress. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, 49th Congress, 2d session.)



Under date of April 7, 1887, the Attorney-General (to whom the question of the alleged conspiracy, as well as the equitable right of Mr. Carney to refundment in the event of the lands being disposed of to other parties, was submitted) transmitted to the Department a copy of a report on the subject by the United States district attorney for Kansas, dated April 1, 1887, inclosing a large number of affidavits to the effect that \$3 per acre is the full value of the lands covered by said twenty-five deeds, exclusive of improvements. The United States attorney stated in his report that, in his opinion, no conspiracy was formed nor fraud practiced to such an extent as to defeat the equity of the grantee in said twenty-five deeds of refundment of the money paid by him for the lands covered thereby, in the event the lands should afterwards be disposed of to other purchasers. The question of the approval of these deeds was again brought up and a hearing given by the Department to the parties in interest. By letter of June 25, 1887, the Department advised this office that full consideration had been given the subject, and that for the reasons set out in a report of the Assistant Attorney-General, therewith transmitted, the Department declined to approve said deeds.

The land in question lies in Johnson county, Kans., from 6 to 12 miles from Olathe, the county-seat, and distant from Kansas City from 16 to 22 miles, and is penetrated by a railway. Very strong evidence as to the inadequacy of \$3 per acre as consideration for said land is furnished by the offer of some of the settlers thereon in letter to this office, dated January 31, 1887, to purchase the lands on which they reside at \$6 per acre. I believe that justice to the Indians and the protection of the settlers, who, though trespassers, have equities that should not be overlooked, alike require action by Congress as indicated.

#### SALE OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 351), providing for the appraisement and sale of these reservations, referred to in my last annual report, became a law on the 8th of January last (24 Stats., 367). Councils have since been held with each of the tribes and the nearly unanimous consent of the Iowas to the provisions of the act, as amended, has been obtained. The General Land Office has been instructed to cause the necessary surveys to be made on the Iowa reservation, preliminary to its appraisement and sale.

The consent of a majority of the male adults of the Sac and Fox tribe to the provisions of the act was not obtained.

#### THE WHITE EARTH RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

The Indians of this reservation are for the most part fully prepared for individual allotments, and very many have already had lands assigned to them under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty

of April 18, 1867 (Stat. 16, p. 719). There are others, however, who never applied for allotments under said treaty, but are now anxious to have their lands in severalty, seeing the positive benefits resulting to those who have tried the experiment. All the Indians desire to secure permanent title by patent for their individual tracts. As already stated the prevailing sentiment amongst them is very strong for the ratification of the agreement entered into last summer with the Northwest Indian Commission. There would be no authority under the general allotment act for the removal and settlement at White Earth of the kindred tribes occupying the Lake Winnebagoishish, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull River and other scattered bands on the Mississippi river; and for that and other reasons of perhaps equal importance, the question of the ratification of said agreement which is now pending in Congress is one of great moment to all the Indians concerned.

#### RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In my last annual report I expressed the hope that the then recently-appointed Commission (Northwest Indian Commission) would arrange a satisfactory basis upon which a just settlement could be had with the Chippewas for the losses and injuries sustained by them in the construction by the Government of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river, in Minnesota. The history of this matter has been fully set forth in former annual reports of this office. The agreement made with the Chippewas last summer by said Commission provides, as was hoped, for the settlement of this claim.

The Commission examined into and made an award of damages for losses and injuries sustained by the Indians, and agreed that the United States should pay the sum of \$150,000 in full satisfaction for such losses and injuries, \$100,000 to the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, and \$50,000 to the Mississippi bands; the money to be distributed per capita, in cash, in two equal yearly installments.

The Commissioners, speaking of their award, say :

The benefits to the public to be derived from the construction of these dams, which will be lasting, is incalculable, and the Indians are justly entitled to proper indemnification. We consider our award just, and by no means excessive.

If the agreement entered into with the Chippewas meets with favorable action by Congress, a satisfactory adjustment of this claim (the delay in the settlement of which has caused a good deal of ill-feeling on the part of the Indians) will be reached, and, to my mind, this fact furnishes an additional reason for the early ratification of said agreements.

#### NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

No returns have been received from the surveys reported as in process of execution last year on lands designed for the location of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana. As soon as I am officially advised



that such surveys have been completed, steps will be taken to locate these Indians under the provisions of the general allotment act, which are regarded as more favorable to them than are the provisions of the homestead laws.

During the summer a party of Northern Cheyennes left the Pine Ridge agency and went to Tongue river with the avowed intention of remaining there. The agent reported that it would be useless to attempt to effect their return without the aid of troops. Military assistance was accordingly invoked, and under date of August 16, 1887, Agent Upshaw reported that 199 Indians had started for Pine Ridge agency under an escort of cavalry. These Indians were very reluctant to return, and only consented to go without resistance, after a two-days' council, in which promises were made that the returning Pine Ridge Cheyennes would be protected from any mistreatment by the Sioux, and that strong statements of the great desire of the Northern Cheyennes to be united at one place would be made to the President.

There is no doubt that most of the Cheyennes at Pine Ridge are greatly dissatisfied with their location, whether justly so or not, and that it would be best to gratify their desire to remove to Montana if it were practicable to do so. With the present information as to the character of the lands on Tongue and Rosebud rivers, I do not think, however, that it would be wise to permit any more Indians to locate there. After those who are now there have had lands allotted them, it can be ascertained whether or not there are any surplus lands available, and the disposition of the Cheyennes at Pine Ridge can then be determined upon.

#### WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

Congress having adjourned without favorable action on the bill for the sale of a portion of the Winnebago reservation, steps have been taken to allot the lands under the provisions of the general allotment act, and Miss Alice C. Fletcher is now engaged in the work. When the allotments are completed and patents issued these Indians will be subject to the laws both civil and criminal of the State of Nebraska. Should there be any surplus lands remaining, negotiations can be had for their sale. Thus the ends desired by the bill referred to can be attained without further enabling legislation.

#### THE NAVAJO INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Under date of April 6, 1887, I took occasion to call the attention of the Department to the constantly recurring troubles between the non-reservation Navajos and white settlers on the borders of the Navajo reservation in New Mexico and Arizona, and to present for your consideration a plan of action looking to the ultimate removal and settlement of all these non-reservation Indians upon the Navajo reserve. As the result of this correspondence a special agent of this office has been ordered to the Navajo country, with a view to effecting that much desired object.

It is estimated that there are between 7,000 and 8,000 Navajos scattered over the country beyond the limits of their reservation, on its east, south, and southwest borders. They are native to the soil, and have always lived there or in that vicinity. Although a reservation was set apart for them as far back as 1863, the Government, presumably from motives of economy, has never compelled them to go upon it, preferring to allow them to make their own living where they are, rather than to force them upon the reservation, to be fed and clothed at the public expense. They have been peaceable and entirely self-supporting, and have tried to give as little offense as possible. Until the advent of the railroad, conflicts between them and the whites were quite unheard-of.

The region of country occupied by them would be uninhabitable but for the small springs, which afford the only water to be found there. Though not very numerous, they are absolutely indispensable to the Indians in the care of their flocks. Being alike indispensable to the whites now settling in the country, a constant struggle is going on for possession. The whites demand the removal of the Indians to their proper reservation, and the Indians seek protection from the encroachments of the whites. They are in dangerous contact, and frequent fatal collisions have occurred.

It is manifest that the Indians cannot remain in peace where they are, and until the reservation is supplied with better water facilities they have nowhere else to go. Although the reservation contains upwards of 8,000,000 acres, it is incapable of sustaining the immense flocks of sheep and goats owned by the Navajos. It is mostly rock and desert, water is scarce and alkaline, pasturage scanty, and the "arable land" consists of scattered tracts of sand and débris formed by wash and erosion near springs and the water-courses of short-lived spring torrents. The reservation has been increased from time to time, but to no good purpose, so far as can be seen. Were it capable of sustaining the numerous flocks and herds owned by the Navajos, it might be proper to insist that the non-reservation Indians should remove and settle within its limits, as was agreed by them in the treaty of 1868; but it would be unwise, inhuman, and perhaps dangerous to the peace of the country to attempt to put the non-reservation Indians on the reserve before the water works now in process of construction shall have been completed, or at least sufficiently far advanced to remove all doubt as to their successful completion.

Furthermore, it would be idle to attempt to settle any considerable number of the non-reservation Indians upon individual tracts under the homestead laws or the more recent general allotment act. They are nomadic in their habits, partly of necessity, owing to the scarcity of water. They can not keep their flocks in that arid region without frequently moving from place to place. Neither can it be expected that



they will ever become an agricultural people where they are, for the sufficient reason that the land is not at all suitable for cultivation.

It has been frequently suggested to the Indians that they might reduce the number and improve the quality of their sheep as a means of lessening their difficulties (they own 1,500,000 sheep and goats and 80,000 horses); but they declare that they have tried it and can do nothing with high-grade sheep, and they insist that the country is not adapted to the successful raising of any better grade than they now have. It appears that some experiments have been made in that direction, but without success. The Indians are not likely to bestow the care upon their flocks that is required in raising the better grades, and they greatly prefer the lower grades as an article of food supply.

The special agent is sent to the Navajos with the intention of inducing as many of them to remove to the reservation as can safely be provided for there. In this number it is not proposed to include the owners of extensive ranches with valuable fixed improvements, of whom there are understood to be several, unless they may prefer to make their homes on the reservation. Before making any attempt to induce the Indians to remove to the reservation, the special agent is expected to confer with the agent of the Navajos, and to obtain by personal investigation a full knowledge of the capacity of the reservation for supporting a largely increased population now or when the water facilities shall have been improved. He will advise those who own valuable ranches outside the reservation limits to avail themselves of the privileges of the general allotment act, and will instruct them how to proceed. It might prove ruinous to some to remove from their present homes, but ultimately the great body of the non-reservation Indians must find homes on the reservation. It is to be hoped that the special agent's visit will tend to allay the bitterness which of late has existed between the Indians and settlers, and that a good beginning may be made toward the desired removal and settlement of the great body of non-reservation Indians within the boundaries of their reserve.

From what has been said it is manifest that there is imperative need of developing whatever irrigating resources the Navajo reserve possesses. The effort made in this direction during the past year has been unexpectedly encouraging. The work has been done at eighteen points on the reserve, their distances apart varying from half a mile to 100 miles. Five substantial stone and timber dams have been built, fourteen reservoirs have been excavated from 2 to 15 feet deep—some small, others covering several acres, and all surrounded by good embankments—and over 6 miles of irrigating ditches have been taken out. The most hopeful feature has been the opening up of fifteen springs, most of which by being dug out and walled up have been transformed from worthless mudholes into clear pools containing sufficient living water for thousands of head of stock and for irrigating hundreds of acres of adjoining land. In the mud removed from one spring which now has

water 10 feet deep, there is reported to have been found the bones of a mastodon. As this work progresses during another season many other springs and watering places which have been found will be put into usable condition, and possibly by persevering in this work and by utilizing every small water source upon the reserve a fair opportunity to make a civilized living may be given the Navajos. Such a work, however, carried on at many and widely separated points, must of necessity be slow and expensive.

While upon this subject, I desire to refer briefly to the condition of affairs in the—

#### SAN JUAN RIVER COUNTRY, NEW MEXICO.

By an Executive order dated April 24, 1886, all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west, north of the San Juan river, were restored to the Navajo Indian reservation. This strip of territory formerly belonged to the Navajo reservation, but was restored to the public domain by Executive order of May 17, 1884, whereupon white settlers immediately went upon the lands, and their settlements cut the Indians completely off from access to the river with their flocks and herds. It was to correct this evil, and to right a manifest injustice to the Indians, that the lands were restored to the Indian reservation.

Many of the Indians had long resided in the vicinity of the San Juan, and cultivated lands in the fractional townships referred to. The river afforded the only water supply they had, and this was true also of all who kept their flocks in that part of the Navajo reserve. To take the lands along the river from them, was to render the whole reservation for 50 miles or more south entirely uninhabitable both for man and beast. The Indians complained bitterly, and it is due to their forbearance as much perhaps as to the presence of troops, that bloodshed was prevented.

Although the lands were restored to the Indians by competent authority, the settlers would not give up possession of the lands which they held, nor allow the Indians to cross the same with their flocks and herds to reach the water. Being repeatedly warned of the danger of an outbreak, the Department determined to insist that the settlers should not interfere with the access of the Indians to the river, and that they should not occupy or use any land except that which was covered by their filings, and not even that to the exclusion of the Indians from access to the river with their flocks and herds.

The Department was not disposed to require the removal of the settlers who had settled upon the lands in good faith, in advance of the final determination of their claims and until they should be paid for their improvements, unless such removal should be found necessary for the preservation of peace and the security of life and property in the locality; and it was with that understanding that the War Department was requested to station a military force there of sufficient strength to



preserve the peace, maintain good order, and prevent disturbances. Subsequently, however, it was deemed absolutely necessary to remove the settlers from the reservation in order to prevent a threatened outbreak on the part of one of the most powerful Indian tribes in the country. General Grierson, commanding the district of New Mexico, reported to the department commander, under date of June 10, 1887, as follows:

The bitterness of feeling openly manifested by the claimants on both sides is such as *never* to be reconciled except by the dispossessing of one party or the other, and no division of the disputed territory can be made which would avert the threatened strife now so plainly foreshadowed.

The Indians have recently been procuring an ample supply of the best ammunition obtainable, believing that it is necessary for them to do so for self-defense, and although peaceably disposed, there is a settled determination in their minds to maintain these possessions and their just rights as they understand them, at all hazards. They can not see why they should be deprived of what properly belongs to them, and they clearly understand that the entire strip of land on the south side of the river, although claimed by white settlers, has again become, by order of the President, a part of their reservation, and while their forbearance under trying circumstances has been exceedingly commendable, it is both unwise and unsafe to further rely upon their hitherto peaceable disposition and still permit what the Indians honestly believe a great injustice to be longer inflicted upon them. \* \* \* The few settlers still on the river, within the limits of the disputed tract of land, should be *removed at once*, and those absent therefrom should not, in any event, be permitted to return thereto.

Upon the receipt, from the War Department, of General Grierson's report, recommendation was made to the Secretary of War "that the proper military commander be instructed that if the parties remaining upon their claims in the disputed country do not remove therefrom within a reasonable time, such measures for their removal be taken as, in his judgment, are necessary to preserve peace and good order in the locality between the Indians and the white settlers generally." Under date of July 18, 1887, the Secretary of War advised this Department that the subject had been referred to the Lieutenant-General of the Army, with a view to having the wishes of the Department carried into effect. I am not aware of any further trouble having been reported.

In my judgment, the settlers should be indemnified for whatever loss of improvements they may have sustained by their enforced removal, but this can be done only by Congress.

#### JICARILLA APACHES.

The Jicarilla Apaches who, some five years ago, were removed from their original location near Amargo, N. Mex., and placed with the Mescalero Indians under the Mescalero agency, never became satisfied with the change, but continued to be restless, taking little interest in agriculture or schools, their thoughts constantly turning to their old homes. Finally some 200 of them left Mescalero agency and camped in a starving condition, near the pueblo of San defonse, about 25 miles from Santa Fé, where they were looked after temporarily and a limited supply of

food was provided for them through the agent of the Pueblo agency. They declared that they would not voluntarily return to their agency, preferring rather to starve where they were; but they promised if they and the balance of the tribe still at Mescalero, who were anxious to join them, were allowed to return to their old location they would take up homesteads and settle down peaceably to agricultural pursuits.

I personally visited these Indians late in the fall of 1886, held a council with them, and found them willing and desirous to obey the orders of this office provided they could be allowed to return to their old home near Amargo. I was of the opinion, which was concurred in by the War Department, that if these Jicarillas should be forced to return to Mescalero serious trouble might ensue; that they could not be depended upon to remain there quietly, and that at any rate they were not likely, at Mescalero, to make any effort toward advancement. It therefore seemed best for them and to the best interests of the Government that their wishes be complied with, and after consultation with the War Department it was decided to locate them on land in severalty either on their old reservation or on public land in the immediate vicinity.

For the purpose of carrying out these views Special Agent Welton was instructed, under date of 18th of December last, to go to Santa Fé and such other places as might be necessary, to consult with the Indians, and if he found them willing to go there, to select a tract of land for them in northern New Mexico. He reported that all, in the most earnest and emphatic terms, expressed a desire to go, and agreed that they would gladly take lands there in severalty and place all their children in an industrial school as soon as one should be established for them.

After making an examination of the proposed location the special agent selected a tract on the extreme northern boundary of New Mexico and immediately adjoining the Southern Ute agency in Colorado, which he reported to be well suited in every respect as a home for the Jicarillas. On the 11th of February last, by Executive order, this tract was set apart as their reservation.

On the 24th of the following March Special Agent Welton was instructed to proceed to Mescalero agency and to bring the Jicarillas who had remained there to the new location, arranging for those in camp near Espanola to join him on the way. On the 11th of the following June he reported his arrival at the new reservation with all the Jicarilla Apaches, both those from Mescalero and those from Espanola, together with their annuity goods and subsistence supplies for the fiscal year 1887, except a small quantity of flour which they were compelled to leave at Santa Fé, for lack of transportation. The manner of this removal was very satisfactory. It was accomplished without casualty; the Indians behaved well on the march of over 560 miles, being guilty of no insubordination or depredation; no extra expense was necessary nor liability incurred; and they are now peaceably settled on their



new reservation. Much of the success attending the removal is due to the valuable assistance rendered by military authorities, particularly by General Grierson who neglected no opportunity to promote the success of the enterprise.

In the interests of economy the Jicarillas and their new reservation have been attached to the Southern Ute agency, as a subagency, under the care of the regular agent of the Southern Utes, and on the 24th of August last Agent Stoltsteimer relieved the special agent and assumed charge of the new reservation as part of his own agency.

I trust that these Indians are now permanently located. They are contented and happy, and are anxious to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, that they may engage in agriculture and support themselves. The allotments will be made at an early day, or so soon as the necessary surveys can be completed. Comfortable houses will be provided for them as soon as practicable. A physician has been appointed to look after their wants; an industrial school will be established in the near future; an experienced farmer, an assistant farmer, and a carpenter and blacksmith will be furnished them, together with such farming utensils, stock, fence material, etc., as they may require, at the proper time, and I confidently look for better times for them in the near future, and a marked advance on their part toward civilization and self-support.

#### PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

In my annual report for 1885 I drew especial attention to the anomalous condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and suggested that measures be taken by Congress to define their true status, and for the protection of their lands and property, which it is abundantly manifest they themselves are not able to protect. Congress, however, failed to take action in the matter, and recently it appears that the Territorial authorities of New Mexico are again seeking to tax their lands, notably in the cases of the pueblo of Isleta and the pueblo of Cochite, the former of which has been assessed in the sum of \$27,520.08, and the latter in the sum of \$6,064.12.

These Indians may be said to be practically "land-poor." They have large tracts originally held under old Spanish grants, confirmed to them by act of Congress, and even if the taxes be legally assessed they have no money wherewith to pay them. The enforcement of payment by a sale of their lands would leave them paupers, dependent on the charity of the Government.

With your concurrence, the question of the liability of the Pueblo Indians to Territorial taxation has been referred to the Hon. Attorney-General, in order that the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico may investigate the matter and give his opinion thereon. It is a subject of vital importance to these poor and benighted Indians, and I still deem it to be one which eminently demands the attention of Congress.

## SENECA RESERVATIONS IN NEW YORK.

In the settlement of the controversy between the States of New York and Massachusetts respecting the title to the western part of the former State, comprising what was known as the Genesee country, the State of New York ceded to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians and all other right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction excepted) which the said State of New York had in and to the described lands. Massachusetts subsequently transferred her title to Robert Morris and others, their successors and grantees being now known as the Ogden Land Company. This tract of country included the reservations of the Seneca Indians, now reduced to two, known as Cattaraugus and Allegany.

It is claimed on behalf of the Ogden Land Company that it is possessed of the title in fee to these reservations, subject to the possessory right of the Indians so long only as they actually occupy the reservation as a tribe, while the Indians claim that the fee is vested in them and that the company has merely the right to purchase whenever they choose to sell. The courts have decided (*Ogden vs. Lee*, 6 Hills, N. Y. Reps., 546) that the Indians are still possessed of their original native title, and that the company has merely the right to purchase. It is feared, however, by the Indians, and very reasonably, I think, that if the lands are allotted in severalty they may lose their tribal relations and that the Ogden Company, owning the pre-emption right, may dispossess them.

In 1873 the agent then in charge of these Indians stated that this apprehension produced an unsettled feeling as to the title to their lands, and prevented them from making improvements.

In 1880 the agent reported that the Senecas would be glad to have the claim of the Ogden Land Company extinguished, and that many of their leading men had expressed a desire to use a portion of their annuity funds to extinguish such claim, "which rests as a cloud upon their title, prevents a partition of their lands in severalty, and paralyzes industry and improvement." I am of the opinion that steps should be taken to extinguish the claim of the company if possible, and that Congress should be asked to enact the necessary legislation. The Senecas are paid annuities to the amount of some \$11,900 per annum, representing a capital of some \$230,000, and a portion of this sum could be used, with the consent of the Indians, for the purpose stated.

When this shall have been done, the lands can be allotted under the laws of the State of New York, and the Indians made citizens of the United States, for which privilege they are fully prepared and qualified. As soon as this is accomplished, the services of an agent in that State can be dispensed with.



A measure having the above ends in view will be matured and presented for your consideration at an early day.

#### THE EASTERN CHEROKEES.

The twelfth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1835 provided that those Cherokees who were averse to removal, and were desirous to become citizens of the States where they resided, were entitled to remain, etc. (7 Stats., p. 483.) Some eleven to twelve hundred availed themselves of the privilege. These Indians in time became possessed of certain land in North Carolina, the title to which was so insecure and unsatisfactory that Congress, by act approved July 15, 1870 (eleventh section; 16 Stats., p. 362), authorized and empowered the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, by that name and style, to institute and carry on a suit or suits in law or equity, in the district or circuit courts of the United States, against certain agents, for all claims, causes of suit, or rights in law or equity (including said land) that said band might have against them, and made it the duty of the district attorneys and the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute the same.

Suits were accordingly brought in the United States court for the western district of North Carolina, at Asheville, May term, 1873, against William H. Thomas *et al.*, and upon agreement by all the parties in interest, at the May term, 1874, Messrs. Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin were appointed arbitrators to make a report of all facts and all rights and dues to the Indians, touching all the questions involved in said act, whose award was to be, and did become, final and a rule of the court. This agreement was approved by the Hon. R. P. Dick, judge of said court, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice on or before the 17th of June, 1874. On the 24th day of October, 1874, the arbitrators made and filed their award, affirming the Indian title to the land known as Qualla boundary—some 50,000 acres, etc.—which was confirmed at the following November term of the said United States circuit court, held at Asheville.

The terms of that award, as well as the history of their claim, are fully set forth in House Executive Document No. 169, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, but the award has never been fully executed, and the Indians have unceasingly complained of the intrusions of the whites upon said lands, and of the non-enforcement of that award and decree of the court. Their unsettled condition has been the subject of several investigations by this office, and the fact fully brought out that, in a great measure, it grew out of the failure to carry said award into execution.

This office has felt for some time that it was powerless to relieve the Indians of the difficulties surrounding them, but has by its reports of April 24, 1885, and August 30, 1886, recommended that the Attorney-

General be requested to secure the enforcement of the award and order of the aforesaid court. On the 31st of August, 1886, this office submitted a further report, recommending that Hon. Jesse J. Yeates be appointed assistant United States attorney, to proceed to North Carolina to assist in the adjustment of said award, and any and all other questions that might present themselves in connection with its settlement. Mr. Yeates was appointed as recommended on the 18th of September, proceeded to North Carolina in October, and on the 26th of November, 1886, submitted a report to the Attorney-General of his action in the premises. While the matter has not been fully or finally adjusted, steps have been inaugurated by Mr. Yeates which, if he is permitted to complete them, should terminate, in my opinion, in a satisfactory adjustment of the award and of many of the irregularities and troubles connected therewith.

By the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 582), the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians was authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to determine the rights of the said band in or to moneys, stocks, and bonds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands west of the Mississippi river, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation West was made a party defendant. Judgment, however, was rendered against the claim of the Eastern band to share in the funds named in the act (20 C. Cls., p. 449), and on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of the Court of Claims was, on the 1st of March, 1886, affirmed. By this decision of the Supreme Court the status of these Indians was defined, but their condition thereby became the more unsettled.

In its decision the Supreme Court held that—

• The Cherokees in North Carolina dissolved their connection with the Cherokee Nation when they refused to accompany the body of it on its removal, and have had no separate political organization since. Though fostered and encouraged, they have not been recognized by the United States as a nation in whole or in part, and, as now organized, are not the successor of any organization recognized by any treaty or law of the United States.

They ceased to be part of the Cherokee Nation, and henceforth they became citizens of, and were subject to the laws of, the State in which they resided. If Indians in that State (North Carolina), or in any other State east of the Mississippi, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and be readmitted to citizenship, as there provided. They cannot live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the Nation. (U. S. Reports, 117, p. 288.)

These Indians are already canvassing among themselves as to the feasibility of removing to the Nation West, and as to the best means for them to adopt to enter upon a settled life. If they had the means at hand to effect their own removal, and a positive, well-defined assur-



ance from the Nation West that they would be readmitted therein, as suggested by the Supreme Court, to all rights, immunities, and privileges as members of that Nation, I am satisfied that they would take early action to dispose of their interests East, and remove to, and unite with, the Cherokee Nation West. With this in view negotiations should be had with the Cherokee Nation. If this can be successfully accomplished, then such legislation will be asked as may be necessary to bring about the desired end.

#### BOUNDARIES OF KLAMATH RESERVATION IN OREGON.

In 1871 the outboundaries of this reservation were surveyed, since which time a dispute has existed between the white settlers and cattlemen in the vicinity and the Indians, the latter claiming that the eastern boundary was located too far west, thus depriving them of a large tract of country given them by treaty, and the former claiming that the eastern boundary included a large tract of country properly belonging to the public domain. In October, 1886, this office recommended that the boundary lines of the reservation be surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of October 14, 1864 (16 Stats., 707).

Subsequently, upon information from the General Land Office that the survey of the eastern boundary would not be satisfactory either to the Indians or settlers until its location had been agreed upon by a commission, I directed the agent in charge of the reservation to make a full investigation of the matter, and to take the evidence of all available witnesses. Upon receipt of his report, in view of the vague and indefinite description of the boundaries given in the treaty, and the fact that settlement had been made upon the lands east of the reservation, it was determined to re-establish the eastern boundary in accordance with the survey made in 1871, although the claim of the Indians seemed to be well substantiated. When the line is re-marked, the military will be requested to protect the reservation from the encroachments of cattlemen, concerning which the Indians have made many complaints.

It is also my intention to present the claim of the Indians to Congress for an appropriation to compensate them for the lands lost by the location of the boundary line, if, upon further consideration, they appear to be clearly entitled to the same.

#### THE ALLEGED UTE OUTBREAK.

More than passing notice should be given the recent trouble in Colorado, recalling, as it does, too vividly the Sand Creek and Camp Grant massacres which blot the history of the dealings of the American people with Indians.

When the body of the Ute Indians removed in 1882 from their hereditary home in Colorado to their new reserves in Utah, several small

parties remained behind on the ceded lands. A few, under Augustine and McCook, settled on White river, between Douglass creek and the Utah line; began to cultivate the land, took out irrigating ditches, and asked for permanent homesteads. In this they were encouraged, until it was ascertained that the ceded lands were not subject to homestead entry, and could only be purchased. A larger number under two Colorows, designated as Uncompahgre Colorow and White River Colorow, made their headquarters much farther east, and hunted and herded their stock upon public lands among the mountains in the vicinity of the old White River agency. As white settlers and herders came into that country disputes about grazing and other matters arose, and the presence of Indians in Colorado became the subject of frequent complaint.

The Colorows, with their followers, were ordered by the agent to return to their reservation. but persisted in remaining away, claiming that they were upon lands pointed out to them by the Ute commissioners as their new home, and also citing the permission given them by the Ute agreement of 1873 to hunt in Colorado. In February, last, Colorow was sent for by the military at Fort Duschene, and informed that he must bring his people within reservation limits. He then moved his camp 45 miles west, within what he claimed to be reservation lines, but at that camp citizens began building and threatened to attack him if he remained.

The Indians have persistently claimed, and not without some reason, that the eastern boundary line of the Ute reserve was east of Douglass creek, the settlers that it was identical with the boundary line of Utah. When the eastern line was run, on account of the roughness of the ground, no marks of identification were made by the surveyor for a considerable distance, and this debatable ground has given rise to many disputes. In March last, an agency employé with a small escort of cavalry was dispatched to Colorow's camp, at that time near Douglass creek, with instructions to establish the line and remove Colorow west of it should he be found to be outside of reservation limits. Monuments defining the line could not be found, and although Colorow reluctantly agreed to bring his followers down the White river to a point where the line was supposed to run, they seem soon thereafter to have wandered back to their old hunting-grounds.

On the 13th of August last Enny, son of White River Colorow, reported to Agent Byrnes, at Ouray agency, that after receiving his annuity at the agency the previous week, he had returned to his camp near Meeker, Colo., to find his tents burned, his goods gone, and six women and eight children missing. Among the women was Chipeta, widow of the late Chief Ouray, famous for his unflinching friendship to the whites. This report caused considerable uneasiness, and the agent immediately sent back with Enny Chief Herder McAndrews and five



reliable agency Indians to inquire into the matter, and to order Colorow and his party to the reservation.

It now appears that about this time indictments had been found by a grand jury against two Indians named Cibilo and Big Frank, for stealing two horses. These horses, which had been found in a herd which two men named Tate and Woods had bought or gambled from Colorow's Indians in April last, had been claimed and identified by one Hammond, and delivered up to him, and the Indians had made good the loss to Tate and Woods. Nevertheless warrants for the arrest of the two Indians were issued to Sheriff Kendall, of Garfield county; and other warrants were sworn out by Game Warden Burgett, of the same county, against twelve specified Indians "and others" (among whom he had spent a week early in August), for violation of the game laws of Colorado.

With a posse of seventeen men the game warden went to the camp of Uncompahgre Colorow, on the north fork of White river; found most of the men and women were absent, and without preliminaries of any kind seized a boy and started to take him off. The boy's father interfered, was shot, and fell stunned. The boy's sister and another Indian woman made an attack with axes, when the posse again fired, wounding the boy and also Big Frank and the son of Uncompahgre Colorow. Upon this the Indians abandoned all property, including a thousand head of sheep and goats, and fled to the camp of White River Colorow, about 20 miles from Meeker.

This posse then joined forces with a posse which Sheriff Kendall had summoned at Meeker for the serving of warrants, and went to the camp of Enny Colorow, finding there women and children. After insulting the women, who abandoned everything, including 300 sheep and goats, and fled frightened to the camp of White River Colorow, the posse burned the entire camp outfit and pursued the fugitives. In the pursuit one of the Indian boys fired, killing a horse belonging to the posse.

On the 14th of August, by an appointment made at his urgent request, Colorow met two prominent citizens of Meeker, and in alarm asked the meaning of these attacks upon his people. He was told that he might have fifteen days in which to get back to his reserve, 100 miles distant, whereupon, by way of preparation, he proceeded to gather up his herds of horses and sheep. It was at this juncture that Enny Colorow, with two of the agency delegation (McCook and Nickeree), arrived at Colorow's camp, found the missing women and children, and delivered the message of the agent that the whole party should return to the reserve. Colorow pleaded that they had been given fifteen days' time; but nevertheless his people started immediately, leaving behind all the rest of their sheep and goats, about 1,000 head, and traveling as fast as their wounded would permit.

Upon reaching Wolf creek, they camped for the night, and were there met by McAndrews, who had delayed at Meeker trying to induce the ex-

cited citizens to allow the Indians time to get back to their reserve, and endeavoring to dissuade them from further attempts to arrest Cibilo and Big Frank. McAndrews gave the camp the startling information that Colorado militia were already in pursuit, and that they must push on to the reserve without stopping. Being then too late to round up ponies in the darkness, the Indians ventured to delay until morning, when the women and children were started on. At noon, as the men were preparing to leave, Kendall, with a posse which had increased to 80, came upon them over the trail which they had taken, and Major Leslie also arrived by the main road from Meeker with 100 Colorado militia. At the request of the white men, two of their number had a talk with two representatives of the Indians, Enny Colorow and McCook, during which Major Leslie asked that the Indians remain where they were until morning. On being assured that they could not delay but must overtake the women and hurry to the reserve as the agent had ordered, he replied, "All right, go ahead; we will not molest you," and the four shook hands and parted. What motive lay behind this remarkable request that the Indians remain where they were can only be inferred from the bloody sequel. That night the Indians camped on the disputed ground, where they supposed the reservation line to be, and with such sense of security that, although their position was peculiarly exposed to attack, ponies were turned out to graze and not even an outlook was posted.

Shortly after daybreak next morning, August 25, while the Indians were cooking breakfast the soldiers and posse from whom they had parted the evening before occupied the surrounding bluffs, 100 yards distant, and without warning opened fire on the unsuspecting and defenseless party. Achee ran to the attacking party, begging them not to shoot until the frightened women and children could be gotten out of the way, and the reply was a volley which wounded him in the thigh. The fire being continued unremittingly, the Indians returned it for three hours and a half, until under its cover their women and children were placed at safe distance, when they abandoned the entire camp outfit and moved 3 miles nearer the agency, to be absolutely sure that they were on reservation ground. The militia and cow-boys retired to Rangely, 15 miles distant, and there corraled the 300 Indian ponies which they had rounded up and driven off during the progress of the fight.

The Indian loss in this fight is said to be one man, two small girls, and an infant boy killed, and two men and a boy severely wounded, besides their entire winter supply of dried meat, furs, blankets, trinkets, in fact all their possessions. The loss of the attacking party is said to be three killed and several wounded. Colorow had with him about 150 men, women, and children, which number is believed to have included not over 25 fighting men.

The news of the fight swiftly reached to the agency and created intense excitement; and that afternoon a company of twelve United



States soldiers, under Lieutenant Burnett, with Interpreter Curtis, several chiefs and headmen, and one hundred and fifty superbly armed and mounted Utes, started from the agency, reached Colorow at midnight, found him well inside of reservation lines, camped with him there, and waited for a second attack, which was expected the next morning. This attack, for which the militia and cowboys were preparing, was happily averted by a conference held under a flag of truce between Lieutenant Burnett and Major Leslie, in which the former informed the militia of the re-enforcements which Colorow had received, and the certainty that if another attack was made on reservation ground the Indians would fight it out to the bitter end and to the probable loss of his entire party. Major Leslie then agreed not to cross the line of reserve until legally authorized to do so.

With remarkable self-restraint the whole company of Indians accepted this assurance, and with their small military escort quietly returned to their agency, arriving there August 28. There they have since remained, trusting to promises given, that by peaceable means their property should be restored.

On the same day Agent Byrnes was ordered to meet General Crook and Governor Adams at Meeker, and while there he explained that all Ute Indians were quietly on their reserves, had no intention of fighting, and wanted their property.

So far as is now known, only 125 horses have yet been returned to the Indians. Agent Byrnes is preparing an inventory of the losses sustained by them, which already foot up over 600 horses, 37 head of cattle, and nearly 2,500 sheep and goats, besides 5,000 pounds of dried meat and a large amount of camp property—the accumulation of years. Among the heavy losers is Chipeta, to whom Ouray left quite a large property in the way of herds and flocks. As soon as a complete inventory is received, showing the losses of individual claimants, it will be made the subject of a special report to the Department, with such recommendation as the case deserves.

#### FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Referring to the remarks in my last annual report upon the above subject, I would state that a special agent of this office, G. W. Gordon, esq., has been sent to the Dalles of the Columbia, with a view to making a thorough study of the situation, and, if possible, devising some plan whereby the Indians may be secured in the permanent use of some portion of their fisheries. That they have suffered a great injustice in being deprived of a share in the food supply which nature has so abundantly provided there, and upon which they have depended from time immemorial, no one can truthfully deny, and it is to be hoped that some measures may be adopted whereby their former privileges at the fisheries may be restored to them perpetually.

In a very recent report to the War Department, General John Gibbon, commanding the military Department of the Columbia, called attention to the oft-repeated, and, I may say very generally credited, story of fraud in the treaty of 1865, whereby the Warm Springs Indians were, it is claimed, cheated out of their fishing privileges at the Dalles. General Gibbon thinks that, under the circumstances, Congress might be asked to appropriate a yearly sum for a term of years to be expended in the purchase of cured salmon for issue to these Indians.

By a recent letter from W. H. White, esq., United States attorney for Washington Territory, to Agent Priestly, of the Yakama agency, it is learned that in January last, in the case of *The United States vs. Taylor*, the Territorial supreme court had the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 951), before it for construction. Taylor had taken a homestead on the banks of the river, and erected a fence, which obstructed the approaches to the fishery, and prevented the Indians from enjoying the right to take fish at one of their usual and accustomed places. The court held that the obstruction was unlawful, and, although Taylor had a patent for his land, ordered the removal of the fence. Under this decision, the rights of the Yakamas in these fisheries can no longer be denied or disputed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.





# REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, in accordance with circular letter dated June 13, 1887.

I assumed charge of this agency on April 1, and found all public property in a fair condition, except the school and dormitory buildings, which are inadequate to accommodate the number of children that could be induced to attend this school.

## RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 128,000 acres, situated principally on the east side of the Colorado river in the Territory of Arizona, and a small strip lying along the west bank of the river, in the State of California. The reservation is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, which are very barren, not one particle of verdure growing upon them. The land is composed of mesa and bottom lands, of which about 30,000 acres can be made tillable if sufficient water could be placed thereon from the river. There is but very little timber growing upon the reservation. What there is is principally mesquite, cottonwood, and willow. The mesa land is worthless, and the bottom land is so covered with sand in places that it is useless and impracticable to try to cultivate it. The adobe land with plenty of good river water would make splendid farms. These Indians would simply die of starvation if placed upon land in servitude. No white man could make a living upon this land without a good system of irrigation.

## INDIANS.

There are at present upon the reservation—

Mohave Indians.....	769
Males .....	370
Females .....	399
Males over 18 years .....	282
Females over 14 years.....	283
School children between 6 and 16.....	90

There are 17 Chimehueva Indians that make the reservation their home, but at the time the census was taken they were absent visiting their native people located in the Chimehueva valley, hence they are not borne on my census roll. There are located in the said Chimehueva valley about 150 Chimehueva Indians. These Indians wear citizens' dress and support themselves by doing odd jobs and cutting wood, working in mines, and quite a number are working for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, receiving from one to two dollars per day. These Indians should have land that could be irrigated and cultivated with some degree of success, and given a reasonable chance to assert themselves. With some assistance from the Government they would soon become self-supporting and acquire some knowledge of civilized pursuits. These Indians move about so frequently it is impossible to get a correct census of them.

The Mohave Indians, which was once a powerful race numbering thousands, have dwindled down to little more than 1,000. Quite a number are located at the Needles, California, and at Fort Mohave; I estimate them at 400. Quite a number are working for the railroad company at the former place. This company, without a doubt, has done and are still doing considerable good for these Indians. They require an Indian to wear shirt, pants, and shoes before giving them employment. These Indians, physically speaking, are hard to beat; very few of the men average below 6 feet. They are always happy, kind-hearted, and generous to a fault. As a rule the Mohave Indians are industrious and show quite a disposition to work. Year after year they plant



their crops with the expectation of getting a sufficient overflow to mature them, but are almost invariably disappointed. They live in mud and brush houses and pay very little attention to the mode and manner of living, their principal subsistence being mesquite and screw beans. These Indians cremate their dead, and when a member of a family dies all the personal property of the deceased is burned with the body. In a great many instances the property of the entire family is burned. This wholesale burning of personal effects necessarily keeps them very poor.

#### PRODUCTS.

Owing to the excessive heat and dry weather the crops will be somewhat less than last year. It is impossible to furnish an accurate statement of products raised at this time of the year, crops not being fully matured; only an estimate can be furnished. The hot winds at this time of the year are liable to totally destroy them.

I estimate the crops as follows:

Wheat .....	bushels..	280
Corn .....	do.....	465
Turnips .....	do.....	7
Onions .....	do.....	15
Beans .....	do.....	100
Other vegetables .....	do.....	10
Melons .....	number..	2,100
Pumpkins .....	do.....	1,525
Hay .....	tons.....	30
Wood, cut .....	cords.....	1,000

The above is rather a poor showing, but in my opinion it never will be much better until this land can be thoroughly irrigated at any time during the year.

#### Stock owned.

	By Govern- ment.	By Indians.
Horses.....	2	140
Mules .....	4	3
Domestic fowls.....		325

There was a natural increase during the year of 6 horses, 1 mule, and about 25 domestic fowls. It is rather up-hill business to raise stock in this section of the Territory.

#### EMPLOYEES.

There were employed at this agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the following:

No.		Annual salary.
1	Clerk.....	\$1,000
1	Physician .....	1,000
1	Blacksmith.....	800
2	Apprentices .....	120
1	Assistant farmer .....	300
1	Interpreter.....	300

#### POLICE.

The police force comprises 1 sergeant and 4 privates. I find the police force a most important acquisition to the reservation and of great assistance to the agent. I have endeavored to enhance their effectiveness and make this especial branch a success. I find them ready, quick, and willing to execute the orders of the agent. Nothing has transpired during the year to necessitate the convening of the board of Indian offenses.

*Report of school superintendent.*

SIR: In obedience with your request I present to you the following report of the agency boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1887:

School opened on the first Monday in September, 1886, with an attendance of 36 scholars, with Mrs. Fannie Webb as teacher. She resigned her position September 12. Ella Burton succeeded her, with Mrs. Frances Smith, matron, Miss Eva Stephenson, cook, and Miss Lillie Burton, seamstress. The school continued to increase in numbers until in March we had a regular attendance of 67 pupils boarding and 2 day students, 37 boys and 32 girls. Mrs. Mary E. Connor took charge of the school November 8, 1886, as superintendent and principal teacher.

The school was divided into two grades, and was instructed in the following branches: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, questions on United States history, narcotics, and music. They were taught industrial pursuits as follows: Girls, cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, mending, and general housework; boys, gardening, farming, care of stock, working in shop, and general work around school-house, agency buildings, etc. A regular programme was made and carried out. Certain duties were assigned the pupils and were performed by them in a cheerful and willing spirit. Of course their duties were changed so as not to have one pupil perform the same duty all the time, as that would be monotonous and teach him only the one duty. They manifested much interest in their work and in the school-room, and were ever on the alert when near the time for them to go to the blackboard.

A Sunday school is held every Sunday, in which all the employes take an active part. Every evening at a reasonable hour the pupils answer to roll call, then assemble in the school-room, where a short session is held, reading and repeating verses from the Bible, a few appropriate remarks are made, prayers are said, and at the ringing of the retiring bell they go to their respective rooms for the night.

The progress of the scholars has been rapid and worthy of note, considering there were 29 in school this year who had never attended school before and could not speak a word of English when they came in. All of the 69, with the exception of 2, can read and write, most of them very well. I think the younger scholars advance more rapidly than the older ones, as their timidity about talking can be more readily overcome, and their habits in general are easier to control than those of a more advanced age. As a rule the boys are considered brighter than the girls, but the girls' shy reserve may be better accounted for, as it is a tribal custom for the men to be considered their superior, and woman-like they submit to custom.

On entering school each child is given an English name, but still retains their Indian name, and it is rather amusing when a new pupil arrives to have half dozen little children coming to ask what name he is to be called. One of our boys is fortunate enough to bear the name of Grover Cleveland, and when the question is asked, Who is the President of the United States every eye in the school-room is turned toward him, and he seems to enjoy the honor as much as though he were President in reality.

The health of the pupils has not been very good; during the winter a number of them had the chicken pox, and in May the measles was the prevailing epidemic. Then was our insufficient accommodations more fully realized; with as many as 30 children down at one time in the already crowded rooms, made it very inconvenient and disagreeable. Happily no fatal results occurred, but after due consideration it was deemed best to close school on the 1st day of June, leaving 20 children here, 10 convalescent ones to be dismissed as they recovered, and 10 to remain during vacation, making an average of 66½ during the year. There are 6 half-breeds in school. I would like very much if they could be sent to the school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., for by taking them away entirely from their tribal influences they would sooner realize that there was room for a more vast amount of improvement than they have any idea of, and perhaps be a greater inducement to some of the full bloods to do likewise.

Very respectfully,

ELLA BURTON.

*Report of Physician.*

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA, August 15, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your request I cheerfully render a statement of medical matters pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

This is said to have been the most unhealthy year in the history of the reservation. Eleven hundred and thirty-one cases were treated during the year, besides numerous minor ailments not of sufficient importance to be recorded. There were twenty-three births and twenty-seven deaths during the year. Venereal diseases with their various complications prevailed. Especially is this true of syphilis, which complicated in its most hideous forms nearly all other diseases. It is impractical to induce them to take medicine a sufficient length of time to be permanently relieved. Most of the Indians, exclusive of the moss-backs, seem disposed to give the white physician a trial. The native medicine men still have a few followers, but there is only one in the tribe who wields much influence now.

A reasonable quantity of wines and liquors should be allowed for those cases which can not be treated intelligently without them. We also need a hospital where the lame and halt among the old could be properly cared for.

Whatever good that has been accomplished in medical affairs is due mainly to the generous assistance rendered by the employes. I also thank yourself and the Indian Office for courtesies. When I have made errors they have been kindly pointed out and sufficient time given for their correction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. POINDEXTER, M. D.,  
Agency Physician.

In connection herewith I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesies of those in charge of the Office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all the employes under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BUSEY,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



PIMA AGENCY, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, as agent for the Pima, Maricopa and Papago Indians of Arizona.

The reports that have gone forth from this agency for the several years past show that each succeeding year has been one of remarkable progress and advancement. As "distance lends enchantment to the view," and having embraced an opportunity to examine these reports prior to my arrival, I expected to find a settlement of Indians well advanced in civilization, with large and well-cultivated farms. I met with a disappointment, not bitter, yet not pleasant. While the annual reports have advanced apace the Indians, I should judge, for a considerable portion of that period have remained "*in statu quo*." Each year's report has shown an increased acreage of land cultivated. It is hard to reconcile this statement with the fact that the Pima Indians have always been a self-supporting people, and the amount of products raised by them now is barely sufficient for their maintenance. How they supported themselves before this increased acreage began I am unable to state. Intelligent men who have lived as neighbors of these Indians for twenty years past inform me that their crop of wheat of to-day is no larger and the grade no better than twenty years ago.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Pima Indians are eminently an agricultural people, having tilled the soil for centuries. They are well skilled in hydraulic farming. The average farm consists of about 10 acres, which suffices for the simple wants of an ordinary family. The absence of any ambition or incentive to increase their holdings is remarkable, and is one of the prime difficulties to improving their condition. They regard their more fortunate neighbor who has a field of 40 acres, and consequently more luxurious, with supreme indifference, apparently being utterly without ambition to increase their wealth at the expense of any effort. There are noticeable exceptions to this, particularly so in regard to returned students, several of whom have "large" farms and herds of cattle, one of them having furnished this agency the past year with barley, wheat, and beef, and as a consequence of his industry lives in a comfortably furnished house, keeps a carriage, etc.

An effort has been made the past year to stir them from this seeming lethargy, and imbue them with a spirit of ambition. That this has been fairly successful is demonstrated in an increased acreage that can be shown, notably in one village of over 200 acres. An effort has been made to induce the raising of alfalfa and vegetables with fair success, and as their usefulness has been demonstrated it will be comparatively an easy matter to push this industry.

#### CIVILIZATION.

The progress made by these Indians in civilization is marked. The country around them has been rapidly filling up, and this forces intelligence upon them, and while their communication with white and Mexican neighbors have not always been pleasant or profitable, yet it has schooled them in a manner that nothing else could.

My immediate predecessor made an effort to induce the Indians to cut their hair and build adobe houses, a very commendable object, but to accomplish this he offered as a premium a wagon and a set of harness; as the appropriation for this tribe will only admit of buying about 25 wagons and harness each year, the length of time necessary to accomplish this laudable object resolves itself into a simple mathematical problem. An effort to induce any general reform of this character was met with refusal unless accompanied with the usual reward. It has required considerable time and patience to make them fully comprehend that the cutting of hair and building of adobe houses was a matter in which they were interested, and that the Government would offer no reward for this in the future, with the understanding, however, that no application for articles sent here to be distributed would be considered unless the applicant complied with these conditions.

It is gratifying to state that a number of houses have been built without the accompanying rewards, and we can show one village where every head of family has a fair two-room adobe house and where every field is fenced. There have been 50 adobe houses built on this reservation the past year.

One of the anomalies in the condition of the Indian is his utter helplessness in matters relating to stolen stock. The Indians of this reservation have suffered considerable loss the past few years from having stock stolen. The perpetrators of these thefts have enjoyed immunity so long that it has become a regular business, engaged in principally by Mexicans, sometimes assisted by renegade Indians. I have located and recovered a number of horses thus stolen. In some of the cases the thief has been properly located and identified. When this has been accomplished we are informed that no prosecution will stand unless the stock is identified by competent

witnesses, and Indian testimony is not eligible. The thief, smiling at his own shrewdness in stealing from an Indian, escapes just punishment for his crime, and is at liberty to try it again. If stolen stock is located and proven by every Indian on the reservation the agent is helpless to recover through legal process, as he has no competent witnesses to prove property, and his only hope is to frighten the holder by threats of a prosecution (that he knows full well would not stand) into returning the same. This is a matter that calls loudly for immediate action by Congress. An Indian should be made a competent witness in all cases affecting property stolen from a reservation.

#### THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Soon after assuming the duties of this agency, I established a court of Indian offenses, and, without making this statement "rose-colored," I can say the wisdom of such a step has been fully exemplified. The court has met regularly every two weeks, and many vexed questions of land ownership, damages from stock, etc., has been satisfactorily adjusted. They all show a remarkable personal interest in upholding the dignity of the court, and all its decrees have been accepted without complaint. One case will suffice for an example: Living south of this reservation 75 miles are several villages of Papago Indians under the charge of this agency. At one of their annual feasts a horse-race took place, in which about 100 horses, besides innumerable saddles, bridles, blankets, etc., were lost and won; the losing parties came to this agency and reported the matter, and said they wanted their property returned, as the race was won through fraud. Word was sent to the Indians concerned to report here at once, and they came, bringing with them most of the property. They agreed to have the case tried by the court of the Indians offenses and to abide by its decision. The court listened patiently to the witnesses on both sides, and when the evidence was all in inquired what the American law would be in such cases? When they were informed that no title could be acquired through fraud, their decision was that the property must be returned, which was done. The magnitude of this case excited a general interest among the tribes, and the decision was watched for with deep interest. The law laid down that "no title" to property could be gained by gambling has had a wholesome effect, as by removing the causes for gambling among them it leaves no incentive to cultivate this passion.

#### MORALITY.

The morality of these Indians is only fair. Total disregard of the amenities of language in conversation is most noticeable; the presence of women and children has no restraining influence; a child, as soon as large enough to talk, is regarded more in the light of a companion, the equal of the parents, privileged to indulge in the conversation of whatever character.

I can report that there is not now a single case of polygamy on this reservation, and the habit of abandoning one wife and taking another without ceremony has been very materially checked. The court of Indian offenses has punished several offenders of this kind, and the Indians have all been notified that it is necessary to secure a divorce from the the court before being permitted to marry again.

#### SCHOOLS.

The scholastic year has been a very successful one. The boarding-school at this agency, with a capacity of 125, has had as high as 170 crowded in, and at all times as many as was desired, or could be accommodated. If I had simply requested the Indians to bring their children to school, the probability is that we would have struggled through with fifty or sixty irregular attendants, and reported that it was impossible to get them to attend. Soon after the opening of the school I assembled the head-men from the different villages and told each how many children their respective villages would be expected to furnish, and at what time they were expected, and that no excuse would be received for failure to comply with this request. At the appointed time the children were on hand, and we were compelled afterwards to turn many away on account of no room. Thirty of the brightest pupils were selected and sent to the industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The children are bright, intelligent, tractable, and kind, and it is a remarkable fact, that might well be imitated by white schools, that, with an average attendance of 150, there was not a single infraction of the rules or disobedience calling for severe discipline. The teachers all agree that in their readiness to learn they are quite up to the average of white children.

The Papago day school on San Xavier reservation I found was being conducted with indifferent success, with an average attendance of eight or ten, and apparently very little interest manifested by the Indians. A vigorous talk with the head-men, and proper explanation being made that their judgment as to whether their children should attend school or not would not be accepted, resulted in the school being filled



the next day, and since that time the maximum number that could be accommodated has been on hand.

#### PAPAGO INDIANS OFF THE RESERVATION.

Scattered on a line from the State of Sonora, Mex., north 75 miles and west 200 miles, are located the Papago Indians, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 6,000 (I believe the former number to be about correct). A trip through their country is sufficient to fill a person with amazement that human beings are able to subsist in such a country. Place the same number of whites on a barren, sandy desert, such as they live on, and tell them to subsist there, the probability is that in two years they would become extinct. The country they occupy is a sandy desert, and they raise absolutely nothing from the soil, depending wholly for their support upon cactus fruit, mesquit beans, roots, and such game as they can kill, and raising such stock as they can with their limited facilities—the latter being their principal industry, and the one that has made it possible for them to live. They have been able heretofore to prosecute and carry on this industry by reason of springs of water and wells at the foot of mountains, where there is fair grazing land. When the spring or well at one point becomes dry, or the grass exhausted, they drive their stock to another point, and only use their homes in villages a small portion of the year.

This poor privilege is fast being wrested from them, for the country is fast filling up with cattlemen (whites), and now at almost every spring or well some white man has a herd of cattle, and the inevitable result follows, the Indian is ordered to leave, and the "superior race" usually enforces such order. The large scope of country over which they are scattered, and the distance from this agency, renders it practically impossible for the agent to protect them against these wrongs, though I have traveled one hundred miles over a desert to secure an Indian the privilege of taking water from a well that he had dug himself. The mesquit wood is being rapidly exhausted, being cut to supply mining camps and towns, thus depriving them of mesquite beans, which have always been one of their principal articles of food. Some may inquire why it is not feasible to take advantage of the "allotment of land in severalty law, and thus secure them in their homes." The reply is "that 160 acres of land on a desert that cannot be irrigated is of no advantage; 1,000 acres would benefit them no more."

There has been 500 of these Papago Indians on this reservation during the past season harvesting for the Pimas. I have seen them going home with two sacks of wheat as a result of their labor, and 200 miles of journey. A number of them have asked to be settled on land here, but there is none that can be furnished them. If the Government is under any obligations, or has any inclination from a humanitarian standpoint to assist these Indians, it should be done at once, if there is any land that could be utilized for these people; all that want homes and are willing to work should be provided with them. They are a peaceable people, and sometimes, I think, almost too tractable. They are practically homeless wanderers, and unless assisted will gradually become extinct.

#### PIMAS AND MARICOPAS OFF THE RESERVATION.

This office has been caused considerable annoyance and trouble in protecting Pima and Maricopa Indians living on the public domain. In several instances land that they had been cultivating for years had been filed upon by whites. The firm and vigorous action of the Indian Office has saved them from losing their homes, and we look with pleasure to the allotment of lands in severalty to definitely settle these mixed questions of land ownership.

#### CENSUS.

So far as I am advised, there never has been a census of the Indians under this agency. A census of Indians on the reservation discloses the fact that the estimates that have gone in have been about double the actual number.

Pima Indians:	
On Gila River reservation .....	3,290
On Salt River reservation .....	588
South bank of Salt River T. 2 N., R. 5 E. ....	180
Maricopa Indians .....	110
Papago Indians:	
San Xavier reservation .....	137
Gila Bend reservation .....	25
Indians off the reservation (estimated):	
Maricopas .....	200
Pimas .....	150
Papagos .....	2,000
Total .....	6,580

I beg to acknowledge the unfailing support of the Department in every measure that has been taken for the advancement and welfare of the Indians under this agency.

I am, very respectfully,

ELMER A. HOWARD,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
*July 5, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs at this agency for the year 1886-'87.

The number of Indians living on the reservation at this date is:

Males.....	221
Females.....	239
Total.....	460
Males over eighteen.....	130
Females over fourteen.....	165
Total.....	295
Boys six to sixteen.....	34
Girls six to sixteen.....	53
Total.....	87
Children under six.....	78
Births during the year.....	11
Deaths during the year.....	11
Gain in numbers since last report.....	17

The gain being Indians who have returned from outside the reservation.

Applied for medical treatment during the year:

Hoopas.....	380
Klamaths.....	69
Total.....	429

Of the 460 people living here, the number who inhabit Indian dwellings, sweat houses, etc., is 174. In modern houses, 286. During the spring and summer 18 frame houses have been erected for and by Indians, and several more will be put up before winter.

The live stock owned is: Horses and mules, 63; cows, 7; swine, 54; poultry a few.

The area of land cultivated this year is: In common, 460 acres; by individuals, 165 acres. Total, 625 acres.

The crop is now being harvested, and is ample for subsistence, with some to spare.

The total area cultivated would be doubled at once if the Department would supply the means of instituting farming by individuals separately, but it is impossible for the people, with their present very limited means, to save enough to procure what is necessary to enable them to do this and to subsist themselves at the same time.

All the manual labor performed on the reservation to maintain the Government establishment is performed by Indians, and without other compensation than subsistence and an occasional issue of necessary clothing. A large part of these is obtained by savings made from the sale of surplus produce; and thus the most industrious of the people are compelled to labor, not for themselves, but for the Government, without compensation, and at the same time contribute largely to their subsistence from their own savings. Considering that the policy of the Government is to elevate the Indian in the field of labor and industry, and to enlarge his individuality and self-reliance, the position of each must be regarded as anomalous; but as there is no recourse for the Indian this condition of degrading servitude must be maintained until Congress consents to make an allowance to honestly compensate Indians whom the Government engages to do its part of the work, as is done for the Sioux and other tribes not as peaceably disposed as the Hoopas.



## THE AGENCY.

The employé force consists of:

1 physician .....	per annum..	\$1,000
1 additional farmer .....	do.....	720
1 blacksmith .....	do.....	720
1 carpenter and miller .....	do.....	720
1 interpreter (Indian) .....	do.....	240
1 messenger .....	per month..	5

Eleven years ago the agency, then an establishment having a large corps of employés, was broken up, and an effort was made to move the Indians to Round valley, to make room for a cattle company. The Indians refused to move, and claimed protection from the commanding officer. The agency was stripped of everything by the agent and the employés, and the portion of the property that could not be disposed of here is said to have been taken to Round valley. Since then nothing has been done to rehabilitate the agency, and the appropriations for service and supplies have been kept at the lowest figure possible.

## EDUCATION.

A day school was open at the agency from August 7 to March 12. During this time there was an average daily attendance of 25. One teacher was employed (Mrs. Esther Harpst) at a salary of \$720 per annum.

In March the building in which the school was kept was found to be unsafe, and the school was closed until another provision could be made. It will be reopened in August under the management of a teacher of fifteen years' experience in Indian education.

On December 13 last the Commissioner wrote me that a boarding-school "must be established," and called for a plan and specification. These were forwarded on the 30th, and showed that a boarding-school establishment, capable of accommodating 58 children, could be erected at the agency at a cost, for material, of \$2,343.20 and for labor of about \$2,000. On February 2 the Commissioner informed me that the plan could not be approved "for the reason that the amount involved is too large," and that transportation to the agency is too expensive, and suggested that some more accessible place be selected where a desirable location could be found. No such place could be found nearer than 50 miles from the agency, and it was also found that the cost of the building material was three times as great as the cost of producing it by Indian labor on the reservation; also, that the land necessary for the establishment would cost more than the whole establishment would cost if it was erected in the valley. On March 10 the Commissioner again wrote that in view of the great expense involved in establishing and maintaining a boarding school in the valley, it would not be undertaken this year.

The people being anxious for better education for the children, I requested that authority be given to send the most promising of them to an Indian training school, and I have just received authority to turn over to the superintendent of the industrial training school near Salem, Oreg., as many pupils as accommodation can be provided for.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The superficial area of Hoopa valley embraces about 4,400 acres, including the Trinity river, which runs through it. Of this but little over 1,200 acres can be made available for agriculture at present. It is therefore impossible to subdivide the land equally, and give each head of a family and adult male sufficient to enable them to live by agriculture alone. Accordingly I expect to thin out the population in the valley by moving as many families as may be induced to leave it a few miles toward the northwest corner of the reservation, where 1,500 acres or more of arable land may be selected, on the ridge between the Trinity and Pine creek. This will give sufficient land to all the people and greatly diminish the embarrassment found in endeavoring to subsist the whole from a limited area. Until this can be done it will be useless to attempt to make a survey for the purpose of allotting the land, because the arbitrary lines of a survey would create so many conflicts of possessory title that a peaceable or satisfactory settlement could not be reached. The Department will be asked to encourage this purpose by making some extra provision next year for agricultural implements, draft animals, and some cattle, without which it will not be possible to effectuate it.

In January last, the Hoopa people petitioned Congress for an appropriation to enable them to construct a wagon road from the valley to the western line of the reservation to connect with the public road from Humboldt bay to the interior, and thus open a route to a market for the surplus product of the valley. It appears that the petition reached the Indian Office too late to be laid before Congress the last session.

The department commander approves the project, and I hope that the petition will be presented soon after the meeting of Congress in December.

While the people remain shut in in this valley, without access to a market, and without a knowledge of commercial competition, there can be no encouraging incentive to their industry, and no escape from an improvident hand-to-mouth existence in a place where the abundance of nature can not be surpassed.

The people are willing and anxious to do this work themselves, and are capable of doing it at much less expense than it can be done by contract.

#### THE LOWER KLAMATHS.

There are believed to be on the Klamath river about 1,200 Indians of that name. They live in villages on the river bank, a few miles apart, from far up it to its mouth, and have always been self-sustaining, relying to a great extent for subsistence upon the salmon. A little over 200 of these only claim the Lower Klamath reservation as their home, and of these last more than 50 per cent. are absent during the greater portion of the year, employed by the farmers and lumbermen, but nearly all return for a time during the fishing season. There are on the reservation 8 villages, or "ranches," including about 60 habitations, some of these being very good houses. The people have never had schools, and the children rarely learn the English language until they grow up and leave home to find employment.

The people are peaceable and friendly in the highest degree in their relations with the whites, but among themselves there exist enmities that frequently result in atrocious murders. These occurrences are so frequent that I thought it necessary to make a request upon the State and county authorities to institute criminal proceedings against the murderers. The reply of the attorney-general of the State was evasive, while the district attorney for the county peremptorily refused to act in any case in which Indians only may be concerned.

In May last, R. D. Hume, of Ellenburgh, Oreg., entered the mouth of the Klamath river, with a light-draft steamboat and a gang of fishermen brought from the north, and established a floating cannery on the fishing grounds near the mouth of the river. The Indians along the river are much disturbed at what they deem to be an intrusion that will deprive them to a great extent of their means of subsistence, and I think that unless some remedial measure is applied by the Government necessity will actuate them to seek a remedy in their own way.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,  
*Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
*Mission Agency, Colton, Cal., August 17, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second and last annual report of the operations of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887.

This has been a year of expectancy on the part of the Indians. Government officials and outside enthusiasts have bespangled the Indian's sky with cabalistic signs of the coming jubilee, and the consummation of the "land in severalty bill" has been promised as the key-note in the grand chorus of emancipation from the thralldom of the white man.

#### THE LAND QUESTION.

There are nearly 200,000 acres of land embraced in the reservations set aside for the Mission Indians. There are not 500 acres of this vast domain on which a decent living can be made without irrigation. Very few white men would attempt such a problem. The question of irrigation enters into every land transaction in southern California; and to chain an Indian down on a quarter of section of land without facilities for irrigation would be a reproduction of Prometheus with the vultures of want and despair feeding on his vitals. Without something more is done for these Indians than is proposed by the severalty bill, wherein is their condition improved?

Although there have been many trespassers on their lands yet there is not a single industrious Indian who has not been able to get more land than he could cultivate. If the Indian has failed to cultivate the unoccupied lands within his reach, will the mere fact of personal ownership of these lands, without the right of alienation for twenty-five years, cause him to enlarge his farming operations and emulate the white man in his efforts to accumulate property? We think not. Twenty-five years of tutelage, twenty-five years of almost military discipline, may bring him up to a posi-



tion of self-support as a farmer, but without this coercive power he will make but little advance in the march of civilization.

Clothe the Indian with the insigna of citizenship, and invest him with title to land in fee simple, and still it does not make him a man without he has been taught the arts of industry and has solved the problem of self-support. This transition from the lounging, loitering, lazy, lousy son of the forest, to the full stature of self-supporting citizenship, is one which demands the highest order of practical statesmanship for its solution. Has the Government the authority to require the adult Indian to learn, under a practical teacher, all the details connected with the usual industries of the age? Can the Indian be forced to an apprenticeship on the farm or in the shop in order to make him self-supporting and qualify him for the battle of life?

#### WORK: THE CORNER-STONE OF CIVILIZATION.

The Government has done a great deal towards the intellectual advancement of the Indian. Where it has had industrial schools, it has probably advanced the Indian children in a knowledge of the practical ways by which they are to win their living. Here in the mission agency, having no industrial schools, our education has been directed to the head alone. The Civil Service examiners would be delighted to see the samples of penmanship and ciphering which could be shown by the schools of this agency. Still, these children have not one practical idea how to make a living. A civilization which has no work in it will not meet the requirement of the age. A knowledge of how to work, a capacity to work, and something to work with, are the foundation stones of all civilization. The adult Indian generally does not know how to work, and does not wish to learn. Will the Government push its power of wardship far enough to compel him to learn some practical industry by which he can be self-sustaining? Lands in severalty, pensions, annuities, and elaborate school apparatus will not redeem the Indian. He must be taught to work by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary. I hear a righteous howl from some well-meaning but impracticable enthusiasts, saying this would be "an abridgement of man's personal liberty." The pilgrimage through the desert was a necessary preparation to those who were to enter the land of promise.

#### SELF-RELIANCE.

The annuities of money, clothing, and agricultural supplies furnished by the Government to the Indians have smothered out nearly every particle of native self-reliance among them. They are content to lie in the shade and wait for the annual appropriation. Pensions and annuities will never develop a high order of manhood in any race of people. If the rain of manna and quail had continued, no Hebrew would have ever owned a poultry or grain farm.

#### IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

There are enough lands in the different reservations for the mission Indians, if brought under a wise system of irrigation, to give a five or ten acre home to each family. Ten acres with water, if well cultivated, will produce more of the necessities of life in this country than one hundred and sixty without irrigation.

To make the water supply on these lands available will require a large expenditure of money by the Government. The Indian will never do it alone. Most of the Indians here were born *tired*, and have never gotten over it. If practical men who know anything of the conditions necessary for the success in a country dependent alone on irrigation are appointed to make the allotments, they will be able to master the difficulties.

#### TRESPASSERS.

The agent has now an order from the Secretary of the Interior to eject a large number of trespassers from the different reservations on September 1. This is the consummation of an effort begun by him for their ejection soon after his assumption of the office in 1885. There are on the Banning reservation thirty or forty trespassers, who have established good homes, with vineyards and orchards. These homes will have to be given up by the white man. The Indian now sits in the shade of the trees meditating on which particular well-improved home he is to get.

#### THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

No question has given the agent so much trouble as the traffic in liquor. The Department has taken for granted that the agent has the eyes of Argus and the hands of Briareus, and could from his office detect and arrest every liquor seller in a dis-

trict of two hundred miles square. Indians are just as shrewd as white men in their plans to get liquor.

The agent has succeeded in bringing many offenders before the United States commissioner and the United States grand jury, and has used the State courts for their conviction, when it was more convenient than to appeal to the United States courts. There are hundreds of persons in this agency who are willing to report to the Department a supposed delinquency of the agent in failing to arrest and convict liquor sellers, yet who would flee to the mountains rather than testify against one of these same violators of the law.

#### FARMING OPERATIONS.

The farming operations among the Indians for the past year have not been, on the whole, a great success. This has resulted, in part, from the exceeding dryness of the winter and spring, and absence of all facilities for irrigation, and more largely from the want of some coercive power on the part of the farmer to enforce the planting and cultivation of crops. These causes led me to ask the abolition of the office of additional farmer for the Mission Indians. While the crops have been very light, still there will be no suffering, except among the aged and infirm.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Mission Indians has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles. At one time, while the small-pox was prevailing in Los Angeles, the Indians became alarmed by false reports of this loathsome disease having broken out on some of the reservations. The agent at once asked the Indian Department for vaccine matter, with authority to send the agency physician to vaccinate the Indians. A large number of the Indians were vaccinated. The Desert Indians, known as the followers of Cabezon, refused to allow their children to be vaccinated.

The superior skill and tact of Dr. W. E. Ferree, my physician, has done very much towards giving the Indians confidence in the white man's medicines and of his medical knowledge. The absence of all hospital facilities has caused the death of many Indians who might have been cured, if they could have been protected from the inclemency of the weather during their sickness. The necessity of hospital accommodations has been urged heretofore by the agent, and it is hoped that they will be granted during this fiscal year.

#### POPULATION.

At this writing all the census reports of the agency are not at hand. So many of the school employes were dismissed at the end of the last fiscal year, that it has been impossible with the very limited number of employes to get a correct census up to this date.

#### SCHOOLS.

No department of the agent's work has shown such gratifying success as that of the schools. The average attendance of the various schools for the last quarter has been 170. This small attendance was the result of an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles among the children. There have been eleven schools in operation during the year. The twelfth school, located at San Bernardino, was in operation for a few months, but was abolished for reasons not necessary to mention.

The Department has ordered a suspension of all schools not having an average attendance of twenty pupils. This is a severe rule, as the children living in a community where there are only fifteen children have the same claims on the Government as those who live in larger settlements. The agent would most respectfully emphasize his request that all of those schools showing an average of fifteen be reopened. The suspension of these schools is a backward step in the line of Indian civilization.

#### A SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

This problem, which has puzzled statesmen for so many years, is one of easy solution if the common-sense principles are applied which make other great schemes successful. Mere book knowledge will never lift the Indian out of barbarism. His hands need education just as much as his mind. He must be taught to rely on himself. If all the Mission Indians were collected on two large reservations, the question of their civilization could be accomplished within ten years. The general outline of the policy would be as follows: Collect all the Indians on one or more reservations; allot these lands in severalty to heads of families, building each family a comfortable house, and furnishing each family with a horse and cow and some agricultural implements. Erect agency, school, and hospital buildings in a central part of the reservation, also shops of various kinds. Employ a few real practical farmers (not court-house or political



farmers), and give them authority to put every able-bodied man to work on his own land at a given hour and the right to compel him to work a given number of hours each day. Let this work be directed by the farmer under the improved methods of modern farming, teaching the Indian how, when, and what to plant, and how to cultivate, harvest, and market his crop. Have the children of school age taught one-half of each day the rudiments of a good English education and let the other half of the day be spent in learning some industrial pursuit. The boys should be taught blacksmithing, carpentering, and shoemaking, gardening, pruning, and irrigation, and the girls house-cleaning, sewing, baking, and washing. Let this policy be carried out for ten years, and each Indian will have a well-improved home, and the rising generation will be prepared to earn their living. With the present system of yearly stipends millions of dollars are expended annually and the Indian has not advanced one step towards civilization.

#### RETROSPECTION.

Two years have almost passed since we assumed the duties of this office. We then thought we knew something of the Indian, from personal contact with him for fourteen years. This experience was worth little to us, as we soon found out that the Indian Department, many of whom never saw an Indian, knew more about him than we did. For many years the very name of Indian agent has savored of fraud and robbery. When we assumed the office it took a strong personal character to hold its own against the malodorousness of the name. We are perfectly willing for some one else to try his hand at civilizing the Indian. If we have achieved any success, it has been through the earnest and intelligent co-operation of our accomplished agency physician and the unwavering fidelity of eleven heroic school teachers.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. WARD,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 11, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 13 I have the honor to present this, my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

#### AGRICULTURE.

We have under cultivation about 1,200 acres of land, about 600 of which is cultivated as an agency farm, and the other 600 by individual Indians, from which they raise all their vegetables, such as corn, potatoes, melons, squashes, beans, tomatoes, turnips, peas, onions, etc., in large quantities, besides wheat and barley.

#### PRODUCTS.

The estimated production for this year is as follows: On reservation farm, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of barley, and 400 tons of hay. From 25 acres of hops the yield will be about 20,000 pounds of hops dry. By individual Indians, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of onions, 500 bushels of beans, 25,000 melons, 6,000 pumpkins and squashes, 50 of peas, and a few other varieties of vegetables in small quantities.

#### STOCK.

We had at the beginning of the present fiscal year 650 head of cattle, old and young; 8 oxen, 59 head of work-horses, 20 work-mules, 20 horse and 11 mule colts, and 146 head of hogs.

#### MILLS.

Our saw-mill still stands idle and is fast falling into decay, and only for the want of an engine and boiler, with the necessary belting, to begin sawing lumber at once, while the Indian houses hardly answer the purpose of sheltering them from the rain, and those of the agent and employes do not shelter them.

#### APPRENTICES.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have had 5 apprentices at work with the carpenter, 2 with the blacksmith, 2 in the harness-shop, and 10 with the herder.

## EDUCATIONAL.

I have had in operation since taking charge two day schools, with an average attendance of 57 scholars.

There are 70 children of school age at this agency, and a boarding school instead of a day school would prove far more beneficial. The moral training these children receive during school hours is more than offset by the vices of camp life, and I am powerless to prevent this without the aid of a boarding school, and I would urgently request that this matter be given the most favorable consideration of your office during the present year.

## POLICE.

The Indian police force, consisting of 1 captain and 5 privates, have given fair satisfaction. Two of them I discharged for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, and 1 left the agency before I took charge and has never returned. The force as it now stands does good service, and is doing much to maintain order.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

There should be built here a hospital for the benefit of the old, blind, and infirm Indians. As they are now situated in the camps it is impossible to give them the care they require or to keep them supplied with many comforts.

## CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of this reservation have all adopted the white man's dress, and are what would be called civilized Indians, nearly all speaking the English language sufficiently well to be understood, and would be good, sober, and industrious people were it not for the low class of white "whisky sellers" who infest the borders of this reservation.

It seems impossible to convict any of these men, as the Indians will not testify against them, and it seems entirely out of the question to get a white man to do so.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. H. YATES,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
August 15, 1887.

Sir: I have the honor of forwarding herewith my twelfth annual report for this agency.

Although this reservation embraces over 40,000 acres of land only about 250 acres can be utilized for farming purposes. A large proportion is entirely worthless. There is, however, ample range for stock sufficient to maintain twice the number of Indians now occupying it.

A strip on the eastern border over 2 miles wide is chiefly valuable for its timber and of very little use to the Indians. This ought to be restored to the public domain. The Indians will never be able to realize any benefit from this part of the reservation until the lumbering interest is developed. I would recommend therefore that a strip a little more than 2 miles wide on the eastern border be thrown off, making the township line the eastern line of the reservation. If this were done mills would soon be erected, which would always give the Indians employment and furnish a good market for everything they could produce. Enough timber would still be left on the reservation to supply the Indians for every purpose needed for all time to come. Inspector Armstrong, when he was here last winter, favored this, and as it would be a benefit both to the Indians and whites, I hope he will be successful in having it secured.

## CROPS.

The Indians have produced about 300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels corn, 30 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 bushels other vegetables, 500 melons, 500 pumpkins, and 30 tons hay.

Owing to extremes of wet and dry the agency farm was an entire failure.

Farming on this reservation can never be made a success. The area is too limited, and the land is of too poor a quality. Stock-raising is the only industry that will ever be remunerative to these Indians. And while some of them are accumulating property the majority are no better off than they were twelve years ago.



## CIVILIZATION.

It is a question in my own mind whether it is possible for Indians to advance in civilization, situated as these are. In the first place, the very business followed for a livelihood necessitates isolation, and almost entire exclusion from civilized society. This is especially true of the female portion of the population. In the second place, the limited number of children of school age and their distance from each other renders it absolutely improbable to have any school advantages. Under such circumstances it cannot be expected that very rapid advancement will be made in higher civilization. The question of existence and ample support is no longer to be considered. That is already assured. That, however, does not mean civilization. They were in that condition before the white man invaded their soil. It is my honest conviction that it would be a thousand times better for these Indians, especially for the coming generation, if this entire reservation were sold at auction and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of good farms, where they could be permanently located and enjoy educational and other civilizing advantages. I would recommend this as the best possible move towards the advancement of these Indians. If this cannot be done, I would then recommend the restoration to the public domain of a strip of timber land on the eastern border of the reservation before mentioned, so as to furnish employment for the Indians as near home as possible.

## STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

According to the recent census there are belonging to this reservation :

Number of males above eighteen years of age .....	40
Number of females above fourteen years of age .....	45
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen .....	22

This includes two families who are away from the reservation the most of the time but still enrolled here. Leaving out these two families, the actual number of school children constantly residing on the reservation amounts to 18 only. Of these 18, one-fourth are invalids and married, so that their attendance at school cannot be regularly secured. This reduces the school children of this reservation whose attendance at school can be relied upon to the small number of 13; and these are so scattered that during the inclement part of the year, and excessively warm weather of summer, it would be impossible to compel their regular attendance. Hence there has been no school here the past year, neither do I see any prospect of opening one in the future, unless an average of ten or twelve pupils be deemed sufficient. There is one school-house located at the agency near the center of the reservation.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The most important event, or at least the most exciting event of the year occurred on Christmas morning last. This was the killing of a medicine man who had been unsuccessful in curing one of his patients. And what makes it the more surprising, the two principal actors were the most intelligent Indians belonging to this reservation. The Indian doctor was no doubt an unprincipled man, but his murder was an outrage of which Indians with half the advantages these have enjoyed should be ashamed. The murderers were imprisoned for a short time in the county jail, but for want of jurisdiction by the State court the case was dismissed.

As I expect this to be my last annual report I close with feelings of thankfulness and regret; thankful that my relations with the Department have been so pleasant, and regretting that I have not accomplished more in the work intrusted to my care.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,  
August 5, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as United States Indian agent for the Southern Ute Indians, Colorado, showing my transactions as such agent, at the close of the fiscal year 1887.

This reservation consists of a narrow tract of land 15 miles wide and 110 miles long, situated in southwestern Colorado, and is surrounded by white settlers on all sides. The character of the land is agricultural and grazing; it is well watered by numer-

ous fine streams flowing through it from north to south, the water from which, if utilized, would reclaim over half of the very rich land by irrigation.

Since my last annual report there have been no depredations committed by the Indians. They have lived peaceably among themselves and have had no trouble with the surrounding settlements. I have noticed quite a change in the general disposition of these Indians to desist from wrong and violent acts, also to comply more willingly with such instructions as are from time to time given them. This I think is greatly due to the free, and by me, unrestrained mingling with the better element of white settlers, principally farmers surrounding the reservation. If the Indians are to be civilized they must have a chance to see almost daily how the white man lives, and I give them all required opportunity.

During the month of November, 1886, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, visited this agency and had a consultation with these Indians. His visit and the talk he gave them seemed to have a most salutary effect. Being the first time that the head of the Indian department had ever visited this tribe, it gave them to believe that they were being more fully recognized by the Great Father at Washington, and since all of the promises made by the Commissioner to them have been fulfilled they express a willingness to act in accordance with the many valuable suggestions made to them.

#### FARMING.

Last winter being very open, we had an early spring, which enabled the Indians already farming to get their crops in early, also to break up some new land and do some fencing. The crops on these farms, fourteen in all, consisting of about 250 acres, look flourishing and an early harvest is expected, with a good yield of cereals and vegetables.

On account of the judicious and liberal assistance given the Indians by the Department for the purpose of inducing them to go to farming, I was enabled to construct 10 miles of irrigating ditches in the valley of Pine river. Along the line of this ditch the Indians cleared off about 400 acres of rich sagebush land, making 20 farms of about 20 acres each. Their horses being poor and unused to work in harness they could not break the ground. I had the ground broken for them by contract work and furnished the seed for planting, after which the Indians have taken charge of their crops and are doing the best they can with their limited knowledge of agriculture. On account of the drought of this summer, continuing over three months, the crops of these new farms could only be kept growing by continuous irrigation, which in new ground is not of a very successful result, the ground getting baked too hard. The farmers had almost despaired of ripening their crops, but recent rains have revived their hopes, and I am of the opinion that they will gather a good crop. While not as large as it was hoped it would be, yet I believe they will raise sufficient to encourage them to continue farming in the future.

I have an efficient farmer, but he is overworked on account of the number of farms to look after, and being scattered over such a large area of country, can not give that instruction actually necessary to the untutored Indian farmers; and to the best interest of the service I have to recommend that an assistant farmer be permanently employed.

With the experience of last year and this year, I am satisfied that new, extensive additional irrigating ditches will be required to satisfy the wants of those who will desire to go to farming. Without water for the land nothing can be raised in this climate.

#### STOCK.

The stock cattle, which by order of the Department were to be delivered to deserving Indians, are still running in pasture on the reservation and are in good condition. No distribution of them among the Indians has yet been made, because most of the Indians to whom the cattle were to be given are busy at farming. As soon as the crops are gathered the distribution will be made.

#### SCHOOLS.

During the last year there has been a day school conducted at the agency for about eleven months. It has not been as prosperous as desired. The teacher employed was efficient and zealous in her work. Assistance was given by myself, as well as all the employés of the agency, to induce the Indians to send their children to school; but, as stated in my former report, a strenuous opposition comes from the squaws. I have to suggest that the only plan by which the maintaining of a school at this agency



can ever be made successful is to make it a boarding-school. The success of the school will be a problem for some time to come.

#### SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished for the support of the Indians at this agency during the past year were of uniformly good quality and of sufficient quantity. No complaint has been made by any of the Indians either as to quality or quantity of supplies furnished. The annuity goods were amply sufficient and of good quality, and enough to supply all the wants of the Indians.

#### SANITARY.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been good. No prevailing disease or epidemic of any kind has occurred; the death rate not quite so great as last year.

#### WHISKY.

Intemperance among the Indians has, I noticed, decreased this last year. No case of drunkenness has come under my personal observation, although I have been informed that some have been able to get hold of liquor on the western end of the reservation, which caused serious apprehension among the settlers near by. The employing of a party to keep watch of this traffic has proved most efficient, and I recommend the continuance of a person in that capacity. The Indians must be kept sober, or all our work to civilize them is lost.

In the foregoing details I have to explain that it applies mostly to what is known as the Capote and Moache bands of Southern Utes, who occupy and live on the eastern part of the reservation and are engaged in farming and stockraising and constitute about half of all the Southern Utes. The Whee-minuche tribe, forming the other half, occupy the western part of the reservation. A part of them resist anything in the way of education or anything tending to the modes of civilized life, except to draw their rations and annuities; they have even threatened to destroy the crops of the eastern tribes who are at work. They are of a roaming disposition and pay but little attention to what is said by the agent. Their behavior is good, with the exception of a few, who, in connection with what is known as the Pah Utes, disturb the settlers west of the reserve by their presence, and I had to inform the commander at Fort Lewis of the absence of these Indians from the reserve, and their unwillingness to heed my order to return, and to request him to force them into obedience.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the Southern Utes are making much progress; they are becoming much better behaved and make rapid advancement toward self-support. If an agent keeps up his efforts he will succeed; if he lets go, all falls to pieces again.

Permit me to return my thanks for the kindness and assistance given me by the Department in my official duties.

Herewith inclosed the required statistics. The Southern Utes number 995.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHN. F. STOLLSTEIMER,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
*August 25, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year.

Cheyenne River agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri river, about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from which place a stage runs to a point opposite the agency three times a week. The mail and passengers are crossed over the river in a small row-boat. The nearest telegraph station is Fort Sully, 7 miles distant, on the east side of the river. There is frequently great difficulty in crossing the river. Owing to the swiftness of the current and numerous sand bars hours are sometimes consumed in the crossing, and at certain seasons of the year the river is impassable for three or four days at a time. There should be a telegraph station at either the agency or the contiguous post of Fort Bennett.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. The census of June 30 last shows their number to be 2,936, as follows:

Band.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children from 6 to 16 years of age.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Blackfeet .....	102	121	223	27	31	58
Sans Arc .....	349	431	780	78	101	179
Minneconjou .....	575	673	1,248	126	172	298
Two Kettle .....	320	365	685	76	82	158
Total .....	1,346	1,590	2,936	307	386	693

The territory under the jurisdiction of this agency contains about 12,000 square miles, and the Indians are scattered over the greater portion of this area, along the timbered streams, mostly in camps of varying sizes. A few have taken separate places in years past, and the number so doing has increased greatly in the last two years. It is difficult to form anything like a correct estimate of the amount of tillable land, but there is probably not over 1,600,000 acres of good agricultural land. Gumbo is found to cover large areas of the bottom lands, so that only selected places can be cultivated.

The drawbacks to successful agriculture are so great as not to be overcome with any reasonable amount of labor. In the first place timber is only found along the streams and in some of the ravines, and the hot winds of July and August sweeping over a country for hundreds of miles which has no forests to break their force or cool them, dry up and destroy in their course much that is planted by the Indians. Then, again, the rain-fall is altogether too small for the requirements of agriculture at the season when most needed. Heavy dews are the exception in this country. Irrigation over a large portion of the arable land is not practicable except at great labor and outlay of money. Hails and high winds also play their role here.

These difficulties have prevented the Indians from making any marked success as agriculturists. To a greater extent, year after year, have they turned over the soil and seeded it, and most of the seasons the harvest has been no greater than the amount of seeds planted. I have been on this reserve for eight seasons past, and no year during this time have the Indians succeeded in getting over one-third of a crop, and some of the seasons they have met with total failures.

Since about 1872 efforts have been put forth by every agent to make agriculturists of these Indians, but the soil and climate will not allow it. The amount of money that has been expended by the Government in this time for agricultural implements of all kinds, fence-wire, and seeds many times exceeds the value of all that has been raised. It may be said that the Indian has been furnished with an occupation to employ his time; but I see no good in keeping these Indians employed at what they can not make a living at in this country. I think it is fully time to cease, for some years to come, efforts to have these Indians cultivate any large area of land, and direct the most of their time to the care of stock.

Until this reserve and the vast region surrounding it shall have been settled and trees extensively planted, very little success will, in my opinion, attend efforts to cultivate the soil. For the reasons given I am fully prepared to recommend abandonment by these Indians of agricultural pursuits (except cultivation of gardens), and that they turn their attention to stockraising as the quickest and surest means of attaining self-support. The soil is now far better adapted for grazing than tilling, and the numerous ravines and brakes afford good shelter for cattle.

During the past season these Indians seeded nearly 1,900 acres of land to oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, and small vegetables, an increase of 50 per cent. over the season of 1886, and an increase of 150 per cent. over 1885. It was the intention to have had over 2,400 acres of land under cultivation this year, but owing to the arrival last fall of an inspector who held peculiar views on the relations that should exist between the Indians and the local representative of the Government here, I was unable to have fall plowing done. For the season of 1887 there were planted oats, 28,761 pounds; potatoes, 60,000 pounds; onions, 19 bushels; turnips, 18 pounds; wheat, about 70 bushels; and melons, pumpkins, etc.; and a careful estimate of the crops (not yet all harvested) gives the following yield: Wheat, 275 bushels; corn, 7,300 bushels; oats, 550 bushels; potatoes, 4,500 bushels; turnips, 140 bushels, and onions, 275 bushels. This is certainly not a very encouraging yield considering that we have had, on the whole, a more favorable year than the average.



There has been issued to these Indians during the year 420 head of stock cattle, which were furnished under contract. The cattle were all young and of good quality. One hundred brood mares have also been furnished. This is the first attempt that has been made to improve the ponies of these Indians. Careful selection was made of the Indians who received this stock, and issues were made only to those who would be likely to take good care of the animals. The Indians to whom this stock was issued have all provided stables for their shelter and have put up sufficient hay to carry them through the coming winter. These Indians are paying increased attention to the care of their stock, and every effort is put forth by the employés of the agency to encourage and assist the Indians in this particular.

A careful count of the stock on the reserve gives the following result:

*Owned by Indians and half-breeds.*

Horses .....	2,785
Mules .....	8
Cattle .....	5,406
Swine .....	130
Domestic fowl .....	1,957

*Increase during the year.*

Horses:	
By purchase .....	100
Natural increase .....	490
Cattle:	
By purchase .....	425
Natural increase .....	903
Swine, natural increase .....	75
Domestic fowl, natural increase .....	820

Of the 5,406 head of cattle on the reserve, 2,700 head are in the hands of eight half-breeds, leaving about the same number in the hands of the 720 Indian families on the rolls of this agency. The natural increase in cattle during the year has been very good when we consider the severe winter of 1886 and 1887. The percentage of losses of cattle in the hands of Indians has not exceeded 15 per cent. The loss sustained by white people in the surrounding country has been from 30 to 60 per cent.

The winter of 1886 and 1887 was one of unusual severity in this region. Snow fell early in the winter to a considerable depth and remained on the ground until April, so that it was difficult and, in some cases, impossible for cattle to find feed. Notwithstanding this fact, my herders were able to hold the agency beef herd, of over 600 head, through the winter with a loss of only 10 head, which shows that they used great care and exercised good judgment in their work. This loss represents all sustained by the agency during my administration of it, now over eighteen months, during which time the agency has received over 2,500 head of cattle. Careful selection was made for the place of chief herder, and he selected his assistants, and the result has, I think, been highly satisfactory.

Since my last report the cattle trespassers, who had been on this reserve for some years past, have been removed under the orders of the Department. About 5,000 head, owned by a dozen different parties, have been removed. Just over the west line of this reserve there are several large cattle ranches, and the owners of these cattle have been allowing, either intentionally or otherwise, their animals to range on the reserve to a considerable extent. Details of police have been sent to drive them off; but the line is so long, and there are so many thousand head of cattle that range over it, that the entire police force of this agency would not be able to keep all the cattle off. The owners have been warned that action for trespass will be brought against them unless they keep their cattle off the reserve. In some cases it is impossible to tell where the line runs, as it has never been surveyed. To avoid complications it is important that the line should be surveyed and permanently marked.

At the beginning of the present year, in accordance with the wish of the Indians, a business council of thirteen members was elected by the Indians. The object of this council is to make known the wishes of the Indians in all the more important measures that arise from time to time that specially concern them, and through this council is made known to the Indians the instructions of the Department in all that affects them. So far the plan has been found to work well.

The court of Indian offenses has during the year been organized in accordance with the orders of the Department. A large number of cases have been acted upon, mostly of minor offenses, and the agent has thus been relieved of a large amount of work that can be as well intrusted, in the majority of cases, to the Indians. The court has done good work, its findings have always been considered just, and its sentences commensurate with the offense committed. A majority of the Indians having expressed a desire to elect the judges of this court, I told them they could do so, and I would lay

the matter before the Department. At a recent election the Indians chose three good men for judges, and I have transmitted their names to the Department, with the recommendation that they be appointed. It is thought it would be better to have paid judges for the court.

The employé force of this agency consists of 1 physician, 1 clerk, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 2 farmers, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, and 2 laborers, all white men; and the following Indians: 3 laborers, 2 assistant farmers, 2 blacksmith's assistants, 2 carpenter's assistants, 1 physician's apprentice, 5 herders, and 1 interpreter, a half-breed. With one or two exceptions, these employés are competent to fill their positions, and have rendered efficient service. The clerical force is too small to perform the required work at this agency, and in consequence the agent has to spend much of his time performing duties that are purely clerical. There should be another clerk allowed, in order to obviate this and permit the agent to devote more time to the Indians under his charge.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates. Considering the extent of this reserve, the scattered condition of the Indians, and the numerous interests to be protected, this force is too small. It has been kept busy the past year in guarding the reserve against timber trespassers, preserving order in the camps, executing the orders of the court; in endeavors to break up the dancing in the camps on Cherry creek and the upper Cheyenne; in preventing the Indians from disposing of their annuities, and their leaving the reserve without passes; in assisting the farmers in the execution of their duties, and in other necessary work. The force has rendered valuable aid in all these directions. The pay of this class of employés should be materially increased to insure the greatest efficiency.

The agency physician, Dr. P. C. Barbour, reports:

There has been no epidemic among the Indians during the past year. Number of Indians and white employés who have received medical treatment during the year, 1,367; births, 91; deaths, 73.

The health of these Indians the past year has been far better than the year previous, as shown by the number who applied for treatment. Except in a few instances, I know of none who were treated by their own medicine men. I presume it really unnecessary to ask for hospital advantages, as there seems no disposition whatever to furnish a much-needed convenience.

I can say from my own knowledge that it is high time a radical change should be made in the medical branch of the Indian service. Hospital accommodation should be provided for the many cases in the scattered camps, that it is impossible for the physician to reach except through hospital service. That the Indians of this agency would largely avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution, I have no doubt. A hospital is greatly needed and should be built.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are 9 schools on the reserve maintained by the Government; 8 of these are day schools and 1 boarding. One boarding-school for girls maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with some assistance from the Government, and 9 day-schools, supported by the Congregational Church and various missionary societies, all under charge of Rev. T. S. Riggs.

The instruction in the schools under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs has been in the vernacular by native teachers. In all other schools on the reserve it has been in English.

The attendance at the day schools has been larger and more regular than during any previous year and many of these Indians appreciate more and more the importance of having their children educated in English.

During the year 7 new day-school buildings and 7 teachers' houses have been built on the reserve, also 1 school building for St. John's School for Girls, and repairs have been made to the boys' school, which give the much-needed increased facilities necessary for the successful conduct of the schools. All the schools have done good work during the year, and their influence is being felt on nearly the entire reserve.

Under the recent order of the Department the schools, under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs, taught in the vernacular, will have to be either discontinued or taught in English exclusively. For educational purposes the wisdom of the order, in my judgment, can not well be questioned. To teach the rising generation of the Sioux in their native tongue is simply to teach the perpetuation of something that can be of no benefit whatever to them. The amount of learning they could acquire in their native tongue is necessarily very limited, and then, if I understand the matter, the object is to make these Indians an English-speaking people, and surely it has been abundantly demonstrated that in order to teach them English it is not necessary nor is it any material advantage to them to have received instruction in their native tongue. On the contrary, it is held by many that the children's previous instruction in Sioux retards their progress in English.

Many of these Indians are ready to take land in severalty, but the majority are opposed to the measure; especially is such the case with the Indians living on Cherry



creek and the upper Cheyenne river, where the large camps are situated. It is in these large camps that the least progress is made by these Indians. Very little has been accomplished with the Cherry Creek and upper Cheyenne River Indians the past year. A very few have been induced to leave the camps and take separate places, but, as stated last year, the Indians in these camps spend most of their time in dancing.

On the whole the Cheyenne River Agency Indians are improving in all respects. In the camps along the Missouri river the progress has been truly encouraging, and much success has attended efforts for improvement along the Bad, Moreau, and lower Cheyenne river also, so that we can fairly claim that the year's work has been productive of much good to these Indians, and could they be brought within half the area they now occupy their progress would be much more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
*August 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Crow Creek agency is about 25 miles from Lower Brulé agency and the two are located on opposite sides of the Missouri river. It requires much physical strength to undergo the exposure and labor necessary to superintend both agencies, but the advantages to an agent in seeing what privileges the Indians on the east bank who have taken up land in severalty and are surrounded by white settlements enjoy over their neighbors across the river, are very satisfactory and serve as a guide-post to mark his course.

As the features of the two agencies are much the same, and as the same general management is required for the one as the well as the other, I lay before you facts applicable to the consolidated agency and follow with the special mention of each separately.

#### CUSTOMS.

The Indians still indulge in dancing, which has assumed the shape of harmless amusement and free from the barbarism that accompanied them a few years back. While their dances are weird, uncouth, and uncivilized, yet until they are supplanted by more enlightened amusement it may be best to tolerate them.

I have endeavored and succeeded fairly well in breaking up the custom of Indians giving away everything on the death of a member of the family, which left the survivors destitute.

#### HOW INDIANS WORK.

Not many years back the male Indians considered it a disgrace to labor, and I am told of a case in this tribe within the last ten years, where a wife refused to live with her husband because he proposed to live after the customs of the white man, and brought wood and water for his wife to cook with. It has been my endeavor since being among them to teach them that not to work is a disgrace. There is a large majority of Indians of this reservation who are ready and willing to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," and they are particularly pleased when an opportunity affords to earn ready money. With the limited means at his disposal, an agent can employ only a limited number to work for wages. Some few go into the white settlements for work, but there, too, in this country, the work is limited.

#### IMPROVIDENCE.

One great trouble to contend with in the management of Indians is their improvidence, and want of economy. I was urging a man last spring to put out trees to serve in time for wood, timber, and shade, and the characteristic above spoken of was shown in his answer when he said he "would not live long enough to derive any benefit from it."

#### FARMING.

The farming operations of the Indians for the past year have on the whole been quite successful. Notwithstanding the severe drought for several years past, discouraging alike to whites and Indians, they went to work in earnest again, and very mate-

rially increased the acreage under cultivation on their farms. Heavy snows during the winter, and favorable rains in spring and summer, have supplied sufficient moisture to produce quite a good yield of grain and vegetables. Many potato patches were, however, destroyed by bugs. The sunflower, that is indigenous to this section and grows spontaneously wherever the soil is broken by plow or wagon-wheel is fast spreading and becoming a great pest. It would be well if some means could be devised to get rid of it.

Stock-raising is becoming quite a feature with these Indians, and I encourage the idea always.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The birth-rate and death-rate have kept about on even pace for the past twelve months. Most of the deaths noted resulted from old age and pulmonary complaints. The consumption seems traceable in some respects to their change from the skin and cloth tent or "tipi" to houses. In the tent they necessarily breathed plenty of fresh air, while they sometimes fail to properly ventilate their houses. This will doubtless be corrected, however, when they become better acquainted with and observe the laws of hygiene.

Indian medicine men do not seem to possess as much influence as formerly. The sooner they disappear entirely and give place to rational medical treatment the better. Their treatment of the sick consisted mostly in drum-beating, incantations, and mystifying ceremonies, together with the use of a few herbs, the qualities of which are unknown and their virtue for healing extremely doubtful.

#### REDUCING RATIONS.

The rations are being gradually reduced, and this plan more than any other one thing makes the Indian realize that he must depend on himself for a support. But as rations are reduced I think the issue of agricultural and mechanical implements should be increased. I have induced a few of the Indians this year to purchase mowing machines for themselves, but their means are as yet very limited and they are compelled to go slowly in such matters.

#### CARE OF OLD AND INFIRM.

There should be an establishment at every agency on the order of a "poor-house and farm," where the old and infirm Indians can be fed and cared for. This would enable a much more rapid reduction of rations and leave the strong and able-bodied to provide food for themselves.

#### BROOD MARES AND CATTLE.

During last spring and early summer 54 brood mares and 30 yoke of oxen (one-half for Crow Creek and one-half for Lower Brulé) were furnished for issue. The good result of placing the oxen is already seen by the amount of sod that has been turned and the advantage in material wealth will be shown as to brood mares in due time. This stock was all issued to the most deserving Indians as a reward of merit to those who have made the best progress in farming and care of stock.

#### INDEPENDENT RESERVATIONS.

Guided by the light of history, these Indians are jealous of their land interests. They are continually talking of it, and have frequently appealed to me to ask the "Great Father" (the President) to have each of the Sioux agencies laid off into separate reserves, with a title so certain that they can not be dispossessed without their own consent. Their tenure to this land seems to them uncertain, and but for the timely inauguration of the present administration the Crow Creek Indians would have been despoiled of a large tract, as their forefathers have been before them, without having a say in the matter or a "friend at court." Now, I do not wish to be understood as advocating that these Sioux Indians should be allowed to hold the vast uncultivated territory now occupied by them. I believe it will be right, after the Indians have been located on land and given in addition a fair margin to hold in common for their children and place them on a more equal footing with the whites with whom they will come in contact, to throw open for settlement the balance of the land to those whites in search of homes, and let railroads penetrate this now non-producing region and have it furnish its quota towards the general prosperity of the country. The Indians are better off and make more rapid progress when brought in contact with good white men. They unconsciously pick the white man's brains and learn his ways.



## RELIGION.

The Rev. Mr. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with his native assistants, Messrs. David Tatyapa and Daniel Fire Cloud, and Rev. Mr. Walker, at Lower Brulé, report an increase in the membership and in the number of church-going people. Two new missions have been established under the auspices of this church, one at each agency.

## MARRIED RELATIONS.

While the Sioux are by no means a sensual people, and while they compare favorably with any other races from a moral point of view, yet their married relations are such that much trouble is engendered. The custom has been and still exists for Indian men to purchase wives, with a pony, gun, or other property, that pleases their fancy, and too frequently tire of and get rid of them or "throw them away," as the expression goes. Congress occupied weeks and newspapers indulged freely in long discussions of the Mormons and their bigamy, blaming and finally punishing them, but not one word on this subject in regard to the Indians, though the population of the latter is about one-half that of the former. The principle seems to be, if the Indians are moral, "all right;" if not, "we don't care to be bothered with the subject." A law passed by Congress March 3, 1885, makes Indians amenable for certain crimes under the laws of States and Territories in which they are located, but, purposely it seems, the crime of bigamy was left out.

Another long-neglected duty has been in not providing means for reimbursing States and Territories for cost of trying cases under this law, which would only be a matter of justice on the part of the Government, where Indians pay no taxes nor contribute to the support of such States and Territories.

## FREIGHTING.

Until last year freight for agency was landed by steamboats on the river bank, several miles from agency, from whence it was hauled by agency teams to warehouses. Now freight is delivered at Chamberlain, the nearest railroad point, from whence it is hauled to agency by Indian freighters. This plan saves goods from exposure they are subjected to when landed by steamboats, saves confusion and annoyance attendant on stopping agency teams from other important work to rush to landing, and at same time gives Indians a chance to earn money—a very important factor in their civilization.

## EDUCATION.

It is an uphill business for the children of these people to master English. They do not learn as fast as white children, of course. They do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training as do the whites, and besides are placed at the disadvantage of hearing the Indian language spoken all around by parents, relatives, and friends. But the schools are doing good work, and under your instructions to discourage the use of the Indian language to the utmost limit, still better results will follow. There is a "little leaven" now, and the whole must soon become so.

As home is the place for the A-B-C's to be taught to white children, so should the reservation school furnish the elementary education of these people, which will be found generally ample; and by way of reward or affording better facilities to brighter minds, let more advanced schools, east or west, be called into requisition, always having a due regard for the healthfulness of pupils, and of locality where they are sent.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of both agencies can be measured by the Jeffersonian test. They are capable and honest. They have seconded me in the most hearty manner in doing every thing to advance these people to a higher plane of civilization.

## THE ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Mr. Collins at Crow Creek and Mr. White at Lower Brulé have been particularly enthusiastic in their work of teaching the Indians farming, and putting their hands to the plow whenever necessary.

## THE INDIAN POLICE

are prompt to execute orders and untiring in performing work assigned them. They are to an agency what a well-organized police force is to a city, and are, in fact, indispensable to its successful management.

## CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located in the valley of the Missouri river about 25 miles from Chamberlain, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.

## RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENTS.

The reservation contains about 576,000 acres of farming, timber, and grazing, or grass lands, about two-thirds of which is arable. The timber is becoming quite scarce. Most of the Indians have taken up land, in severalty, and their advancement for this reason is especially very marked from year to year.

## IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements made by the Government since my last report have been of a very substantial nature, consisting of 17 comfortable frame dwellings for Indians on the Crow Creek reservation who have taken up land in severalty and gone to farming on same; one grain warehouse for both Indian and agency use; one warehouse for supplies, to replace an old, dilapidated affair ready to tumble down; one steam grist mill now in process of erection, which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the advancement of these people; 9 miles of wire fence across the mouth of that portion of reservation known as "Big Bend," thus inclosing a pasture of probably 75,000 acres, which will prove invaluable for holding Government herd, and gradually become a general pasture ground for the tribe.

There should be some arrangements to supply the agency with water and afford fire protection other than the means now resorted to—that of hauling a half mile from the river.

## CENSUS.

The census of June 30 last shows a population of 1,103 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds, the balance being Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages, they are as follows:

Males above eighteen years .....	292
Females above fourteen years.....	379
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes.....	242
Under six years, both sexes.....	190

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 1,103

## HOUSE BUILDING.

Building houses has been carried on to a greater extent this year than any years previous. The Government furnished material for seventeen comfortable frame houses, the Indians doing the work. Besides these, about twelve log houses have been erected by the Indians for themselves. In addition to this quite a number of Indians have been assisted with shingle roofs, and floors.

## CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

This agency has been particularly free from crimes. The guard-house was brought into requisition to punish a man for adultery with another man's wife and once to punish a woman for stabbing a man from jealousy. But there has been no stealing nor whisky drinking come to my knowledge.

## SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school at Crow creek has been well conducted for several years. There was an excellent corps of teachers during the year. It is not perfect, however, and I hope to make it much better. There is an addition much needed to one of the buildings the cost of which would be about \$600. This would enable the school now accommodating sixty children to double its capacity.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Church a very fine and handsome school building has been erected about 18 miles from this agency. The building was put up too late in the season to accomplish a great deal, but I expect much from it in another year.

In this connection, I take pleasure in mentioning another very great improvement being added to the Crow Creek reservation. Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Mr.



Joe Howard, the well-known writer of New York, is having erected about 12 miles from the agency a commodious home where Indian girls returning from Eastern schools, as well as other young women of this reservation, will be taught various useful industries. Miss Howard is quite a young lady, but such is her interest and zeal in the Indian cause that she has left home, friends, the comforts of civilized life, and all the gayeties and pleasures of our great metropolis to spend her life among these people. Such instances are rarely known, but she with great enthusiasm, with all the ardor of a warm young nature, and with a cool and deliberate judgment that would well become a much older head, has gone earnestly to work.

The names of teachers and salaries paid at Crow creek are as follows:

	Per annum.
J. F. Sawtell, principal teacher .....	\$720
Mollie V. Gaither, teacher .....	600
R. B. Peter, teacher .....	500
Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher .....	500
Sallie Sawtell, matron .....	480
Maggie Hall, seamstress .....	360
Hannah Lonergan, cook .....	300
Julia Jacobs, laundress .....	300

#### AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm has done fairly well this year. The agency farmer, besides cultivating the farm, has assisted much with other work. He is now engaged in making hay, of which it will take in the neighborhood of 100 tons. Owing to the increase of stock of Indians and the growing demand for hay lands, and the distance I now have to send for it, I have thought it advisable to sow most of the agency field with tame grasses. It will be cheaper to purchase grain for horses than hay.

#### DISPOSSESSING THE WHITES.

During last spring a number of white trespassers, who had gone on the reservation under Executive order dated February 27, 1885, and who had been ordered off after President Cleveland's proclamation of April 17, 1885, declaring them unlawful occupants, were removed. My instructions were to confine operations to that part of the reservation called the "Big Bend" country, which it was proposed to fence in as a pasture ground for Government herd. From tone assumed by settlers when warned to remove themselves and effects, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to remove them with my limited police force, as I did not wish to run the risk of conflict, loss of life or property, as they declared they would not submit to such removal. When I spoke of the military they said it was the same old "bugaboo" gotten up by the former agent to scare them; but when the military actually arrived they saw that the Government was in earnest in the matter, and moved peaceably and quietly. One of them remarked that it was well to have something definite decided, as they had been living in a state of suspense for two years, and the greatest hardship was in allowing them to remain after the first notice to leave was served on them by my predecessor in office. These people were treated with all due consideration by Capt. Albert L. Meyer, in command of troops, and myself. They had ample notice and were allowed plenty of time to remove themselves and effects. The sensational newspaper reports were without foundation, and seemed to have emanated from persons who draw on their imagination for facts. The adverse criticisms of the press hostile to this administration were unjust. There are yet several hundred whites on this reservation who came under same Executive order and are making extensive improvements.

#### LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is in the valley of the Missouri river on the west bank, and about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Most of the buildings are in good repair. Next year a new store-house will be needed.

#### RESERVATION AND LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The Lower Brulés occupy an undivided portion of the Great Sioux reservation. Under your recommendation a survey of selected portions is now being made by the land office. This will prove of inestimable value to the Indians, as when once on their individual claims their interests will be aroused and their progress must be more rapid.

## CENSUS.

The census taken June 30 last shows a population of 1,237 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 75 are half-breeds with a few Yanktons and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages they are as follows:

Males above eighteen years.....	301
Females above fourteen years.....	394
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes.....	304
Under six years, both sexes.....	238
Total.....	1,237

## AGRICULTURE.

The Indians are beginning to realize that they must become self-supporting, and are going to work in earnest. They have added much in the way of new breaking and other improvements since my last report. The issue of brood mares and work oxen this year is having a wholesome effect.

## DRUNKENNESS AND CRIMES.

The Indians here occasionally are caught by the police with whisky about them. They seem to have a craving for stimulants and drugs that influence them powerfully, and when they can not procure whisky, will take peppermint, chloral, and opium. A druggist in Chamberlain sold several Indians chloral last spring, from the effects of which one died and two others were at the point of death. This fact was reported to you at the time, but as I never heard from you on the subject I suppose nothing can be done in such cases.

The Indian Handsome Elk was arrested by three of the Indian police, July 27 last, for the murder of another Indian named One Eye, at this agency, in September, 1885, before I assumed charge, and is now in jail at Chamberlain awaiting trial.

## AGENCY FARM.

An addition of 20 acres has been added to agency farm, and good sod corn will produce probably 200 bushels. The agency teams have not only cultivated acres belonging to farm, but have assisted those Indians who have no teams and express a willingness to do something and make a start.

## SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Miss King, has done exceedingly well. In fact, from all I can learn, it has been better conducted than ever before. The only drawback in school matters now at this agency is want of another building, in order to provide educational advantages for the many children over the reservation growing up in ignorance.

Under authority from you, I hastily constructed an addition to an old school-house that had been long idle at mouth of White river, and employed Miss Goodale to take charge of it. She opened school about the 1st of January last. At same time Miss Tileston got an appointment as missionary. These two young girls co-operated together. They showed all through the year indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance, and made a splendid success of this camp school, not only by educating the children and advancing them in a remarkable manner, but exercising a most wholesome influence over the whole camp. Samuel Medicine Bull, a full-blood Indian and a returned Hampton student, lives in this camp and rendered these young ladies valuable assistance. He will be assistant teacher next session, as you are aware.

The following are names of teachers and salaries paid at Lower Brulé during year:

	Per annum.
Nellie A. King, superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$600
E. Tillery, teacher.....	500
Mary F. Osborn, seamstress and assistant teacher.....	360
Helena B. Johnson, matron.....	480
Mary Pederson, cook.....	300
Carrie Johnson, laundress.....	300
Elaine Goodale, teacher day school, White river.....	600



## CONCLUSION.

I thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for the generous assistance rendered me by your office, and the kind manner in which you have aided me in making a success of the year's work. Inclosed herewith you will find statistics of agency and reports of Mr. P. L. Tippet, clerk in charge at Lower Brulé, and Miss Elaine Goodale, teacher of day school at mouth of White river.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*Report of White River school for the year ending July 1, 1887.*

The industrial day school at the mouth of White river opened January 11, 1887, and has therefore been in session during less than two-thirds of the school year. The progress made by the children in English studies and their general improvement has been all that could be asked. It is the opinion of the teacher and resident lady missionary, both of whom have had an experience of some years in an eastern training school, that these children compare favorably in scholarship with those who have been for the same length of time in a boarding-school at the East. That the average attendance has not been larger is chiefly owing to severe weather during the winter months and to a protracted visit of one-third of the whole school to a neighboring agency in the spring. It is strongly recommended that children belonging to the day schools should not be allowed to leave the agency without very good reason.

The feature of this school is its industrial training—its pressing needs and those of other day schools are in this direction. Mission and private aid and the voluntary assistance of the lady missionary have made it possible to teach various industries not provided for by Government. The sewing school, which has held an hour's session daily, has been wholly supported by these means. Each girl has made for herself in the school or been given two dresses and two suits of underclothing, beside hats, stockings, and other articles. Each boy has received a shirt, hat, and stockings, and each of the smaller boys a suit of clothes. It is recommended that every day school should be provided by Government with materials to conduct a sewing class and to provide the children with some portion of their clothing. It has been clearly shown that habits of neatness and industry can be as well learned in a day school as in a boarding-school.

The cooking classes have been very successful, and should be everywhere introduced, in connection with a midday lunch for the scholars wherever their homes are so widely scattered as to warrant it. Our children do not need a school lunch, except occasionally as an object lesson.

The boys have worked well in the garden, where they cultivate twelve or fourteen different vegetables. Most of these have not yet been gathered. An assistant competent to teach carpentering has been appointed, and it is requested that a log house, costing some \$20 be put up at once for a shop in which the boys can learn the elements of the trade, and be furnished with the necessary tools.

It is hoped that the success at White River may serve to demonstrate the importance of greatly increasing the number of day schools, and the industrial facilities of those already in operation.

ELAINE GOODALE,  
Teacher.

W. W. ANDERSON,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

This reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey and Benson counties, in northern Dakota. The reservation did contain 230,400 acres, but owing to a mistake in running the western boundary line these Indians sustained a loss of 64,000 acres of land, which reduces the amount now contained in the reservation to 166,400 acres.

The language of the treaty of 1862, defining the boundaries of this reservation, is as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river, thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1875 the boundaries of the reservation were established by a Government surveyor. In 1883 I discovered by survey that the western boundary of this reservation had been erroneously made, and reported the facts to the Indian Office. The result was that the Department employed C. H. Bates, at present residing in Yankton, Dak., to resurvey the western boundary of this reservation; he did so, and found the facts as reported by me were correct, and that the Indians of Devil's Lake had by the erroneous survey been deprived of some 64,000 acres of land.

This matter was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter dated September 18, 1883, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Whether or not the Cheyenne river has been brought nearer to the westerly point of the Devil's lake at another point by changes of its bed, which often occurs in these western rivers, is not shown

n this report. The boundary lines of the reservation have already been surveyed and established, and since that was done a large number of settlers have in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the reservation line as established in 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and have acquired rights thereon. In view of these facts no change will be made in the western reservation line already established. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been so instructed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,  
Secretary.

In reply to the statement of the honorable Secretary, "that settlers had gone on these lands in good faith and acquired rights thereon," these settlers were notified by me that they were on the Indian reservation, the lands had not been surveyed, and that no settler can acquire any lawful rights by settling upon unsurveyed lands. In regard to the Cheyenne river changing its bed, would not the honorable Secretary be compelled to prove, in a court of law, that it had changed its bed, and not for me or the Indians to prove that it had not? But we will be accommodating, and by affidavits now on file in the Indian Office, which are conclusive on this point, show that it is a physical impossibility for this river to have changed its bed within the memory of man; and further, the mounds on the hills near the river bank show that this river has not changed its bed since this country was inhabited by the mound builders. Therefore, while it is clear that we do not want to deprive the settlers of rights acquired to these lands (lawful or otherwise), it is just as clear, on the other hand, that an erroneous survey, made by an agent appointed by the Government, should not deprive these Indians of land they are justly entitled to by solemn and sacred treaty. It is not to be presumed to be the object of the Government by its own errors to break a treaty. I therefore, in the name of justice and the Sioux of Devil's Lake, ask that Congress be requested to reimburse these Indians for the land erroneously taken from them, and to which they are under treaty justly entitled, in amount \$64,000. Please see Special Agent H. Heth's report on this subject, dated Devil's Lake agency, August 9, 1887.

#### NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

The number of Indians now on the reservation is as follows, viz:

Males over eighteen years.....	228
Females over fourteen years.....	314
Males under eighteen years.....	196
Females under fourteen years.....	190
Total of all ages.....	928
Males between six and sixteen.....	110
Females between six and sixteen.....	111
Total of school-going age.....	221
Number of deaths.....	67
Number of births.....	40

The bands originally located here were the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux, but they have now lost their individuality as bands by intermarriage, and can be more properly called Sioux of Devil's lake.

I now propose to give a short retrospective history of these Indians since their first location here up to the present time, and if the personal pronoun I appears frequently I wish my readers to bear in mind that I have been more or less identified with these Indians and their management from 1867 up to the present time, a period of twenty years. When an employé in the quartermaster's department at this post (Fort Totten) I took the first census of these Indians, and issued to them their first rations of corn and pork furnished by or through the Army. I was selected for this work by General J. N. G. Whistler, as I had some knowledge of the Indian language and could intelligently write and pronounce the Indian names.

In 1869 Devil's lake was made a subagency of the Sisseton agency, under Agent J. W. Daniels, and Peter Sutherland appointed subagent. I acted as Mr. Sutherland's interpreter, and assisted him in his work until the appointment of William H. Forbes, the first agent appointed for the Devil's Lake Indians, in 1871.

For the lack of means but little had been done in the way of farming until Mr. Forbes was made agent, other than the cultivation of corn and vegetables, and starting the Indians under the only true and correct policy calculated to civilize and make the Indians self-supporting, namely, that all goods and supplies were only issued in payment for work performed or produce delivered, except to the old and destitute, and to this policy can be attributed the success of the Indians of this and Sisseton reservations. This clause was made part of their treaty by Joseph R. Brown, well



known as one of the pioneers of Minnesota, and afterwards Indian agent for the Indians of Redwood and Yellow Medicine before the massacre of 1862.

After the appointment of Agent Forbes these Indians received their pro rata of the \$80,000, which, under treaty stipulations, was to go to the support of this and Sisseton agency Indians.

Agent Forbes continued the work and system inaugurated by Mr. Sutherland and myself, and having plenty of means continued the work until his death with commendable energy and success, assisted by myself and the present agent at Standing Rock agency, James McLaughlin. A Mr. Beckwith was agent for about a year after Mr. Forbes's death, but accomplished nothing; he was succeeded by McLaughlin as agent. McLaughlin served six years as agent, and was then (1881) appointed agent at Standing Rock agency, and was succeeded by your humble servant, who has been in charge up until the present time, six years.

These Indians were all "blanket Indians," who had never done a day's work on a farm in their lives, but by degrees have steadily advanced until to-day they are about self-supporting and not a "blanket Indian" on the reservation; all are cultivating farms of their own, scattered over the reservation, living in log houses built by themselves. They are now about in the middle of their harvest, cutting their grain with 35 harvesters and binders, and 18 self-raking reapers, purchased by themselves, in clubs of from three to five, with money paid them for flour for the Turtle Mountain Indians which is ground at the agency grist-mill, and money paid for wood for the agency and schools, and some money earned by the sale of dried buffalo bones and dead and down timber; the latter is sold during the winter and hauled across the ice to the town of Devil's Lake, where during last winter for a time they made wood a drug upon the market.

More than half of our machines are worked with oxen, and, as a result, we will lose at least 10,000 bushels of wheat by overripening before it is possible to cut the grain with this slow process. For lack of horse teams to do our harvesting we will lose more than double the amount of grain necessary to feed the Turtle Mountain Indians. For instance, three men own one self-binder, and have only ox teams to work it; one has 40 acres, another 60 acres, and another 80 acres, aggregating 180 acres. With an ox team about 8 acres a day can be cut, so that over twenty-two days (without counting delays by rain or repairs of machine, if broken) will elapse before all the grain is cut. Now, is it not clear that if grain stands twenty-two days before it is cut, after it is fit to cut, that great loss by shelling of the overripe grain is an inevitable result? The foregoing is not the only disadvantage under which these Indians labor in their farming operations for lack of horse teams, which I will now point out, as I have already done in answer to a circular letter dated March 18, 1886, in which the Department says:

The one great object this Department has now in view is the civilization of the Indian and to enable him to support himself by agriculture as soon as possible. I therefore expect and will require all Indian agents and agency employes who wish to be retained in the service to use every means at their command to instruct, encourage, and assist the Indians to this end, and their marked progress in successful agriculture, commencing with the current year, is indispensably necessary to prove the agent and employes of an agency qualified for their positions.

Nothing less than a very great improvement over former years will be satisfactory, etc.

As soon as practicable I am requested to write my views, making such suggestions and recommendations as I think would further the work.

#### ANSWER.

The first solid step necessary to accomplish "the one great object the Department has now in view" is to make allotments of land in severalty to the Indians, and furnish each man with the necessary animals and implements required to cultivate properly his farm, under reliable, competent, and practical farmers, at a salary by the year that good men will work for. These farmers should have suitable houses for their families in the district, where they have charge, and live there summer and winter. The reservation is supposed to be divided into districts according to its size and number of Indians. Judging from my own experience (twenty years) under these conditions, set forth as above, all Indians can be made self-supporting in from four to six years. You can not say "work or starve" to a man who has not the means to work with, and I have never seen an Indian who would not work if furnished the means, and work under difficulties and disadvantages which no white man would endure.

Some of the disadvantages etc., I will point out, and also state what I propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine and unnecessarily slow advancement of the Indians in becoming self-supporting, which is the direct result of Congressional legislation and Department rulings and false economy in the amount of salary and number of employees required (allowed) at the different agencies, and other reductions and disallowances. To illustrate: In order "that an increase in production and a decrease in estimates for the purchase of subsistence may at once result" at Turtle Mountain, I requested authority to expend \$750 in the open-market purchase of seeds for distribution to these people; the Department, however, considered "the amount excessive" and allowed but \$300 for the purchase of seeds. Now, if, as a result of this reduction in the amount to be expended for seeds, some of the land can not be seeded, and a decrease of production the necessary consequence, neither the agent nor the employes can be held responsible, nor can the amount of production at Turtle Mountain be taken as a criterion by which to judge whether the agent or employes should be retained in the service.

My object by the foregoing statement is to show the necessity of allowing an agent more discretionary power in the detailed management of the agency and in the employment of such employes at such times and for such periods as the exigencies of the service require, of course keeping within the limit and not exceeding the amount allowed for regular employes. It is supposed that the Department has full confidence in the integrity and ability of the agent, and if the Department has not full confidence in my integrity and ability I have no desire, nor would I remain in the service one day, especially as the office of Indian agent is without honor or emolument, and generally looked upon as a sinecure position held by political hacks for the purpose of making a fortune by dishonest means out of the Indians and Government. I am no politician, nor have I any political friends that I know of. I accepted this position at the earnest solicitation of the late Rev. J. B. A. Bronillette, and having accepted the trust I intend, if possible, to make a success and attain "the one great object the Department has now in view," but which object I had in view since my first appointment as agent.

If I have been successful so far, a comparison of the past with their present condition should determine; and judging by the past I can see no good reason why, under the conditions before mentioned self-supporting Indians should not be the result.

Congress may appropriate, leagues, conferences, and societies may "resolute" and pass flowery, philanthropic, sentimental, and theoretical rules and laws for the elevation of the poor red man, and it will be money spent and time wasted if you have not got an agent directly in charge of the Indians who is physically, morally, intelligently, and particularly adapted for the work, backed by the support, sympathy, and confidence of the Department.

"What do you propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine, so as to increase the acreage under cultivation by Indians, and the yield per acre?" I propose to expend (if allowed) all the money available at present to the credit of these Indians in the purchase of work animals (mares and oxen), thrashing machines, and lumber. Harvesting-machines the Indians must purchase themselves. Our acreage is now more than we can successfully cultivate and save without more horse teams to work on reaping and thrashing machines.

In order to be able to do our thrashing last fall (60,000 bushels) with two ten horse-power machines and one steamer, we had to have too many men stack their grain together, some having to haul from 1 to 4 miles, and when the grain was thrashed fill it into sacks, barrels, boxes, and on tents spread out on the ground, and run the risk of losing the result of their summer's work by rain before they could haul their grain home. Now, I propose to have every man stack his grain at his own stable, so that his animals can have the straw to eat, and also to be used in roofing stables and other out-buildings. In this way of thrashing much labor will be saved, and everything be much more satisfactory and beneficial to the Indian.

Now, whether I manage as I propose will depend on the consent of the Department to make the purchase of animals and machines—three or four machines of six horse-power that can be moved readily and worked with fewer horses. At present we could not run the machines if we had them, for lack of horses, and if we had horses enough just to run the machines the owners of the animals would be deprived of the use of their teams while thrashing from six weeks to two months, and could not in consequence do their fall plowing. Plowing must be done in the fall to be able to seed early to insure good grain in this latitude, where the seasons are so short, and the grain liable to injury from early frosts. Thrashing is very hard work on horses, and we should have teams enough, so that that we would not be obliged to use one team more than a week or ten days.

"To increase the yield per acre and quality of grain," I had the Indians sell their own grain and buy from white farmers on the borders a good grade of wheat for seed. Some bought seed last year, and as a result got better prices for their grain, and their neighbors, seeing the difference in the price paid according to quality, nearly all have supplied themselves with good seed.

"Care for the crop after it is gathered, both grain and root." I propose roofing such log buildings as they have for grain, and putting bins in them to store their grain, if I can get the material and money to do it with. The root crop is put in their cellars, and most of them are so provided.

"What market, etc.?" Devil's Lake City is distant from 4 to 15 miles on the ice from some of the farms, where there are 2 elevators and a mill, at which they can sell all their surplus grain, receiving, like the white man, prices according to grade. There is also a town at the west end of the lake where they can sell under like conditions. \* \* \*

In conclusion, I would state that I desire to make allotments of lands in the three townships, lately subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and would like to be furnished with the plats as soon as possible. We have wire for fencing, and I wish to use it, but the allotments should be made first, so that fences can be made in the proper place, and farm lines clearly defined.

I would also respectfully request to be informed as to the probable amount that can be allowed for the purchase of animals, machines, and lumber, that I may submit an estimate for the consideration of the Department.

I am, sir, etc.,

J. W. C.

To the foregoing communication I have received no direct reply, but for lack of funds, I take it, the Department has been and is unable to furnish either the animals or machines to enable us to get out of the old-fashioned, unsatisfactory, routine manner of doing our work.

However, under the circumstances and so many disadvantages, we are making very great and marked improvements, as we have something over 4,000 acres under crops of all kinds, which will yield wheat about 75,000 bushels, oats 25,000 bushels, with a good variety of all kinds of vegetables, corn, and potatoes. We have an expert to instruct and assist the Indians in running their self-binders, who has worked north from Kansas. This man pronounces our grain crops the best he has seen in his travels this season.

The carpenter and blacksmith are also very busy, and go to all parts of the reservation to repair and adjust the machines, so as not compel the Indians to come from 10 to 15 miles with a machine to have some slight repairs made which can be done in the field.

Our farmer is of no assistance, as he has had no experience with binders, and from his manner is not much interested in any work further than to put in the time. I am very much discouraged with these men, and think it a great mistake not to allow the agent to select them, as good men are much needed to instruct these Indians in the use of machinery, for which they have paid out hard-earned money. I have had



three such farmers so far and find they are more injury than good, and all we can do is to make the best we can out of a bad bargain.

#### AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

During the year a new steel boiler and some other machinery were put in our mill at a cost of a little over \$1,600, and we now have as good a mill as there is of its size in Dakota, and everything in good shape to commence grinding our new crop, which I intend to commence grinding just as soon as we have grain enough thrashed to keep the mill running, so as to grind as soon as possible the flour (150,000 pounds) authorized to be purchased from these Indians for the Chippewa Indians at Turtle Mountain, at a cost of \$2.30 per 100 pounds, delivered in sacks at the agency, from where it is hauled to Turtle Mountain by the Indians and half-breeds, who receive \$1 per hundred for hauling.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. Our wants in this respect are pretty well supplied, except for our Indian help, who should have four comfortable cottages erected for their use. A hospital and dispensary should be built, where the sick of the reservation could be brought for treatment, where they could receive the care and nourishment necessary to insure recovery in many cases, which it is impossible to give them in the camps. What are the chances for the recovery of a patient in camp suffering from an attack of pneumonia, scarlet or typhoid fever? And I know of many who have died simply from lack of care and nourishment. I hope, in the interest of humanity, the Department will give this matter serious consideration, with a view of having proper hospitals, fully equipped and provided with help, established at all the agencies.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One frame building, 35 by 100, one and one-half stories, which is in very fair condition, as it is but two years old. Some new floors, patching of plastering, and wainscoting will make it as good as new. This building is occupied by the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who conduct the school under contract. Boys are kept at this school from six to twelve years old, and are then transferred to an industrial boys' school; but girls of all ages are taken and retained until married and settled down with husbands from the boys' school, when of proper age. In this building we have had an average attendance of 77½ pupils during the last year, while its capacity, with the necessary help, would only accommodate about 50.

Plans and specifications are on file in the Indian Office for an addition 80 by 40, with a kitchen 20 by 30. Authority was granted to expend a sum not to exceed \$2,500 in the employment of labor necessary to construct the building. All the material was to be delivered on the ground by contract. Messrs. Warner & Stoltze, of Saint Paul, submitted a proposal to furnish the material by a certain date. This proposal was not accepted until after the expiration of the time in which they proposed to furnish the material. Lumber, in the mean time, went up, and Warner & Stoltze refused to sign the contract; and so the matter is at a standstill, except that I have the foundation and cellars all completed in good shape and ready for the superstructure. Had not the hitch about the lumber arose, I could and would have had the building completed and occupied this winter. This delay is very unfortunate, and seriously cripples and retards the successful management of this school, which is pronounced by all inspectors to be the best in the Indian service. I hope the present building and the wing may be warmed by steam, and with this in view the foundation and cellars are arranged. The cost is but a trifle when the health and convenience of all is considered, besides being less liable to be destroyed by fire.

#### BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This building is located 7 miles east of the agency, and is conducted by teachers and other employes at salaries fixed by the Department. This school is for larger boys than those admitted to the Sisters' school. Boys are also transferred to this school from the Sisters' school at the age of twelve years. A farm of about 50 acres is cultivated by the boys under the direction of an industrial teacher, but, as stated in former reports, can not be increased, but must be diminished as the land cultivated by the school is a portion of claims owned by Indians, who live adjacent, and which have been recently allotted to the owners, which now virtually leaves this school without any land for cultivation except enough for a vegetable garden.

In my report for last year I referred to this matter in the following language, which is as apt and forcible now as it was then:

In order to provide suitable buildings and land for a first-class training school the troops should be removed from this reservation and the post and military reservation

turned over to the Indian Department for school purposes, as provided for in an act of Congress July 31, 1882, chap. 363, vol. 22, p. 181. The Indians are very anxious to have the troops removed, and it is very desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with, as their presence here is no longer necessary and everything in connection with the post is demoralizing and a source of much trouble and great annoyance, as there are but few men in the Army who are willing to admit that an Indian has any rights which a soldier is bound to respect. I could give many reasons in support of the wishes of the Indians, but which I refrain from mentioning in a report intended for publication. This post would accommodate 500 pupils, and distant but one-half mile from the agency with hundreds of acres of the best land in Dakota adjoining, which is now only used for target practice and display of horsemanship for the amusement of the Indians. But a few years would elapse before a training school could be made self-supporting, as the natural advantages for the proper management of such an institution can not be surpassed, and I doubt if equaled, in the United States. Give us a chance, and remove the one great obstacle to civilization, morality, and happiness that bars the progress of the Indians of this reservation.

There have been two day schools conducted by native teachers under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church—one at Wood Lake and one at Crow Hill. The instruction at these schools is in the Sioux language, and as both teachers have gone to attend a church conference at Santee agency I am unable to state the attendance at these schools, but I am satisfied that it was very small, as I never saw any children at either school, although I passed both frequently.

#### ST. MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 miles northwest from this agency, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity under contract, who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children. The average attendance was 82½ during the year. The greater part of the pupils are half-breeds and have never before attended school. They are intelligent and bright, with the natural vivacity and politeness of the French, and under the care of the kind Sisters will be molded and educated intelligent members of society. This school is a fair example as to what can be accomplished by perseverance and energy under so many adverse circumstances and trials. It started with nothing, but a determination to succeed, adding addition after addition, until at present it can take rank as one of the best and most successful schools in the Indian country. An addition for the accommodation of boys is being erected, and will be occupied during the winter, as a contract has been let for conducting the school for another year.

At these remote places the amount allowed is not sufficient to properly clothe and subsist the children, especially in this cold climate, which requires a better and greater amount of winter clothing.

The following is clipped from a newspaper:

*The mission school at Belcourt.*—The school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Belcourt is one of the model institutions of the kind. During a recent call there the writer and a party of gentlemen were shown through the class-rooms, dormitories, and other departments of the school by the Mother Superior, and were much surprised at the thorough order and neatness in which the whole institution is kept. There are many schools for white children in the highly-civilized East which are no better or not as well conducted as this school for Indian and half-breed girls in the far Northwest.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS.

A building is rented at \$300 per annum for one school, and is taught by a young lady at a salary of \$720 per annum. The average attendance was not large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who are unable to clothe the children suitably to stand the cold in severe winter seasons, and in summer there are many of them forced to gather buffalo bones on the prairie and sell them to make a living. Another school was taught by Rev. J. V. McInerney close to the boarding-school. Boys only attended this school, which was conducted but six months. Rev. J. F. Malo also conducted a day school at St. John under contract. He reports an average attendance of 63 pupils.

During the next year there will be four day schools and one boarding-school conducted at Turtle Mountain, and I am in hopes that a better attendance can be maintained by the Department furnishing ample and proper clothing for the poor children of this reservation.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in former reports, the majority of these Indians are members of the Catholic Church, whose missionaries have been here since 1871, and later in 1874 a school was opened by the Gray Nuns of Montreal.

Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the order of St. Benedict, is the present missionary priest. He speaks the Sioux language fluently, and is untiring in his labors both for the spirit-



ual and temporal welfare of these Indians. By hard work and self-denial he built a neat frame church close by the boys' school, in which services is held every morning through the week, and on Sundays at half past 10 in the forenoon and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Usually the church is crowded by Indians to hear the eloquent sermons preached in their native tongue, and assist the native choir in singing, which is composed exclusively of Indians, and the organ played by an Indian boy, who was instructed in music at the Sisters' school, after which he was transferred to this school having reached the age of fourteen years.

The Sisters have also built a chapel 40 by 80, at a cost of \$4,000. It is connected by a covered passage with the school building. The choir in this church is also composed of Indian boys and girls, and an Indian girl by the name of Lilly Ferguson plays the organ in a manner that would reflect credit on any white girl of her age (fourteen). Rev. Father Finton, a young Benedictine, is stationed at this church. He was recently ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop Marty especially for the Dakota missions.

Just before vacation both schools gave an exhibition, which was attended by the officers, ladies, and enlisted men of the garrison, and it was pronounced by all to be not inferior to anything of the kind ever witnessed at the best institutions of learning in the States. General Heth remarked if he had not seen it himself, he would not have believed such an exhibition possible, even for white children of similar age.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

I submit the report of the agency physician :

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, August 24, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report of medical work for the year ending June 30, 1887:

Five hundred and eighty-three cases have been treated. There have been forty births. The deaths number sixty-seven, the most of whom were children under five years, were due to consumption, inflammation of membranes of brain, and whooping-cough, the last of which was a severe epidemic which affected the entire reservation, and with its lung complications caused the death of many young children. Of the zymotic diseases there have been mumps, tonsillitis, erysipelas, and whooping-cough. As far as I have been able to learn the Indians are remarkably free from venereal diseases, no new cases having occurred since I came, and only a few old cases under treatment.

The children at the schools have been quite healthy with the exception that all have had the whooping-cough, and a number of them have been quite ill with its lung complications, from which they recovered.

The children at the industrial boarding-school have been overcrowded in the sleeping-rooms, and it is impossible to give sufficient ventilation as is required for maintaining health, and unless the new addition is finished this fall they will suffer greatly the coming winter.

The medicine-man is gradually losing his influence over the Indians, especially the class that has received some education; but they still have faithful followers amongst the old men. I receive numerous calls from the sick who desire treatment, and send for me to visit them at their homes.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. A. COSKERY,  
Agency Physician.

Major CRAMSE.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The force is as good as can be expected by men whose salaries are so low that there is no incentive to perform the duties promptly without fear or favor. They should receive at least \$25 per month, and not be compelled to work the farms, but give all their time and attention to their police duties; they should also receive rations for their families as well as for themselves.

#### INDIAN JUDGES.

This court could be made very efficient, and of great assistance to an agent, if the judges were under pay, but is of little good now, as it takes more "sand" than is possessed by most Indians (or whites) to pronounce sentence on criminals who are brought before them for trial, and receive only the ill will and hatred of their neighbors. At first the judges were very punctual and impartial in the meeting and discussions, but the novelty soon wore off, so that now it is about impossible to get a good intelligent man to accept the position. \* \* \*

#### SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Last year three townships were subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and under authority I employed a practical surveyor to assist me in making allotments. Seventy-one allotments were made during the months of April and May last, but was ordered to cease

making allotments, as it was decided that under the recent Dawes bill allotments must be made by a special agent, assisted by the regular agent; so I suppose the work will have to be all gone over again. I am informed that five more townships of this reservation are about to be surveyed, with a view of having the allotments made at an early day.

In making the allotments I only allowed to heads of families and persons over twenty-one years of age, as these Indians will not accept only 80 acres to persons over eighteen years and under twenty-one years, and 40 acres to children under eighteen years; and I think they are perfectly right; for is not a boy of seventeen years more justly entitled to a farm of 160 acres than an old man or woman of seventy or eighty years who will never cultivate a farm if they had 1,000 acres.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

There is nothing more can be said in explanation or for the information of the Department than is contained in my report for 1886, and I would respectfully invite the attention of the Department to said report; for their condition is the same now as then, except that in a measure they are in a poorer condition and in greater numbers to eat up the little that is furnished for their subsistence.

I would again most earnestly urge the necessity of having an agent appointed for these people. The trouble there last spring, which for a time appeared serious, is likely to be serious in the near future.

The following is the report of Mr. E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
August 31, 1887.

SIR: As required, I herewith present my annual report. This reservation is located in Rolette county, Dak., in township 162 north, range 170 west, and in township 162 north, range 171 west, and contains 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

The census taken in June finds 153 families, 817 individuals, mixed bloods, speaking French, English, Cree, and Chippewa; 83 families, 309 individuals, full bloods, speaking Cree and Chippewa; a total of 1,126 people. This shows a decrease in number from the report of 1886, as I dropped from the roster all not living within the limits of the reserve, except 15 families of full bloods residing at Dunseith, about 11 miles from the eastern limits of the reserve, who resided there when I took charge, and who, I understand, are located where they expect a mission to be established by the Episcopal Church. I dropped the others, as they reside in an organized county; have to pay taxes; many of them have filed on their land as citizens; most of them vote; and because we have no control over their actions whatever, and also because our supplies are so limited that a cut has to be made somewhere. I thought it best to apply them for the benefit of the people on the reserve, where we could show something in the line of progress for them. All the figures given in my statistical report apply to the limits of the reservation, except the 15 families residing at Dunseith, as previously stated.

All the mixed bloods and a few of the full bloods are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and its strict requirements are generally lived up to. The women are moral, and make excellent wives and mothers. Unfortunately many of the men show a great inclination for liquor, and, free as they are to go and come, with a town near each end of the reserve, their tastes are easily satisfied. The number of miserably poor families one meets on the reserve can not but convey the impression that this is an asylum for broken-down men, and admitting other elements of misfortune, liquor is the principal cause of the present hard condition of many of them.

They have all had some experience in farming and are handy in the care and driving of animals, and those who have good teams to work with apply them to improving their claims and in various remunerative employments, and these do pretty well. But by far the greatest number have only a big family and a pony or two, many not even the ponies. The ponies are not strong enough to do breaking to enable them to increase their productive land, and in no sort of employment can they compete with bigger teams, so as an addition to their support the ponies may as well be counted out. These people are almost entirely dependent on the Government ration for their existence, and will continue to be so unless they are furnished with proper teams and tools. Many of them have selected their claims, where they have sufficient land for farming and stock raising, and in fact with proper judgment to develop good homes. The faults of these people are mainly due to heedlessness and discouragement, and will disappear under proper control and renewed hopes.

The full bloods are well behaved and their morals are good. There are no squawmen among them, and the men as a rule are temperate and the women chaste. Polygamy is practiced by some of them, and aside from the moral question involved it in-



creases the family faster than the bread-winning power of one head can supply, and no Indian that practices it will ever become self-supporting. With a few exceptions they show very little inclination towards industry and thrift. This is much owing to the uncertainty of their position as they look at it. They have seen their reservation reduced from the size they expected it to be; they see the large number of mixed bloods crowding it, and are jealous of it; they are dissatisfied at the delay in the settlement of their land claim; they get their rations anyway, and there is no compelling power to apply.

They have very little idea about farming, nor do they seem to fully realize its importance to them; they have built their houses in the woods, in groups and in places selected more for the shelter they afford in winter than with a view to making farms. Many have no houses of their own, and camp out in summer and live with their friends in winter. Of the 83 families on the rolls only 20 have cultivated any land, and these mostly in small patches, or on some opening larger than the others, where several join together in a patch of a few acres. In this manner they have left the prairie land open to the selection by the mixed bloods, who have filled it up, and there is no good land left for them. These people will have to be taught farming from the rudiments up, but with time, patience, and strict control can be made self-supporting.

In view of the fact that the reservation is overcrowded, and that it is impossible to place the full bloods so as to carry out the policy of allotting the land in severalty, I would state that there is no doubt there are many of the mixed bloods on the reserve who have no right here at all, many being of Canadian birth, or, having acquired rights there by the same tactics they are practicing here, have them still in force or been paid for them. I have had several disputes to settle for interfering on each other's claims, in which it was asserted by one side or the other that the opponent was a Canadian, and sometimes the recriminations were mutual. That there are many claims occupied to the detriment of those having acknowledged rights I am sure. There should be a thorough examination of this matter, as the Government is badly imposed upon. Both the United States and Canadian Governments have been extinguishing titles of mixed bloods from Lake Superior west for the past forty years by payments in scrip, actual entries, and in cash; but the claims paid to the fathers have been taken up by the sons, and so it will go on until some comprehensive system is adopted by which these people must establish their identity.

The statistical report shows 333 children of school age. There are three day schools and one girls' boarding-school in operation, and a boarding-school intended for boys in course of construction. The boarding-school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy; two of the day schools have teachers paid by the Government, and one is taught by a missionary priest without pay. The progress made by the scholars is all that could be desired, and the teachers in all the schools possess the necessary experience and are inspired by the proper zeal.

Two of the day schools do not do as much good as they should. They are located at the extreme limits of the reservation, and should be established nearer a common center and thus accommodate more pupils and secure a larger attendance. As neither of the buildings used are owned by the Government it would be no loss to abandon them, and the rent paid for one of them now saved would build two new ones where they should be.

Another drawback to a full attendance is the inability of the people to supply their children with the proper clothing. While this is true at all seasons, it becomes a terrible reality during the long and severe winters we have here. It appears, in my statement to question 27 of statistical report. The average yearly income per capita is less than \$30, and as the heads of the largest families are generally the poorest their means of securing this share of the income are the less, and what little can be spared for clothing is used by those who of necessity have to be out of doors, and the rest have to get along as well as they can during the summer and remain in the house in the winter. What injury to health and misery this entails can readily be imagined. Both expediency and humanity require a very liberal issue of clothing and bedding.

The presence here of Bishop Walker a few days ago in a tour of inspection and his consequent personal acquaintance with the wants of this place make it unnecessary for me to mention many suggestions that I had prepared myself to make.

We have the right sort of people here to make the question of self-support a speedy success, but, with the exception of the educational facilities, everything has got to be started from the beginning. The rights of many of the people to the privileges of the reservation should be examined into first of all; then to provide land enough for the balance to allot them claims in severalty. At present we have 236 families requiring 37,760 acres. The reserve embraces two townships, 48,080 acres, of which much is hilly, stony, and cut up by patches of timber and lakes, and not much over one-third is available for the selection of such claims as are needed to make a permanent home. Then a sufficient police force to enable the agent to exercise proper control. Even with the limited aid furnished matters would have been further advanced than

they are if this had been the case in the past. And above all is it necessary to destroy the uncertainty surrounding everything pertaining to the reservation by prompt and business-like action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERNEST W. BRENNER,  
*Farmer in Charge.*

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,  
*U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Totten, Dak. Ter.*

#### WHAT THESE INDIANS REQUIRE TO MAKE THEM INDEPENDENT.

40 span of American mares (one-half Norman), at \$400.....	\$16,000
40 set double harness (good) at \$20.....	800
50 yoke steers, 3 years old, with yokes and chain, at \$100.....	5,000
50 lumber wagons, at \$35.....	1,750
50 cross-plows, at \$10.....	500
50 breaking plows, at \$13.....	650
200 heifers, 2 year old, at \$20.....	4,000
20 bulls, graded, 2 year old, at \$25.....	500
400 hogs, at \$5.....	2,000
4 thrashing machines, at \$600.....	2,400
Nails, windows, doors, locks, etc.....	2,400
Assorted lumber and shingles.....	24,000
For labor to construct buildings (carpenters).....	4,000
	<hr/>
	64,000

To purchase the above, we simply want an act of justice passed appropriating \$1 per acre in payment for the 64,000 acres of land which were lost to these people by an error in running the western boundary line, as heretofore explained. The amount is but little in comparison to what is appropriated every year to feed the Sioux Indians. Now we do not want anything but the means to work with, and shelter for the crops after they are gathered. I say the amount is small when it is all that is required to make these people independent, and the one great object the Department has now in view shall have been attained by passing this one act of simple justice.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I will again conclude by giving my views on the subject of Indian education at reservations and Eastern schools, because, to my mind, industrial training schools upon the reservation can only solve the Indian problem. In a circular letter dated March 19, 1887, I am directed "to give your views as to whether it is, or is not, better to educate Indian children on the reservation; where they will take land in severalty, than to send them to Eastern schools." Answer. Educate them on the reservation and give them lands in severalty with the means to cultivate their farms, and their education still goes on without a break under the eye of the agent and their former teachers, assisted and instructed by the additional farmers.

All Indian schools should be agricultural training schools on the reservations, where the pupils are to live after leaving school, with a large farm well stocked and supplied with the necessary tools, implements, and machinery, such as will be necessary for the pupils to use in the cultivation of their individual farms, when they have graduated and leave school and settle upon farms of their own.

In connection with the farm there should be a blacksmith shop, carpenter and wheelwright shop, shoe and harness shop, where all the repairs of tools, machinery, wagons, etc., should be done as soon as possible by the boys under good practical workmen, who would assist on the farm when not busy in the shops; not with the intention of teaching these trades to the boys, but to teach them the use of tools and make them what might be called handy men, except when some one of the pupils showed a very marked aptitude and unmistakable evidence that he would become a first-class workman in the trade of his choice; for a poor mechanic will be a poor man all his life, if he depends on his trade for a living.

The farm should be conducted on model principles in the raising of all kinds of the best grains, vegetables, and stock; so that the Indians of the reservation would have an object-teaching institution in their midst, from which they could be supplied with good seed of all kinds (by sale or trade), and their stock improved by the service of blooded animals raised on the school farm.

But a few years would elapse until the graduates from this school could be furnished a span of horses, horned cattle, and hogs, raised by themselves and when they marry, settle upon land selected by themselves and upon which a house had been built and some land broken and in crop.

To prepare boys for the farm school, they should be taken at the age of six years and placed in an industrial training school for boys up to the age of fourteen years,



and girls of all ages, under the management of *ladies*, which should be furnished with everything necessary for the proper conduct of a dairy, raising of sheep and all kinds of fowls, and sufficient land for the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables. From the sale of eggs, butter, wool yarn, socks, and stock, a fund could be created and used in furnishing the house, before referred to, when the girls are married to the graduates of the boys' farm school.

The foregoing is but a very imperfect outline of what can be accomplished by and through industrial boarding schools located upon the reservations. Now, so far what have we accomplished, and to what extent have we been successful in solving the Indian problem in the civilization of the Indians? I answer, that in the time and with the money spent we have succeeded in laying the foundation upon which all civilization rests, viz: the Christian family, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, established in a position, under circumstances and surroundings, that, to a moral certainty, a bright and prosperous future is assured. We have elevated the female to her proper sphere of wife and mother from the position of a slave, concubine, and merchantable chattel.

On the other hand, educating Indians at eastern schools and returning them to the reservations unprovided for, is an injury to the children and an injustice to the people of the States and Territories to which they are returned, by compelling them (the people) in the near future to support your graduates either in the poor-house or penitentiary.

There are societies in the States for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and I hope the Indian Rights and Defense associations may see to it, and prevent this cruelty to our Indian graduates of returning them to reservations, unprovided for, and exert themselves, and have a fund appropriated which will start and sustain the graduates on the white man's road, whether educated at the eastern or reservation schools.

See conclusion of my report for 1886 on this subject.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit for your information and consideration the following as a recapitulation of the affairs at this agency for the year just past and as my annual report.

The Indians occupying this reservation, which for stock-raising and agricultural purposes is one of the best in the Territory, are the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, and who were discovered near where they are now by Lewis and Clarke when they ascended the Missouri river in 1804. In their account they dwell at length on a description of these three tribes.

These Indians numbered at the last census, in June, 1886, 1,322, as follows: Arickarees, 517; Gros Ventres, 522; Mandans, 283; composed of 332 families; and of this number regular weekly rations have been issued to about 1,060 Indians; the others (Gros Ventres) are located at the mouth of the Little Knife river, about 40 miles northwest from this agency, having separated from our Indians several years ago, owing to some trouble arising between them as to who should sway the chieftain's scepter, and who have since that time managed some way to subsist themselves and independently of the agency; while the balance are children at the Fort Stevenson school.

The census of this year, just completed, shows a slight diminution from that of last year (which undoubtedly is owing to the severity of last winter, which seemed to rapidly develop cases of consumption which proved fatal), and of which the following is a recapitulation:

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Arickarees.....	132	141	210	91	59	501	46	41	87	232	269
Gros Ventres .....	93	96	130	60	46	332	33	28	61	156	176
Mandans .....	83	82	111	55	38	286	26	18	44	137	149
Knife River Gros Ventres.....	33	37	63	43	27	170	20	14	34	80	90
Total.....	341	356	514	249	170	1,289	125	101	226	605	684

Of the above number the following are attending school, and at the following named schools:

Schools.	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Knife River Gros Ventres.	Total
Fort Stevenson.....	46	13	11	1	71
Santee Training.....	2	1	3		6
Genoa, Nebr.....	5				5
Mission.....	8	2	10		20
Total.....	61			1	102

At this agency there is one school carried on by the American Missionary Association under contract, occupying one school building belonging to the Government and one belonging to the association. From the quarterly reports of this school the average attendance was 20.

The following is a list of the names of the teachers employed at this school, together with the salaries paid each:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per year.
C. L. Hall .....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Miss L. C. Bechan.....	Teacher.....	350
Miss H. E. Briggs.....	Matron.....	350
L. E. Townsend.....	Industrial teacher.....	480

#### AGRICULTURE.

At this stage of the pursuit of the Indians in agriculture it was an unfortunate circumstance that their crops should, by the severe drought experienced last season over the Territory, prove almost an entire failure, and the labor which many of them had for the first time in their lives performed in this line profit them comparatively nothing. From the acreage sowed by them to wheat, a safe estimate would have been not less than a yield of 1,000 bushels, while in reality but 1,750 bushels were harvested. The effect of this almost total failure I was fearful would be to so discourage them that they would give up entirely all hope of becoming successful farmers, and would revert to the degradations of village life, and that all my labors to scatter them from and destroy the village would amount to nothing; but, contrary to my expectations, they lost no hope of the future, and this season began again with renewed vigor to prepare and sow even a larger acreage than the year before.

The seed wheat which they have used for several years past was so injured by the drought of last season and to a great extent "run out," that, authority having been granted me, I issued them for the season's sowing an entirely new seed. As soon as the ground was in a condition to cultivate, they prepared the ground and sowed their wheat in a much more careful and workmanlike manner than previously, and many of them performed the work of seeding equal to, and in a few cases superior to, the white farmers of this locality. The first two or three weeks of the season were very favorable to a large harvest, but after that time no rain fell for a long time; this, together with the prevailing hot winds, so dried and parched the young grain as to again discourage the Indians; but in time to save it, to a great extent, rains came and the parched grain took a new start, yet the result will be in many instances that barely the seed will be harvested. The amount of acreage sowed to wheat by the Indians this season would have given them, with an average crop, at least 16,000 bushels, but if altogether 4,000 are realized it will be somewhat of a surprise. It was their design after retaining enough wheat for their own consumption to market the balance, and with the funds thus realized purchase such articles as are necessary to commence independent farming, and to furnish themselves with such farming tools and supplies which this great Government can not afford to furnish for them.

The new life which they have for the past two years experienced in giving up entirely their devotion to village life, has produced in them a very happy effect, and many of the older Indians, who were for a long time bitterly opposed to my insisting upon their leaving the village for homes on their farms, have publicly acknowledged that I was right and they were wrong, and that they would not again, if they could, go back to the village and there live as formerly in idleness and dissipation.



This new mode of life has so changed them that the councils of dissatisfaction, which I formerly was compelled to experience every few days, is now a thing of the past, and such councils I have not for the past year seen. In fact, the Indians have given up entirely this mode of reaching the agent. When anything now is wanted, instead of a "pow-wow" they come singly and in a business-like manner, and make known their wants.

Last winter being one of the most severe on record in this Territory, the Indians, after carefully packing away, in their *caches*, their potatoes for winter and spring use, found, upon opening them, that the potatoes had been ruined by the frost and were totally useless. Authority having been granted me, I purchased a sufficient quantity for seed, all of which the Indians planted. Using all possible economy in making them go as far as possible, the result will be that they will have plenty for their own use and for seed, with some to spare for market.

This year thus far has been favorable to them in making additions to their numerous patches of breaking, and they have availed themselves of this advantage, and I am of opinion that the Indians thus far have broken twice the amount of prairie land as formerly. One Indian, who I now have in mind, last season broke and sowed to wheat a lot not less than 40 acres. This Indian during the last winter cut saw-logs enough, and delivered the same to the agency saw-mill, to bring him \$100; this money he deposited with me to hold till he could make such additions as to buy him a self-binder. With this machine he proposes, after reaping and binding his own grain, to reap and bind for his neighbors, which will pay him for his labor and keep his machine in repair, besides being a great saving to his neighbors, who are compelled to pay largely for assistance in binding.

#### EDUCATION.

The available school material of this agency has been transferred to Fort Stevenson school, 17 miles distant, with the exception of a few that have been taken in at the mission school at the agency. The school at Fort Stevenson, although composed entirely of pupils from this agency, was separated very wisely from agency control in October, 1885, and is now a separate institution. A large majority of our children of school age are at school, yet there are a number who are afflicted with an incurable disease, and who are in no way desirable to send to school to mingle with the others. Many also I have allowed to remain at home to assist in farming, their parents being infirm and blind; the Indians having it firmly impressed upon their minds that the time has come when they must do for themselves, by cultivating the soil, and the infirm and almost helpless are permitted to retain their children, old enough to work, to assist them.

#### CIVILIZATION.

When I review the work which has been accomplished here during the last three years, I am led to believe that these Indians have made a long and rapid stride towards civilization and ultimate independence and success; and I can safely say that all are truly conscious that the time has dawned upon them that, in order to become civilized and self-supporting, it must be done by their own efforts. The only thing now that retards them is the want of necessary implements and tools. Their desire in this direction was so strong that they some time ago expressed a desire to dispose of a portion of their reservation to the Government, which would afford them means to carry out this design. In accordance with their request, duly submitted, our Indians were visited in December last by the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress of May 15, 1886, to negotiate with various tribes and bands of Indians, among which were the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, occupying the Fort Berthold reservation, in Dakota. This commission entered into an agreement with them December 14, 1886. The terms of this agreement are recapitulated in the following, taken from the letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated January 8, 1887, which I take the liberty to quote:

By the terms of the agreement the said Indians cede and relinquish to the United States nearly two-thirds of their reservation, reserving only that portion lying south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and east of a line drawn from north to south 6 miles west from the most westerly point in the big bend of the Missouri river.

The compensation agreed upon is the sum of \$80,000, to be paid annually for the period of ten years which sum is to be expended in the civilization and education of the Indians, and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people.

It is further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands embraced within the diminished reservation, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed, and through the agent or such other person as he may designate to allot the same in severalty to the Indians in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age and each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres.

Upon the approval of the allotments patents are to issue therefor in the name of the allottee, which patents are to be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust, and at the expiration of said period will convey the same by patent in fee discharged of the trust and free of all charge or incumbrance.

Upon the completion of the allotments and the patenting of the lands, each and every member of the tribes to whom allotments have been made are to have the benefit of, and be subject to, the laws of the Territory of Dakota in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Territory is prohibited from passing or enforcing any law denying such Indian the equal protection of the law.

The residue of the lands within the diminished reservation after all allotments have been made are to be held by the United States, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of said tribes of Indians, and at the expiration of said period are to be conveyed by patent to said tribes in common in fee, provided that from said residue allotments shall be made and patented to each child of said tribes who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which the lands are to be held in trust by the United States.

It is further agreed that the sum of \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the first installment of \$80,000 shall be expended in the removal of the agency buildings and property to a more suitable locality, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, such removal is desirable.

The out boundaries of the diminished reserve are to be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost thereof to be paid out of the first annual installment.

The balance of said installment, and each subsequent annual installment, is to be expended in the purchase of goods, provisions, implements, in the education of the children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick and infirm, and helpless orphans, and to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement.

It is also provided that each family and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment, shall be assisted in the erection of a comfortable house, and provided with certain utensils, stock, and implements. Whenever, in the opinion of the President, the annual installment of \$80,000 shall be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year, the excess may be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, to be expended in continuing the benefits when the annual installments shall have expired.

It is further provided that thereafter no subsistence shall be furnished any adult male Indian (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted) who does not endeavor by honest labor to support himself, nor to children between the ages of eight and fifteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.

The delay in ratifying this agreement can not be made clear to the Indians, and they can not understand why it is that it should require so long a time to carry into effect this agreement made in good faith by them, and it is difficult to disabuse their minds of the idea that the delay is no evidence of bad faith on the part of the Government. They are now more than ever anxious to have the provisions of this agreement carried out, and they seem to realize more and more the advantage and importance of it, and when adopted they propose to immediately avail themselves of the privileges offered, which will in a very few years enable them to be entirely independent of the Government, and place them in a position to refute the prevailing idea that "the only good Indian is the dead Indian."

Last October I was called to Mandan, Dak., to appear in the defense of a difficulty arising from the killing of a white boy, near Mandan, by an Indian boy of this agency. The facts in the unfortunate and lamentable affair were as follows: The father of the Indian boy charged with the killing, by his faithfulness to duty in the past, has been employed by my permission as herder for the butchers of Mandan, and has been regarded by them as a faithful employé. During his employment as herder it was his custom to have his family with him, among which is a boy about twelve years of age. On the 17th of October last, the white boy who lost his life, whose custom it was to roam in company with the Indian boy about the adjoining country hunting and sporting, arranged with the Indian for a rabbit hunt, he armed with a shot-gun and the Indian with his father's rifle, and near the Indian's tepee, and in sight of the white boy's house. Upon this expedition the white boy killed a rabbit, and offered it to the Indian in trade for his two dogs, which were with him. The Indian, valuing his dogs highly, refused this proposition. The white boy presuming, it is thought, that he could frighten the Indian to the trade, told him that if he did not consent to this trade that he would shoot him. Whereupon the Indian began to move away, fearing that he might carry his threat into execution. The white boy then fired, and as the Indian was not harmed at so short a distance, it is presumed that he wished to intimidate the Indian and fired among the trees. The Indian now became frightened and retreated faster, when the white boy fired again; the Indian then ran with the white boy after him. The Indian turned and saw the white boy reloading his gun for another shot, and, very naturally considering his life in danger, dropped his rifle in his elbow, pointing it backward, not stopping to aim, fired and killed the white boy, who was following so near on his trail. The Indian, frightened at what had occurred, threw down his rifle and ran to the tepee and told his father and mother this story. The old Indian, with the boy mounted on the same horse, immediately rode to town and gave themselves up to the authorities.

The friends of the white boy, not crediting the story as related by the Indian, insisted upon the old Indian also being committed to the jail as the murderer of the white boy, they believing that the old Indian had manufactured this story to criminate the boy and free himself. The matter having been fully talked of, and the circumstances exaggerated to such an extent as to make the excitement so great that



an organized gang visited the jail for the purpose of demanding the old Indian to hang him. This, however, proved unsuccessful. Upon my arrival at Mandan, a few days later, I found the feeling still strong against the old Indian, notwithstanding the fact of the boy telling his story to the coroner, who credited it, and held him on the charge of manslaughter, and exonerating the old Indian upon the testimony before him. In view of all this, the old Indian was committed till my arrival, when the preliminary examination took place, resulting in the discharge from custody of the old Indian and the holding of the boy to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of manslaughter, placing his bail at \$1,000.

Under the circumstances as related, which I believed to be true, I considered it wrong that this boy, acting as he thought in self-defense, should be confined in jail from that time till the next August, almost a year. I found in Mandan that this Indian boy had still friends enough who believed in his innocence, and who were willing to become surety on his bond. Accordingly this bond for \$1,000 was executed, upon the understanding that I would consider myself personally bound to produce him before the grand jury at the following August term of the court. Thus I secured the release of the boy, and with him returned to the agency, placing him in the Fort Stevenson school.

The father of the boy, while in jail with him, manifested an original idea of justice in this case. In the most solemn manner he directed me to take the boy who had done the killing, regardless of the circumstances surrounding, or the motives which prompted it, and to use the same rifle which the boy used in this unfortunate affair, and shoot him through the same part of the body which he did the white boy. This had evidently been arranged between the father and the boy, for the boy was ready, clothed and ornamented Indian fashion for the grave, and firmly believing that this would be done. Since the time this boy entered the school he has been faithful to his work and studies, and is considered one of the brightest and most trustworthy of the school.

At the recent term of the court in Mandan I delivered the boy, as by agreement, to his bondsmen, and the grand jury, then in session, considered it their solemn duty to indict him for willful and malicious murder. Under this indictment he was again committed to jail, and after a few days was brought out and tried. The prosecution, in their desperate effort to make a case against this boy, were compelled to call the Indian boy's father to testify against him. The trial occupied most of the day, and, after the argument in defense of the boy, the jury were so impressed with the argument of justifiable homicide, that after deliberating sixteen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The court addressed some wholesome advice to the boy, to govern him in the future, and delivered him again into my custody, to return him to school.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission work at this agency, under the direction and supervision of the American Missionary Association, is being pushed forward with vigor, and the school maintained by them shows evidence of careful management and religious training.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the courteous consideration I have received in all my intercourse with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,

August 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

I assumed charge of the Pine Ridge agency on 1st October, 1886, relieving Capt. Jas. M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, who had been in charge since 18th May, 1886.

Arriving here on the 29th September I was present the following day at taking of the census by actual count. The manner of taking it prevented anything like fraud, and I am sure the result showed the actual number of Indians belonging to the agency present at the time the count was made.

The large reduction in number of Indians at the agency shown by this count from that previously reported, *i. e.*, 2,776 was a matter of some surprise. To the Indian it was a source of profound regret, and when the beef ration was shortened to correspond to the new order of things his wailings were loud and continuous. Many councils were held protesting against a change in the issue, but all to no avail, and as

a consequence he was obliged to settle down and console himself with the reflection that the extra ration business had enjoyed a pretty good run before detection.

The annual census of our Indians was taken June 30, and is as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16 years.
Cheyennes .....	103	71	83	111	58	323	64
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1,167	991	949	1,471	786	4,197	937
Mixed bloods.....	109	110	102	86	164	462	126
Total.....	1,379	1,172	1,134	1,668	1,008	4,982	1,127

We received during the year 150 brood mares and 150 milch cows. These were distributed among such Indians as could be relied upon to provide for their comfort during the winter. It is gratifying to be able to state that all to whom animals were issued have put up a large quantity of hay and otherwise provided for the care of their stock through the long winter months. We also issued to deserving Indians during the year 175 farm wagons. These have been put to good use in freighting and farm work and greatly encouraged the Indians to move out of villages and locate upon farms. The building of log houses has continued without interruption and the tepee will soon be known only as a thing of the past.

The first day I assumed charge was marked by an unfortunate occurrence, which gave me no inconsiderable trouble for some months afterward. A detail of Indian police was sent out to arrest a Cheyenne buck for stealing the wife of another Indian. He resisted arrest, and stripping himself naked (as is their custom when they mean to show fight) fled with his gun to a neighboring hill and defied the police to arrest him. His father thereupon assaulted the police with a large knife, and in the excitement of the affair he was shot and killed by one of the police. The whole Cheyenne camp at once became alarmed, and it required a great amount of reasoning to convince them that no harm was intended the remainder of the band. The killing, while deplorable, served to teach the Indians that the police must not be interfered with in the discharge of their duty. An investigation of the affair was made, and it being plainly shown the policeman acted simply in self-defense, he was exonerated from blame in the matter.

The Northern Cheyennes, under Little Chief and Wild Hog, transferred from Cheyenne and Arapaho agency in December, 1881, numbering 400, have since their arrival been a source of vexation to the agent, uniformly refusing to move away from the agency, break up their villages, build houses, cultivate land, or, in fact, to do anything that would be considered evidence of their having made one step forward on the road to civilization. This spring, however, I succeeded in getting them to move down on White river, where they have taken up farms, and having supplied them with wagons and such agricultural implements as were at my command; I am pleased to say they have been making some effort to become farmers. Their habit of running away to visit the Tongue River Indians will, I think, be checked by the return of some two hundred now on their way from that place in charge of United States troops.

The Loafer band, who have since the establishment of the agency at this place been living in a large village within sight of the agency, and owing, as I understand, to a difficulty between their chief, Red Cloud, and Agent McGillycuddy have persistently refused to move out and take up farms, were the beginning of this season induced to move away, and are now located upon separate farms at different points on the reservation. These people have all cultivated small patches of ground and seem inclined to make a forward movement.

The Indians are certainly beginning to understand the importance of making some effort in the direction of farming. In answer to any complaint that insufficient rations are issued them, they are informed that a large sum of money is expended each year in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements for their use, and that with these furnished them it would require but little effort on their part to produce more than sufficient to satisfy all their wants. They are told that if they prefer to remain idle their complaints will be unheard, nor will any favor be shown them such as freight orders, stock, or such things as are usually given to good Indians as a reward of merit.

It must be conceded that the Indian makes slow progress as a farmer, but it is encouraging to note his perseverance and evident determination "to fight it out to than



line." If the results were commensurate with the work performed by an Indian on his farm it would be more gratifying to him and give him additional interest in farming pursuits. As it is impossible for the district farmer to direct the work of every Indian under his charge, a great many do not prepare their ground properly for the seed, or having the ground in proper condition do not understand how it should be planted. This trouble time only can remedy unless we should be furnished with several more additional farmers.

Another serious drawback to the would-be agriculturist in this region is the scarcity of rain and impossibility of irrigation. I had hoped for a favorable farming season this year in order that we might determine something in regard to the adaptability of this section to agricultural purposes. A protracted drought, however, has caused an almost entire failure of everything planted on a large portion of the reservation. We were more fortunate in the immediate neighborhood of the agency, although far from having sufficient rain. The rapid growth of vegetation with anything like favorable conditions of weather in this region of country is something marvelous, and bountiful crops could be depended upon to a certainty had we only the assurance of say two good rains at the proper season. This spring we did not have the usual amount of rainfall, consequently started in with the ground comparatively dry. The Medicine Root district suffered more than any other from the dry weather. In some portions nothing entitled to the dignity of being called a rain has fallen since May last.

The question of taking land in severalty has been discussed frequently of late by our Indians in council and in private. While there undoubtedly exists a strong prejudice against the measure among a large majority of the Indians of this agency, I am convinced there is a gradual change in its favor working quietly but effectively. Up to the present time between eighty and ninety Indians have signified their desire to have land allotted them. This number I feel assured could be largely increased by making a thorough canvas of the different districts of the reservation.

No regular court of Indian offenses was ever established at this agency. There was in existence, however, when I assumed charge, a substitute for such a court, known as the Indian Council. This council had a membership of over one hundred, and had as its presiding officer a prominent chief who gloried in the possession of three wives, while judging from the make-up of the whole court one might be led to suppose that a plurality of wives was an indispensable condition of membership. Having satisfied myself that their proceedings were simply a travesty upon justice, and that its regular meetings served to make a plausible excuse for the absence from home of a small army of able-bodied Indians, I at once dissolved the huge affair, since which time we have had very few visitations of the law, and such cases as might be brought before a court have been disposed of by myself with apparent satisfaction to all.

The Episcopal missionary work at the agency, conducted by Rev. John Robinson and his assistants, the Rev. Isaac Cook and Rev. Amos Ross, can best be understood by a reference to annexed statistics as presented by the Rev. Mr. Robinson:

Whites .....	150
Christian Indians .....	1,280
Churches .....	3
Amount appropriated for salaries .....	\$2,628.00
Amount appropriated for building one church .....	1,000.00

Quoting from the Rev. Mr. Robinson's report, "The progress of Christianity among these Indians fills the hearts of all my fellow-laborers and myself with gratitude. Statistics give but a meager account of work accomplished."

The Presbyterian Church established a mission here during the past year under the charge of Rev. Charles G. Sterling. The reverend gentleman's absence from the agency at this time prevents me from presenting the results of his labors, but the energy displayed by him is a guarantee that his presence was felt and much good work accomplished.

The Catholic Church having selected a site for a mission school will soon commence the collection of material for the building. The mission will be in charge of the Jesuit Fathers with the immediate direction of affairs in the hands of the Rev. Father Jutz, S. J.

Our large boarding school and eight day schools have been very successfully managed during the past year. It is with pleasure I am able to say the opposition of the Indians to placing their children in school is fast passing away, so that it is not now considered a difficult task to fill a school where a sufficient number of children live within reach of it.

I am, very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 27.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the present condition and future prospects of the Indians under my charge, located on that part of the Great Sioux reservation officially designated as Rosebud agency.

Assuming charge the day following the enumeration ordered by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I found upon the rolls of this agency 7,711 Indians who, by transfers from other agencies, together with children returned from Carlisle, Genoa, Hampton, and other Government schools and the natural increase, had been augmented to 7,793 on June 30, 1887.

But a small percentage of the land of this agency can be considered arable or made to yield a reasonable return to the husbandman. I have not been able to ascertain the annual precipitation, but believe it too light for the production of either oats, potatoes or corn except during exceptional seasons or along creek bottoms, where the absence of rainfall is in a measure compensated for by the near approach of moisture from below.

## CIVILIZATION.

The present policy of forcing fixed and permanent homes upon the Indian must conduce to elevate him in the scale of civilization; and could the Government be aroused to the importance of purchasing everything having a commercial value produced or manufactured by them, the condition of the Indian problem might be considered on the highway of solution. Such a course would involve additional labor and responsibility to the agent, and the Government might and doubtless would be a present loser. But a long range view of the situation will not fail to convince thoughtful men that the end justifies the means in the trend of self-support and consequent civilization, for no proposition is more clearly proven than that the average Indian can and will work if he sees a remuneration for his efforts. Suppose that the Indians of this agency were to produce corn, potatoes, wheat, and oats the present year largely in excess of their own requirements and the agency employes, what would they do with the surplus? Located remote from a market, and having no knowledge of the laws of trade, would they not simply be discouraged and next season ignore farming operations entirely, and imagine that while such work might be good for white men it was bad medicine for Indians?

## SCHOOLS.

It is easy to say that the Indians pine for educational advantages, but I do not find it so. On the contrary, parents are continually inventing some frivolous excuse upon which to formulate a reason for detaining their children at home, and, as a rule, would infinitely prefer to have them spend their time killing small game with a bent stick and a feathered dart. As a result, the labor of keeping up school attendance is a constant struggle for the agent, seconded by a competent corps of school employes, whose untiring efforts in the course of Indian education deserve more than this mere passing notice.

All children within a radius of 4 miles from the school are enumerated to aggregate the total belonging to a particular camp, and while the average per capita attendance of children residing within the range of school privileges is, I am informed, greater than at any other agency of the Northwest, these conditions are simply the result of constant and persistent efforts. Only in isolated cases can credit be attached to Mr. and Mrs. Lo. There are camps on this agency where the mere mention of a prospective school operates like a red rag on an enraged bull. Eliminate from the educational proposition sentiment and gush, and the average Indian of this agency who voluntarily sends his children to the Government day-schools does it either through fear of gastronomic consequences if he does not, or expects pay from the Great Father as a premium for surrendering his children for educational advantages.

However, the two potent factors for the development of the Indian are education and labor. These two go hand in hand, and each camp school should not only be dignified with the name, but be, in fact, an industrial school, with its little plat of ground well tilled as an illustration of the capabilities of mother earth when manipulated under the intelligent direction of a white man.

There are thirteen Government day schools on this agency with an average daily attendance of 297 scholars; one Roman Catholic mission boarding-school with a daily average of 47; one Protestant Episcopal mission boarding-school with daily average attendance of 45, and two Presbyterian mission day schools (one of which has not been in operation since I assumed charge) with an average daily attendance of 8, giving a total of 337 Indian children on this agency daily coming under the



influence of educational effort during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887; and I propose submitting estimates for four school-houses in other camps during the coming autumn.

#### FARMING.

While it will be conceded that these Indians have plowed no inconsiderable amount of land they have cultivated but little; nor will they so long as the Government assumes that the agency farmer was born in sections and can be present in sixty different camps situated remote from each other at one and the same instant of time. To reasonably progress these people in agriculture more additional farmers are indispensable, for unless under the immediate direction of a practical white man they persist in the same old plan of Indian farming. How well they know that but few weeds follow the first plowing, but that a vigorous crop of them follows the second goes without saying here, hence their inclination to break new land and cultivate none.

Having been in charge of this agency but ten months I can not compare present efforts with those of former seasons from personal observation, but am led to believe that these Indians are in the line of progress. However, they require to be pushed and crowded for the reason that never yet having produced anything for which they received any money they fail to comprehend the grand results they are told will follow persistent effort.

I made no mention in my annual estimate for either corn or oats for agency use during the fiscal year 1888, hoping and expecting that a surplus would be produced by Indian labor more than ample for all agency requirements. In this I shall probably be disappointed, for while the acreage was sufficient the hail destroyed one section and the drought another, leaving but a few fields which were even cut. Being their first attempt at raising oats the results are unfortunate and not calculated to inspire vigorous efforts in that direction next season.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have been and are doing good service, though it is idle to suppose that the number allowed at this agency (containing a larger population than any other in the Northwest) can exercise proper police functions or maintain suitable patrol when the number of outlying camps is greatly in excess of the number of police allowed. There should be one from each camp and two from every camp where a Government day school is maintained, the latter to alternate their duty between the camp and the agency.

The compensation of police ought to be sufficient to command the services of the flower of the tribe, Indians of influence and position with their people, those who lead rather than follow. The nature of the service requires them to furnish from two to three horses, and yet the Government expects them to render services and furnish horses for the insignificant sum of \$8 per month. The result is that the best men do not desire such honors.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been fair and gradually improving. No epidemic has prevailed and many chronic cases of scrofula have been greatly improved under the intelligent treatment of the agency physician. Hesitation is apparent in resorting to the "white medicine man," and not until native treatment fails do they usually resort to him. However, after coming once there is no subsequent hesitation, and his services are invoked for every trifling ill.

#### PLOWING.

The apparent decrease of the amount of land plowed this year as compared with the preceding is fully explained in the effort to induce the Indians to plow less and cultivate more.

#### RELIGION.

The Sioux are instinctively a religious people and their ancient customs savor of abiding faith in the overruling influence of a Great Spirit.

Aside from the arduous and faithful work of the brothers and sisters of St. Francis mission (Roman Catholic, under the direction of Rev. Father Perrig, the missionary work of the agency has been under the care of that ripe scholar and accomplished gentleman, Rev. J. W. Cleveland, whose untiring zeal during fourteen years of labor with these people has left its mark in many lines of progress and advancement, and

the recent severance of ties which so long bound him captive to the interests of these Indians is not only a loss to them but also to the agent in charge.

The following table comprises an actual census of the Indians of this agency on June 30, 1887:

Name of boards.	Number of males over eighteen years of age.	Number of males under eighteen years of age.	Number of females over fourteen years of age.	Number of females under fourteen years of age.	Total of all ages.	Number of children be- tween six and sixteen years.
Brulé No. 1.....	387	478	675	577	2, 117	440
Brulé No. 2.....	194	326	375	367	1, 262	309
Loafer.....	268	347	413	349	1, 377	266
Waziahziah.....	500	450	471	439	1, 860	375
Two Kettle.....	78	76	108	70	332	69
Mixed.....	94	130	141	147	512	107
Northern.....	67	84	111	71	333	52
Total.....	1,588	1,891	2,291	2,022	7,793	1,618

L. F. SPENCER,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.,  
August 29, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. I have been the agent of this people only four months, but since my appointment I have done all in my power to inform myself as to the status of the Indians and the wants of this reservation, whilst of the year's doings I have carefully gleaned from the office records, and I trust the report and its recommendations will meet your favorable attention.

#### THE RESERVATION.

The Sisseton reservation is a permanent treaty reservation, and was set aside for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota Sioux on the 19th day of February, 1867. It is about 70 miles in extent north and south, and has an average breadth of nearly 20 miles, and comprises therefore nearly 1,000,000 acres of land (918,780 acres). The western half of the reservation is traversed by "coteaux" or hills, which are furnished with ravines in which grow forests of timber, which furnish fuel to the Indians, and the cord-wood they sell in the neighboring towns, and from which they derive a revenue that contributes materially to their subsistence. The hills are indented with hundreds of deep, clear lakes, the nesting place and home of innumerable water fowl, aquatic substitutes for the vanquished buffalo. The soil of these hills is not very suitable for agricultural purposes, but very valuable for grazing, not only because the grass is plentiful and the water abundant, but also because the wooded hills in many places afford splendid protection against the fierce northern and western winds. The entire eastern extent of the reservation is a very fertile valley about 10 miles in width. The farms of the Indians are mainly in these valley lands, while their homes in most cases are in the hills, convenient to the wood and water, and under the shelter of the rocks. All the lands of this reservation are valuable, more than half for agriculture and the balance for stock-raising and timber.

#### THE SISSETONS.

The Indians who own and inhabit the reservation are 1,520 in number, all told, about one-fourth of whom are mixed blood. They are a quiet, sober, peaceable people, and are quite industrious, considering they are Indians. They have all adopted the white man's ways, and the blanket dress, council, dancers, and "medicine man,"



and other relics of barbarism have nearly disappeared from Sisseton. These certainly stand among the best of tribal reservation Indians. Some of them compare favorably with their neighboring white farmers, and under the operation of the land in severalty law I doubt not they will make good and useful citizens.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are two schools on the reservation. The Sisseton Indian Industrial, a United States Government school, under the immediate supervision of the agent, and the Good Will mission, a contract school, under the control of the American Board of Home Missions. The first-named institution will have a capacity for 150 pupils at the commencement of the fall session, and the mission school will be able to accommodate 100. These reservation schools are the most potent factors in the civilization of this people, and they are doing a grand work. Situated immediately on the reservation, they not only afford academic instruction and industrial training to the children, but they have a civilizing influence over the reservation at large.

The past year 141 were enrolled at the Sisseton Indian industrial school, and there was an average attendance of 90 during the entire session. In addition to the school-room instructions, the boys were taught the following industries: Harness and shoe making, tailoring, printing, farming, and herding; and the girls were taught sewing, mending, washing, ironing, knitting, cooking, and housekeeping. The Indian boys have taken good care of the school stock, and have cultivated 35 acres in oats and potatoes and 5-acre garden. For the result of their farm work I refer you to the accompanying annual report of the school superintendent.

I would recommend the establishment of a small boarding-school at the north end of the reservation, and the reestablishing of the Indian school at Iyakaptope (Ascension) Church on this reservation, discontinued by my predecessor, Agent Greene; for I fully concur in the sentiment in your annual report of 1885, that the great work of educating the Indians must be confined to the industrial schools on the reservation; there the object can be most conveniently and economically attained. If these are allowed with a capacity of about twenty-five pupils each, they will enable us, with the schools already established, to accommodate all the pupils on the reservation who have health and are of suitable age to attend school. These schools will also help develop the reservation and to keep the school interests alive throughout our borders. They will be valuable adjuncts to the Indian churches near which they should be located, and as their pupils become advanced they can be sent to the higher schools of the reservation.

#### CHURCHES AND MISSION WORK.

The statistical report of the Presbytery of Dakota up to May 1, 1887, embracing the native churches, show the whole membership of the six churches on the reservation as follows, viz:

Ascension Native Church .....	87
Good Will Mission Church .....	71
Buffalo Lake Church .....	74
Long Hollow Church .....	72
Mayasan Church .....	49
Mountainhead or hill Church .....	31
Total .....	384

They have five ordained ministers, all in good standing. Besides the church building here at Good Will Mission, the other five all have fair church buildings. These outside buildings for worship were built largely by the efforts of the Indians. Rev. M. N. Adams has for forty years devoted much of his time in mission work with this people, and has rendered very valuable assistance in Christianizing and civilizing them. He has for some time also been agent here. On the whole I know of no man who has worked harder and done more, if as much, valuable work as he has. He has recently been sent back here as a missionary for them, and I think will, with his estimable wife, spend the remnant of his life here. He has charge of all the Presbyterian churches on the reservation.

The Episcopal Church was established here in July, 1881, and the following fall a small dwelling-house and church was built. This they call the central station. The church has worked successfully at three other stations, viz: St. John Baptist, at Lake Traverse; St. Luke's, at the north end, and St. James, at Enemy Lake.

Baptisms for the year, at all .....	41
Confirmations for the year, at all .....	39
Whole number baptized since established .....	180
Whole number members .....	180
Number of communicants .....	103

There is a small chapel at Lake Traverse, and intending to build another at Enemy Lake. They hope to build more churches next summer. Rev. E. Ashley is the pastor for all the church work for his denomination on the reservation. He is an energetic worker for his church, and is very likely to add numbers to his membership.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

During the four months that I have been agent I have had two good buildings put up at the school to accommodate the pupils and employés, also have erected a good wind-mill at the springs about 100 yards from the school building, and put in pipes which now convey the water to the building, supplying it for use of the school without having to go outside. I am now making such repairs as are needed inside, and painting and cleaning up ready for the commencement of the term.

## LAND ALLOTMENTS.

There have been but few allotments made since I have been in charge of the agency under the provisions of the treaty. Special Agent Isaiah Lightner has been here for some ten days, and is vigorously at work in making the allotments under the act of February 8. I think that about all will take them, unless the Department should rule that those under, but within three or four years of, twenty-one, by waiting, can have 160 acres, and those of fourteen can get 80 acres by waiting until they are eighteen. Special Agent Lightner and myself have encouraged them as strongly as possible to take the allotments, and if they find that only the amount of land stated in the act is all they can get by waiting, we shall be able to make them to all. All between fourteen and twenty-one are decidedly in favor of waiting the four years before taking the land if they can have the amount allowed for those of the ages they will then be. This is the only obstacle.

## SANITARY.

The agency physician reports that the general health has been good.

Births from November 6 to July 1 number.....	38
Deaths during same time.....	27

Births, he says, are only partially reported; he is not able to give all.

## AGRICULTURE.

The past year's improvements and progress made in agriculture do not materially vary from the two preceding years. Indians are lacking in farm implements and teams. They are the same they have had for several years, so of course the productions are about the same.

## CENSUS.

The census herewith shows the whole number to be.....	1,520
Males .....	710
Females .....	810
Males over eighteen years .....	378
Females over fourteen years .....	479
Males and females between six and sixteen.....	403

## MISSION SCHOOL.

The mission school is under the supervision of W. K. Morris, principal. The whole number attending school during the year was 73; average attendance, 57. This school is well conducted, and has a fine class of teachers.

For the courtesies and support which I have uniformly received from the Indian Office, I beg to return my sincere thanks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. JENKINS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
August 26, 1887.

SIR: In conformance with office requirements I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

#### BANDS, LOCATION, AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising Upper Yanktonais, Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe, occupy the northeastern portion of the "Great Sioux reservation," and the settlements extend along the Missouri river from Cannon Ball river on the north to Grand river on the south; also up those two tributaries and smaller water-courses for a distance of 50 miles west of the Missouri river; and, from our census rolls, revised on June 30, 1887, the following is a correct classification of the respective bands within the jurisdiction of this agency:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonais.	191	184	251	146	124	705	80	61
Lower Yanktonais.	378	374	477	289	260	1,400	131	118
Hunkpapa .....	456	470	595	354	317	1,736	194	160
Blackfeet .....	139	169	209	104	105	584	52	55
Mixed Bloods .....	18	16	25	41	38	120	32	30
Grand total ..	1,182	1,213	1,554	934	844	4,545	489	424

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency are reasonably well provided with teams and agricultural implements and have made very good use of them during the past year. Every family is now engaged in cultivating farms ranging in size from garden patches to 40-acre fields, quite a number having between 10 and 15 acres under cultivation, and a few have from 20 to 40 acres each. Their progress from year to year is apparent to all who visit the agency, and their present prosperous condition, with prospects of continued advancement, is encouraging to those interested in Indian civilization.

The amount of land under cultivation at the present time will approximate 4,000 acres, but owing to failure of crops last year from drought and scarcity of seed for the present season's planting, only about 3,500 acres is in crop, as follows: Wheat, 400 acres; oats, 300 acres; potatoes, 200 acres; and corn, beans, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and other root crops, 2,600 acres. A number of the Indians purchased their own seed oats last spring, the amount thus purchased aggregating about 500 bushels; and a large proportion of the ground having been plowed last fall, ready for seeding, the greater portion of the small grain was sowed very early, which promised well up to the end of May, when a hot, dry spell set in, the drought lasting five weeks, which forced the early seeding to head prematurely, thus reducing the yield of such to less than one-third of an average; but an abundant rain-fall throughout July helped all later sowing, so that an ordinary crop will be secured from the later fields, while corn, potatoes, and root crops promise a full average yield. The wheat and oats are all cut and stacked, but a considerable portion remain yet to be thrashed, with the harvesting of corn just commenced. Approximate figures can therefore only be given which is estimated as follows: Corn, 15,200 bushels; oats, 6,800 bushels; wheat, 3,670 bushels; potatoes, 11,280 bushels; turnips, 5,230 bushels; onions, 630 bushels; beans, 530 bushels; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 8,310 bushels, together with a large number of cabbages, melons, pumpkins, and squash; and the hay cut and stacked will approximate 6,100 tons.

#### RIGOROUS WINTER AND LOSS OF CATTLE.

The past winter was the severest known in the history of this country, there having been four months of continuous cold and storms, with an unusual depth of snow, which caused great loss among cattle throughout this section of Dakota. The loss of cattle belonging to the Indians of this agency was about 30 per cent., and in our agency beef herd, of 993 head, the loss was 208, or 21 per cent. Owing to the short stand of grass last year it was impossible for the Indians to have procured a sufficient supply of hay for such a long winter, which with the great depth of snow and intense cold, making range grazing out of the question, the loss was unavoidable. The Indians are becoming more interested every year in the care of their cattle, and did every

thing in their power to carry them through the past hard winter by felling cottonwood trees to browse upon and feeding them upon wheat, oats, and corn that they had laid by for seed, and they thus succeeded in bringing through about 70 per cent. of their stock, the old oxen and cows with early calves being the first to succumb to the intense and protracted cold. This serious loss of stock to the Indians is to be regretted, but their efforts in bringing the large percentage through the winter is worthy of notice and very commendable, especially when taking into consideration that the loss of cattle throughout northwestern Dakota and eastern Montana, handled by experienced stockmen, averaged fully 75 per cent.

The Indians now own 2,270 head of cattle, of which 328 are this year's calves, and the owners are now much better provided with hay and shelter to properly care for their stock than ever before.

#### EVIDENCES OF ADVANCEMENT.

During the past year the Indians have sold 1,600 cords of wood which they cut from dead and fallen timber, 452 cords of which was for use of agency and schools. The remainder was delivered to the Indian traders, contractor for supplying the military post of Fort Yates, and steam-boats navigating the Missouri river, they receiving for that delivered at agency and military post \$4 per cord for cottonwood and \$5.50 per cord for oak. They broke 500 acres of new land; constructed 5,000 rods of new fence; built 50 new log cabins and rebuilt a number of old log houses and stables, and 10 of the more thrifty farmers are now building hewed log houses 16 by 32 feet, with shingled roofs and pine floors, they having employed carpenters to do the work at \$50 for each building; 11 others have purchased new mowing-machines and sulky hay-rakes.

#### EDUCATION.

There have been 7 Government schools (2 boarding and 5 day) and 1 mission day school in successful operation at this agency throughout the past year, with an enrollment of 586 pupils and an average attendance of 384 for the year. There have also been 56 youths in school off the reservation, making a total of 652 of school-going ages belonging to this agency who have attended school for one month or more during the last fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 440.

The industrial boarding-school is located at the agency and has a capacity of 100 pupils, but during the greater portion of the year 125 have been accommodated in it. The enrollment has been 147 (60 boys and 87 girls), with an average attendance of 116½ for the entire twelve months. The boys of this school are all under twelve years of age, while the girls are of all ages, and the deportment of the more advanced pupils, and the progress of all, is admired by all who visit the school. There is a 5-acre garden cultivated in connection with the school, on which the vegetables used by the scholars are raised, the garden work being done by the boys, while the girls are instructed in everything pertaining to housekeeping. The following is the list of teachers employed during the past year:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Gertrude McDermott.....	F...	W..	Principal teacher.....	\$720	12	\$720
Martina Shevlin.....	F...	W..	Teacher.....	600	12	600
Bridget McGettigan.....	F...	W..	do.....	600	12	600
Joseph Helmig.....	M...	W..	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
Adele Eugster.....	F...	W..	Matron.....	480	12	480
Anselma Auer.....	F...	W..	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Rose Widour.....	F...	W..	Cook.....	360	3	90
Francis Nugent.....	F...	W..	do.....	360	9	270
Rosalie Doppler.....	F...	W..	Assistant cook.....	240	12	240
Josephine Decker.....	F...	W..	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total.....						4,200

The agricultural boarding-school is advantageously located in an important agricultural community, 16 miles south of the agency, and has a farm of 100 acres connected with it, which farm is cultivated by the pupils of the school, where the boys receive practical instruction in farming and the care of stock, and the Indians of the reservation are benefited from the object-lesson afforded by its high state of cultivation. The capacity of the school is 60 pupils and was formerly intended for boys over twelve years of age only, but on the 1st of November last the teachers, by



crowding themselves, commenced admitting girls, and thus increased the number to 76, and the enrollment for the past year was 93 pupils, 70 boys and 23 girls, with an average attendance of  $66\frac{2}{3}$  for the entire twelve months. On June 30 last a two-story frame addition was completed to this school, size 26 by 52 feet, giving a good school-room on first floor and dormitory in upper story, which now increases the capacity to 100 boarding scholars. Fifty pupils are now spending their vacation at this school, which number will be increased to the full capacity of the building at the opening of the ensuing school year, on the 1st proximo.

The following is the list of teachers employed during the last fiscal year :

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Martin Kenel.....	M ..	W ..	Principal teacher.....	\$720	12	\$720
Rhabana Stoup.....	F ..	W ..	Teacher.....	600	12	600
Meinrad Widmer.....	M ..	W ..	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
Nicholas Enz.....	M ..	W ..	Mechanical teacher.....	480	12	480
Matilda Cattani.....	F ..	W ..	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Scholastica Kundig.....	F ..	W ..	Cook.....	360	12	360
Theresa Markle.....	F ..	W ..	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total .....						3,360

The Cannon Ball day school is located 25 miles north of the agency, near the Cannon Ball river, in a prosperous settlement of the Yanktonais. The capacity of the building is 60 pupils; 87 scholars (56 boys and 21 girls) have been enrolled during the past year, with an average attendance of 60 for the school year of ten months. The midday meal is given at this school, and the boys cultivate a vegetable garden in connection with it for their use. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Aaron C. Wells.....	M ..	H ..	Teacher.....	\$600	12	\$600
Josephine Wells.....	F ..	W ..	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total .....						1,080

The Grand River day school is located on the north bank of Grand river, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity of 60 scholars, where the midday meal is also given, and a nice garden of 3 acres is also cultivated by the boys for use of the school. During the year there were 79 pupils enrolled (41 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of  $59\frac{1}{2}$  for the school year. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Louis Primeau.....	M ..	H ..	Teacher.....	\$600	12	\$600
Jennie Primeau.....	F ..	I ..	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total .....						1,080

No. 1 day school is located 18 miles north of the agency, among our most progressive Indians, and has a capacity of 30 scholars. The enrollment has been 41 pupils (25 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of  $23\frac{1}{4}$ . The teacher is a mixed-blood Sioux, and very competent.

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Maria L. Van Solen.....	F ..	H ..	Teacher.....	\$500	12	\$500

No. 2 day school, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located 3 miles north of the agency and has had an enrollment of 43 scholars (28 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 31. The following is the name of the teacher employed :

Name.	Sex.	Race	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
E. P. McFadden .....	M...	W..	Teacher .....	\$500	Months. 12	\$500

No. 3 day school is located 3 miles south of the agency and has a capacity of 30 scholars, but as this school was erected when the late hostile Sioux were located in its neighborhood, and they having now nearly all vacated that camp and moved to Grand river, where they have settled upon claims and built houses, the attendance at this school has thus been greatly reduced, especially during the last quarter of the school year, as the families moved to their new locations in April last. The enrollment at this school was 36 pupils (17 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 13 scholars for the school year. The teacher is a full-blood Sioux girl, twenty-two years of age, who conducts the school in a very satisfactory manner. The following is her name and salary :

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface .....	F...	I....	Teacher .....	\$500	Months. 12	\$500

The Dakota Mission day school, conducted by the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, is located at Antelope's settlement on Grand river, 32 miles southwest of the agency, and has a capacity of 40 scholars. It has been in operation throughout the school year, with an enrollment of 60 pupils and an average attendance 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ . This school has done effective work and has been of no expense to the Government, as the teachers, Miss M. C. Collins, white, and Mr. Elias Gilbert, Indian, being employed under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, are maintained by their society.

Mr. Riggs opened a second school last fall, on the south side of Grand river, about 6 miles west of his Antelope station, with an Indian named Adam Wakana as teacher, but instructions being in the Sioux language, it was discontinued as a school, and is now used as a mission station.

On June 1, Rev. F. M. Craft, Roman Catholic missionary, opened a day school in Flying By's settlement on Grand river, about 30 miles south of the agency, in a new building erected last fall by the Catholic Indian Bureau at a cost approximating \$1,200. The reverend father reports 25 pupils enrolled in his school during the month that it was in operation, with prospects encouraging for future work at that point. Father Craft was assisted in this school by a young man (a full-blood Indian) named Emeran White Boy, who recently returned from a three years' course in St. Paul's Industrial school at Clontarf, Minn., and he promises to be a valuable helper in school work.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted a school at St. Elizabeth's mission on Oak creek, 35 miles south of this agency. He did not furnish any quarterly reports, but has reported to me by letter, as follows: "My school opened on 3d of November, 1886, and continued until June 20, 1887, a period of nearly eight months, during which time 20 Indians were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16 scholars." I visited Mr. DeLoria's station twice during the present summer, and was much pleased with evidences of his good work throughout the neighborhood.

I have not included the enrollment or attendance of the two last named mission-schools in my general summary of school attendance, as I only included those furnishing regular quarterly reports to this office.

The school service at this agency throughout the past year has been all that could reasonably be expected from the number of schools in operation and capacity of the buildings; the attendance has been large and results all that could be desired.

#### MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

Under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, there have been five Catholic priests engaged in missionary work among the Indians of this agency during the



past year, at an expense to the mission of \$4,160, which amount includes \$1,200 expended by the Catholic Indian Bureau in erection of a new building, St. Francis de Sales mission, on Grand river. The reverend fathers report 224 Indian baptisms during the year, of whom 49 were adults; also 19 Indian marriages according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and a class of 51 communicants were confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty during his visit here in the month of December last.

Under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the American Missionary Association, Miss M. C. Collins with two native catechists have been engaged at their two stations on Grand river at an expense of \$2,500 to their society, of which sum \$1,500 was expended in the erection of two new buildings, and Rev. George W. Reed, of the last class of the Hartford Theological Seminary, recently appointed by the American Missionary Association a missionary to the Dakota Indians, was assigned to this agency, and has taken up his residence here to superintend the work of the society at this point.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, a native minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has charge of St. Elizabeth's mission, on Oak creek, 35 miles south of the agency, where the work has been conducted throughout the past year by Mr. DeLoria, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, at an approximate expense of \$1,000.

There have been several young men's societies organized by the professed members of the respective denominations, and a growing interest in religious instructions is perceptible among the Indians of this agency.

#### SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good, although there were 199 deaths and 178 births during the year, the deaths being chiefly from consumption and scrofula. There is no doubt but that the Dakota's of the "Great Sioux Reservation" are decreasing, and that the decrease has been gradual for several years past, as was shown by the falling off in numbers at the respective agencies when all were enumerated on the same day, the 30th of September last. A slight diminution is likely to continue through the present transitional period, while passing from the wild nomadic life to civilization, and until they have learned to obey some of the more important laws of health. The indifference of the Indians to exposure, disregard for wet feet, irregular habits, eating at one meal sufficient for several, frequently eating a dozen times a day, and again going without food for a great length of time, together with the exhalation from their floorless and poorly ventilated cabins, cannot but be detrimental to health, and tends to the development of those fatal diseases. The great hope for the race is in the education of the rising generation, and this hope is strengthened by the confidence of the younger people, and the interest of all, in the "white man's" remedies and treatment of the sick, and the frequent calls upon the white "Pijuta Wicasta" for medicines and advice are now such as to make the office of agency physician no longer a sinecure.

As heretofore recommended, I would again respectfully call attention to the necessity for a hospital at this agency, the advantages of which would certainly be of great benefit in the proper care and treatment of the sick.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of 30 members (2 officers and 28 privates) have maintained their efficiency and good standing throughout the past year. They have been prompt in the performance of their duty, true to their calling as soldiers of the "Great Father," humane in dealing with their prisoners, and command the respect of all who know of their faithful and efficient service.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is comprised of the two officers of the Indian police force, and John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, who is a very intelligent full-blood Indian. This court holds semi-monthly sessions, where persons guilty of Indian offenses are brought for trial, and too much praise cannot be given the judges who have rendered valuable aid in enforcing regulations and maintaining good order at this agency during the past year. Fifty-two cases were heard and adjudicated by this court, the parties concerned accepting the decisions without a single complaint or appeal to me, and a number of minor cases were settled by advice of the judges without going to trial. Offenders were punished by imprisonment, and close confinement at hard labor, and in some instances fines were imposed.

The system of fines has been a novel one: The parties found guilty of an Indian offense, if they were the owners of any fire-arms, were obliged to turn them over to the police court, and if not the owners of any arms some of their relatives probably were, in which case they have invariably been turned over to the court for safe-keeping,

and by this means seventy-four rifles and five revolvers have been obtained possession of and are now in the agency store-house. There being no more game in this section of country, fire-arms are of no further use to the Indians, and they are much better off without them, as they remain more at home and pay closer attention to their farms than when the possessor of a good rifle; and by this system of fines the Indians are gradually and imperceptibly to themselves being quietly disarmed. This court is no respecter of persons, as, having recently hald the conceited and obstinate Sitting Bull before them for assault, the tomahawk with which he attacked his antagonist Shell King, was confiscated by the court, as was also Shell King's knife, with which he had attempted to strike Sitting Bull.

## RECOMMENDATION.

I would urgently recommend the survey of the western boundary of the Sioux reservation, so that both whites and Indians may know the limits, as the "103d meridian of longitude," in the absence of the Government survey, is a very indefinite line. The Indians are continually importuning me to have that boundary properly defined, and its consummation would allay uneasiness in their minds regarding it, and it would relieve the agent here of much annoyance in repeated unsatisfactory explanations why it is not done.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady progress the past year, their agricultural efforts and increasing interest in stock-raising being worthy of commendation, while the schools have been filled to their capacity with pupils as tractable and obedient as the same number of white children. Good-will and harmony has prevailed among all classes with the exception of a few of the older chiefs, who, seeing the reins of control passing from them by the younger men beginning to think and act for themselves, jealously exert their baneful influence; but the waning power of this non-progressive element is now such that their following is very limited, and affairs at this agency at the present time are in a very gratifying condition.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, *August 29, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

In reviewing the work of the last three years and one month spent in the Indian service at this agency, while I am conscious that the condition of the Indians has been much improved, I can not but feel painfully sensible that they are but slowly moving forward to that higher sphere of industry and Christian civilization so much desired by the Department, and by all who are striving to lift them up into a better life. The faithful agent would certainly become discouraged in his work, did he not keep constantly in mind that the people committed to his care are not only pagans by birth, but have inherited, through a long line of ancestry, all the superstitions, traditions, teachings, and faith which attach to the Indian race. Among these may be mentioned an inborn contempt for work. Not so much because the Indian is naturally a lazy person, but because he has been taught to believe that labor with his hands is not only disgraceful but derogatory to his manhood, the women being born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the men were born to a more exalted life—hunters and warriors. While Indians are thus born and reared to abhor manual labor, in morals they come into the world with the polygamous taint attached to them, and are raised under polygamous influences; and hence now the Yankton Indians, after twenty-eight years of reservation life and eighteen years of active missionary effort, in large numbers have plural wives, appropriating them to their use according to the "Indian custom," and "throw them away" at pleasure, much to the disgust and discouragement of those who are trying to teach them better things. By reason of repeated wrongs in the not distant past—robbed by agents and traders of that which was rightfully their own, they have become suspicious of the white man's teachings, and until confidence is fully established they regard with distrust what he says. It is not strange that the agent, in view of this, their former life and traditions, finds the work of even partial transition from Indian customs and habits slow



and tedious, demanding the utmost patience and forbearance. Nor can a complete change be expected with the adults of the present generation. The schools, the faithful labor of the unselfish missionary, the blessings of God to crown the efforts of teachers and agents, can alone bring about the complete work of transformation through the growth of this and coming generations.

In religion, a large number of the elder Indians still cling to the faith of their fathers, believe in the happy hunting-ground after death, where, mounted upon fleet horses they will chase the buffalo, and with spear and bow and arrow renew the exciting chase, and again feast upon meat as in their earlier days. They also cling to the superstition that when a member of the family dies the house must be abandoned, for if lived in the spirit of the departed will return—appear at the window or knock at the door in visible form—depriving the inmates of rest. But this annoyance can be obviated by tearing the house down and moving it, no matter how short the distance. This superstition dominates over a majority of the Indians on this reservation. The practice of the surviving members of the family giving away every article of property on the death of a near relative, which was largely in vogue three years ago, has been almost wholly abandoned. To-day, as I write this report, an old Indian, a so-called "medicine man," fully imbued with all the superstitions of his race, and now on his death-bed, sent me word through the interpreter what disposition I should make of his property. He wanted it to go to his daughter who for months has been his faithful nurse. Such indications are hopeful.

One of the most difficult things to teach my Indians is that crime can not be compromised by the payment of a horse. Rape, seduction, burglary, the shooting of a trespassing horse, the stabbing of a person, as in an instance here, can be settled to the entire satisfaction of the injured party by the bestowal of a pony. I regret to add that this is the estimate a large majority of the Yankton Indians place on crimes, however atrocious. Punishment of the offender by imprisonment in the agency jail, after trial before the Indian court, is in direct conflict with all their Indian notions and customs. It is difficult to make an Indian understand how the commission of a crime affects any one except the party injured, or how society and the people at large can be at all interested in bringing the offender to punishment. In nothing is the force of Indian custom, as it has come down to them through their fathers, more strongly illustrated than in this. In a recent trial before the Indian court, an Indian quite well advanced in civilized habits, dressing in citizens clothes, living near the agency, where for years he has mingled more or less with white people and can read, was willing to accept a horse as the price of a forcible outrage committed upon his wife, as he claimed and she testified. The influence of trials and punishments by the Indian court has a tendency to correct these pernicious opinions.

It must not be inferred from what is here stated that the Yankton Indians, as a body, still remain in their normal condition. On the contrary there are a large number who are professed Christian men and women, attend church regularly, have ignored their former customs and preconceived opinions, and whose example and teachings exert a salutary influence over those who persist in the practice of unchristian habits. Among these habits may be mentioned the grass dance, the dog feast, plural marriage, the buying of a woman for wife, the utter unsanctity of the marital relations, the throwing away of a woman, all of which, I am pained to say, still exist to considerable extent among the Yanktons. It is pleasant to know, however, that the better influences are slowly making inroads upon the bad, and that it is only a question of time when Christian civilization will dominate over the Yankton race.

There is also noticeable improvement in the disposition to cultivate the soil. This was especially marked this spring when the time came to take claims, build houses, and break prairie. I refer to the statistics accompanying this report, showing the number of new houses built by the Indians and acres of prairie broken, being largely in excess of any former year. Never before in the history of these Indians has there been such a disposition to work as has been manifested this season. This was to a great extent owing to the liberal supply of farming implements provided by the Department, especially in breaking and stirring plows. Much of the excess in acreage of prairie broken is to be attributed to the liberal supply of breaking plows issued. In some instances I have found Indians who preferred a breaking plow to a wagon, although the wagon cost more than double the plow. Wagons, harness, and plows are eagerly sought after, and I am pleased to say were appropriated by the Indians, when issued, to useful purposes. Many young men who had never taken claims, and who spend idle lives, unless employed by the Government in work at the agency, have gone out on the prairie, built log houses, and turned over the sod by having a breaking plow issued to them. It has been my especial object to aid and encourage these young men, and in the issue of brood mares they were not forgotten.

Seeding commenced on the reservation early in March, planting corn the last of April, but most of the corn was planted in May. The acreage of wheat sown was greatly in excess of the previous year. There were two reasons for this; first, the

liberal price I paid the Indians for their former crop, and the satisfactory yield of this cereal. This excess of wheat acreage necessarily curtailed the corn acreage. The March and April rains were timely for the wheat. It is doubtful if there ever was on this reservation a more promising prospect for a bountiful harvest than the wheat fields presented up to about the 1st day of May. The Indians were happy, the agent encouraged, as, to all human appearances, an ample supply of flour to bread the Indians for a year, with wheat to sell and for seed, seemed assured.

#### THE SEASON AND CROPS.

The latter part of April dry weather set in and continued through May. There was no rain to refresh and invigorate the growing crops. This was succeeded with hot winds in June. The crop of wheat, which had been so promising, became parched and dwarfed. The heavens would occasionally show signs of the long looked-for shower, but only to deceive and disappoint. The Indians saw their wheat fields drying up, their crops destroyed by this unprecedented drought, and believed that the Great Spirit was angry with them. The weather was intensely warm, the heat almost unbearable. For weeks no rain had fallen and the wheat crop seemed to be lost. Then it was that an old chief, who had always ignored the white man's God, came to the agent and asked him to pray for rain. Within twenty-four hours a shower refreshed vegetation, which cooled the air and made "the hearts of the Indians glad." Many acres of corn, which were planted late in May, did not come up at all. About the 10th of July, during harvest, the rain commenced in good earnest, and has continued with but slight intermission now for six weeks. The little wheat that was spared to the Indians was much damaged and attended with considerable loss by the excessive wet weather during and after harvest. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the wheat was cut by the ordinary grass mower, as the straw was too short to bind it in bundles. Some fields were not cut at all, being worthless, but these were few, as all grain that could be was cut, although some of it did not yield 1 bushel to the acre.

Most of the wheat is now thrashed. I have not yet received the crop report from the employé who has been engaged for three weeks in taking the census and gathering the statistics, but I venture the opinion that the wheat raised on this reservation will not average 3 bushels to the acre. In remote localities from the agency there were during the drought occasional local showers, and in such places the yield of wheat is much better—probably half a crop. The acreage of wheat on the reservation in 1886 was 715 acres, and the estimated yield 7,150 bushels. The report of the issue clerk, which is now completed, shows the acreage of wheat this year to be 1,008 acres, an excess over last year of 293 acres. He informs me that after visiting every family on the reservation and carefully gathering the crop statistics, he is satisfied there was not raised more than 2,000 bushels of wheat, whereas at the same yield as last year (only a fair season for wheat) there would have been at 10 bushels to the acre, the last year's estimate, 10,080 bushels, or an increase over the product of 1886 of 2,930 bushels of wheat. Hence it is found that the Indians, by this increased acreage, were doing more towards raising wheat than in 1886, and Providence doing less towards aiding them.

The shortage by reason of the drought will largely entail their bread supply. They have been able for a few years to raise nearly or quite all the wheat they needed for bread. The wheat has been purchased from them by the agent, ground at the agency mill, and issued to them in flour. These issues and grinding for them their wheat as brought to the mill have supplied them with flour. The census of 1887 gives 1,777 Indians on the reservation. Three-fourths of a pound of flour a day to each Indian will require 486,180 pounds to supply them for a year, or until their next harvest is gathered. At 3 bushels to the acre the wheat crop of 1887 will yield them 3,024 bushels, which I believe to be more than the present crop yield. This will net them, at 38 pounds to the bushel, 114,912 pounds of flour, leaving them short in bread supply 371,268 pounds. But for the drought this year the crop, at 10 bushels to the acre, would have yielded them 383,040 pounds of flour. Measures should be adopted to furnish these Indians at least 300,000 pounds of flour at an early day. Bread and beef are their great dependence. With the means in their hands to cultivate the soil, supplemented by the blessings of a Divine Providence to crown their labor, these Indians are not, nor should they be at all, dependent on the Government for bread. With the supply cut off by an untoward season, they naturally turn their thoughts toward the "Great Father" and implore help.

The early planted corn, where well cultivated, unless the frost catches it, will give a good yield. The continued wet weather since early in July keeps it growing and green, when it needs dry weather to harden it, hence, unless the rain ceases, it is liable to frost; but Indian corn crops as a general thing are not well cultivated. In spite of all the teaching I have given them, they will allow the weeds to grow with the corn, and these rob them of more than half their crop. There are worthy ex-



ceptions. Occasionally a corn-field is found belonging to a full-blooded Indian as well cultivated as is found among thrifty white farmers. The oat crop on the reservation was almost an entire failure; very many fields not harvested at all. The late planted potatoes, if they escape the frost, will return a large yield. The early planted, by reason of the late rains, have been forming new sets, and can not be relied upon. Barley is not grown on the reservation, nor is fall or winter wheat, and flax is almost unknown. Flax, adjoining the reservation, is successfully raised by our white neighbors, and could be profitably introduced among the Indians. Up to July 10 the grass was dry, offering scanty grazing; but the late rains have so brought it forward as to yield an abundant supply of hay. By reason of too much rain, and at the time when hay should be made, many more tons have been spoiled than have been saved. This has been especially hard upon the Indians, as there are barely enough mowers on the reservation for their use, even the most favorable season. They are especially unfortunate in breaking these machines, and in the purchase of them none but the most substantial and best adapted to rough usage should be provided.

#### FARMING.

It is but a just compliment to the Yanktons to say of them that there is a growing disposition to cultivate the soil. Each year they manifest more of a desire to locate on claims, and to be put in possession of agricultural implements. They are beginning to realize more and more the necessity and importance of providing for themselves. In no way can this be so successfully done, as they well know, as by tillage. One of the most hopeful indications is that the young men—those who have not been accustomed to much labor, and have hung around the agency—are taking farms and making for themselves houses. The following table will show a steady increase in farming each for the last three seasons:

*Number of acres in cultivation on the reservation in 1885, 1886, and 1887.*

Crops.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Acres in wheat.....	609	715	1,008	293
Acres in corn.....	997	1,666	1,850	184
Acres in oats.....	128	287	338	51
Acres in potatoes.....	65	92	54½	.....
Truck patches and gardens.....	.....	151	185	34
Total acreage each year.....	1,799	2,911	3,435½	562

While these results show progress they are not by any means satisfactory. The Yanktons have now been settled on this reservation twenty-eight years, and we find as the result of their farming that they have only 3,435 acres of land in cultivation, or 12½ acres cultivated each year. There are in round numbers 400 able-bodied adult males living on the reservation. If each of these Indians had only brought under cultivation one acre a year there would have been 11,200 acres in cultivation in place of 3,435, or 28 acres for each family in place of an average of 8½. The fault is not in the country, for no finer or more productive reservation can be found. With the exception of the bluffs bordering on the Missouri river, and hills stretching along the two Chateaus, the land is all arable. The only severe drought they have experienced in these twenty-eight years is the drought of the present season. The fault is not in the Government in not providing them with stock and farming implements and teaching them the art of farming. Many hundred acres were broken for these Indians by the Government when they first settled on the reservation, much of which they have allowed to grow up to grass and weeds. Farmers were provided them; cows were given them, and they were rich in ponies. The question may very pertinently be asked, Why are not the Yanktons further advanced in farming? I will endeavor to answer the question.

And first, I remark the natural disinclination of an Indian to cultivate the soil for a living. Its results are not sufficiently certain or speedy. The labor required to raise and harvest a crop is a slow process and they can not see the end from the beginning.

Second. Successful farming requires isolation, and their habits and disposition lead them into gangs. They want to be together. So marked is this feature in their character that I have seen eight teams plowing in a field of not as many acres, and all of them would not plow as much in a day as one white man in the same time. A few rounds are made and then all sit down and smoke. Double the time is consumed in smoking and talking as in work. Harvesting and thrashing are the same. In cutting eight acres of grain there can usually be found twenty or thirty men—and forty

are not at all uncommon—together around the thrashing-machine when a stack of grain is being thrashed. As not over ten men can be worked to advantage, it follows that the remainder are mere idlers. When the dinner and supper are made ready all these men are found around the viands, which on such occasions are prepared of the best that can be obtained. But these non-workers demand, when the thrashing is over, that they must have a sack or two of wheat for lending their gracious presence to the occasion. When the harvest and thrashing are ended the man who raised the grain has but little left for his labor. In one instance falling under my observation only 13 bushels of wheat were saved by the farmer out of 110 raised. These pernicious gatherings I have only partially succeeded in breaking up. Some of the largest wheat-growers this year had, with my full consent, white men come and thrash their wheat with their own machines and teams, at 4 cents a bushel, as economy, rather than feed and pay a gang of idlers.

Third. As a further reason why the exhibit in farming after these twenty-eight years of trial is so meager may be mentioned the fact that the Government has been too bountiful in supplying rations to the Indians. Few white men would work if they could be fed and clothed without labor. This is not the fault of the Department, but of the agent in making his annual estimates. Since I have been here I have cut down the supply of gross beef from 600,000 pounds annually to 500,000. The quantity of sugar and coffee has also been diminished, and flour should only be issued made from wheat the Indians raise, except when the crop is very short, as is the case this year, by reason of drought. Less rations, but more agricultural implements; less reliance upon the Government, but more farming and self-dependence, must not only be the lessons continually taught, but these lessons must be supplemented by active efforts to bring the able-bodied Indians to that condition which will compel them to work or suffer the consequence which follows close upon the heels of idleness.

Fourth. Another cause for the small quantity of land in cultivation may be mentioned the fact that the Indians now own this beautiful reservation of 400,000 acres of land in common. They are rich in being the joint owners of an immense tract of land, but are in princely poverty by not having an acre of land any one Indian can call his own. There is little inducement to open farms, build houses, plant trees, and beautify homes when all the Indians of the reservation, including non-producers, have the same interest in the farms thus cultivated as the occupants. Not until the Indians have taken their allotments can any great degree of progress in farming be expected. New life, new enterprise, and more steadfast industry will be developed when the Indian has a farm and a home he can call his own, freed from tribal ownership. Isolation and freedom from tribal dictation are necessary to convert the Indian into a good farmer. Nothing will so effectually do this as the allotment of lands in severalty. No great change for the better in Indian life need be anticipated until this is accomplished.

*Crop Estimate for 1887.*

	Acres cultivated.	Estimated yield per acre.	Total.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	1,008	3	3,024
Corn.....	1,850	20	37,000
Oats.....	338	8	2,704
Potatoes.....	54½	40	2,190

Beans, turnips, pumpkins, melons, and other garden vegetables, not estimated. The drought ruined nearly all vegetables that would have matured early. Hay cut by the Indians for their own use, estimated 2,000 tons, but the constant rains in July and August ruined many hundred tons, to their great vexation, and they must depend on later cutting, in case the weather turns favorable, for a full supply of hay for their winter use. I was fortunate in having, a few days one week in August, the help of about one hundred Indians and some forty teams, in saving 500 tons of hay for the Government beef cattle.

American horses owned by the Indians .....	157
Ponies and colts .....	696
Oxen .....	162
Cows .....	211
Other cattle .....	243
Hogs .....	239
Poultry .....	2,750
Wagons .....	285
Harness .....	243



Plows .....	385
Harrows .....	58
Houses .....	307
Houses repaired with new roofs, floors, etc., to date .....	78
New houses built by Indians for roofs and floors .....	39
New claims taken .....	31
Number of acres broken .....	638
Acres of land under fence .....	443
Number of rods of fence made .....	5,200

Last year there was only 189 acres of prairie broken, and this year 638, being 439 acres more than the year previous, which, with the rods of new fence made and claims taken, are the encouraging farming exhibits in this report.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One of the prime objects of the Government in the management of Indians, and to make them self-supporting, is to break up the old tribal relations and effectually destroy tribal authority over them, as it now exists on most of the reservations, through their chiefs. This can never be done while they own their lands in common. The head chief claims the land as his own and in council speaks of the Indians as his children. The law of subserviency and obedience, which has come down to them through many generations, is sedulously taught, and so far as possible rigidly enforced. In council, according to their custom, it is little less than a crime for any one to speak except a chief or "headman," who are usually found in accord in all they say. The masses are taught to listen and obey. They have few opinions, except those derived from the chiefs and headmen. Born as these chiefs were before industries among Indians had been introduced, reared in battle with their hereditary enemies, the chase their dependence for subsistence, these men are found on the reservation with all the inclination and pride to govern that they had and exercised in former years. Under our present system of managing the Indians this authority of the old chiefs is not only in conflict, but is dangerous and pernicious.

Before any Indian can be made a good farmer he must become individualized, and this involves complete segregation from the mass. Nothing will so fully accomplish this as the separation of a piece of land from the great body of 400,000 acres owned by all. Located on land which he can call his individual property, inducements to improve it as a home at once spring up, and as the work of breaking prairie, building a house, planting trees, and really beautifying his farm proceeds, he begins to realize that he is a man, not dependent upon chiefs, and that the day for Indian councils is past. Division of the land separates the people from the chiefs, and they become isolated farmers. Fealty can be no longer exacted, and submission will be no longer rendered. The Indian with lands and home all his own becomes conscious of his own individuality, learns to think and act for himself, and for the first time in his life has learned the lesson of self-dependence and self-respect. No one understands better the result of allotments in severalty than the chiefs themselves do. Tenacious of power, anxious to maintain their authority, even as against the Government and its agents, they are opposed to everything which threatens to disturb it. The organization of a police and Indian court at this agency evoked strenuous opposition as an encroachment upon this authority. The law to provide for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, approved February 8, 1887, was hailed by every true friend to Indian progress as not only another step taken in the right direction, but as a great victory in behalf of Indian progress and individuality.

Prior to the introduction of the bill in Congress the Indians had often talked with me about having their claims set off to them. The general feeling among the masses was to have their lands divided, but twelve forties to the head of a family seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. In the summer of 1885 a surveying party was organized to retrace the lines of the old survey and rebuild the mounds, but the party was stopped at the agency bridge by some forty men, and were, for the time being, by force prevented from crossing. As an excuse for this, Andrew Jones, the leader, stated that it was because the surveyor did not intend to survey the claims into twelve 40-acre tracts, which they demanded. The hostile party, only upon being told that the surveyors should cross the bridge even if it took military force to enable them to do so, yielded, and the surveyors crossed and performed their work without further interference. I give this as an evidence of the feeling of a few men only two years ago.

After the "severalty bill" became a law, its provisions were explained to the Indians without evoking any considerable opposition from any one. Steadily for two years had the disposition among them to take their lands in severalty increased. I think I advised the Department last spring that in my opinion there were two hundred families ready to take allotments. I am satisfied that I was under rather than over the estimate, if left free to follow their own inclinations. Special Agent West, with instructions to

aid in the allotment, arrived at the agency on the 13th day of August, and by inquiry ascertained that a large number wanted their lands set off to them. At this time there was no organized opposition. The chiefs had a conference with the special agent in my office, and it was at once learned that they were inimical to allotment. In clear and unmistakable language General West explained and illustrated the provisions of the act, but was met with the remark that they wanted to wait twenty years before having their lands allotted, and after Special Agent West listened attentively to all they had to say and replied to them, Chief "Feather-in-the-Ear" remarked that there was some rascality back of it, and the chiefs abruptly left. Then there were Indian gatherings and feasts to enlist opposition, and an organization was effected to prevent any person from taking allotment. A surveyor was engaged after Special Agent West and I had visited the settlements along Choteau creek, where we found without exception every man we saw anxious to have his land allotted. In a few days General West and the surveyor entered upon the work of running lines and defining the land to be allotted. While engaged in this work eight Indians came down upon them from the surrounding hill-sides, and with threats, after capturing the tripod, drove the surveyor from the field. Indians who were anxious to have their lands allotted were told that if they took their lands their houses would be torn down, their stock killed, and they forcibly removed from the reservation. This so frightened the Indians that up to this time no allotment certificates have been issued. It was thought best to make a report to the Department and wait advices. Runners have been sent over the reservation warning the Indians that if they took allotments violence to person and property would be meted out to them.

It should not be inferred that the Indians generally have anything to do with these lawless proceedings or even sustain those who are engaged in them. There are but a few, composed of the wilder Indians, who thus attempt to obstruct the full operation of the law. But these few reckless obstructionists seem desperately in earnest, and have so far intimidated those desiring allotments that they dare not take their lands, being confident if they do that they will be visited with personal violence and loss of property. It has been made plain to the Indians that Special Agent West's mission to the agency was only to issue certificates to those who desired allotments; that each Indian should exercise his own choice and free will, uninfluenced by any one; that what he did would be done under authority of law and instructions which were for their good. All understand this. The chiefs know that allotment means loss of power and influence. To prevent this violence is threatened, not openly by the chiefs, that I am aware of, but by those who affiliate with them, and cunningly devised stories are circulated to influence men against the law. It is said that as soon as all the people have taken their certificates their rations and annuities will be stopped, their lands will be taxed, and the remainder not owned by individual Indians will be sold to white men who will settle on the reservation. Those acquainted with Indians will understand how ready they are to adopt as true any story which indicates the ulterior purposes of the Government or implicates the white man in designs to rob them of their land. Nor is it strange that they lend a willing ear and accept as true these tales which seem to us utterly improbable. Every page of the past history of these Indians for a number of the first years they were settled on this reservation reveals a page of crime. Robbed of their annuities in money, of their clothing, and rations by those who should have been their protectors, their money and property unlawfully appropriated to enrich others while they were left to suffer, good promises made only to be broken, and honeyed words uttered only to deceive and betray. All this but a small part of the history of the race—a history written in blood and marked by oppression since the settlement of this country by our fathers. Is it strange these Indians are suspicious, and accept as true the most palpable falsehoods about the objects of the white man's plan when proposed, and regard with distrust any law which seeks to change their conditions?

Hence patience and forbearance become the duty of those who are intrusted with the execution of the law and the management of Indians. Those who of their own free choice want their lands set apart to them, as provided in the act of Congress, should be allowed the privilege without outside interference. The Government should protect all such persons whatever the cost. If a company of troops becomes necessary to their protection, a company ought to be provided. Indians must not be allowed to assert an authority in conflict with that of the Government, nor must they be allowed to do violence to persons or property as the consequence of complying with the provisions of a law enacted for their good without meeting with speedy and certain punishment. The Government being supreme, its laws the highest authority in the land, neither traditions, customs, or theories based on falsehood must be permitted to stand in the way of executing that authority. No wrongs suffered in the past should be pleaded as an excuse for opposing the law, nor can such wrongs at all justify the Indians in preventing by force the servants of the Government in carrying out the instructions of the Department. As the matter now stands, a few Indians are in the way of allowing a large number of men from availing themselves



of the privileges conferred by the law. For fear of threatened injury men will not do that which the law provides they may do. The officers of the Government, without protection, are powerless. The Indians who take their lands, unless protected, those who best understand Indian character are confident will have trouble. In my judgment the path of duty is plain. First call all the Indians together, and after full explanation of the law, give them to understand that the work of survey and allotment will proceed, and warn them of the certain consequences in case there is any interference, or if persons who take allotments are in any way disturbed. With this timely notice, then arrest and hold to the United States court for trial all persons who are guilty of hindering the free operation of the law, or do injury to persons or property. To carry out this plan it may become necessary to invite the aid of the military arm of the Government, but if so, it should be done and troops should be provided.

The division of the land on this reservation does not rest for its authority alone upon the late act of Congress. The treaty made by these Indians at Washington with the Government, by which they became sole occupants of the 400,000 acres of land set apart for their future home, provides in the tenth article as follows:

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, said tract shall be surveyed and divided as he shall think proper among said Indians, so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm, with such rights of possession or transfer to any other member of the tribe or of descent to their heirs and representatives, as he may deem just.

#### Article 11 binds them—

To preserve friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, and not to commit injuries or depredations on their persons or property.

#### And they also agree—

To deliver to the proper officers of the United States all offenders against the treaty laws or regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders who may be within the limits of their reservation when required to do so by such officer.

In the tenth article of the treaty the Yanktons agree that their land may be surveyed and divided among the Indians so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm. This being one of the stipulations, everything done to obstruct this survey and division is in direct violation of the treaty and makes them subject to the penalty as provided in section 12. They agree in the eleventh section not to commit injuries, and obligate themselves to deliver all offenders against the treaties and laws of the United States. They ought to be held to a strict observance of these treaty stipulations. In opposing the survey and allotment they violate both the treaty and law.

#### DANCING.

The "grass dance" still continues on this reservation to the detriment of good morals and waste of the hard-earned subsistence of the Indians. Young girls are frequently spectators on the outside of the dance-house and are here courted by the wild young men, and occasionally fall victims to their depraved lusts. The dancers, composed of men, easily become excited under the influence of the music, songs, and speeches; not infrequently, as an evidence of their courage, give away valuable property. Horses, work-cattle, farming implements, and clothing are too often, at these dances, generously offered up upon the altar of an old Indian custom, which is utterly at variance with the civilizing influences of successful farming. Neither missionaries, agents, or police have been able thus far to convince the Indians that these festivities of their pagan life ought now to be abandoned. Until the Indians are located on farms with allotments of their own, and their gregarious habits lost in the more enjoyable blessings of home and family, will the grass dance continue. That cohesion, which is bred of idleness, of a common history, a common purpose, and a common interest, and unites the Indians in a common destiny, must be broken up before dancing will cease. The Indian, who is now only an unknown factor in the common mass, must become a known property, a whole in place of a part. Then he will not respond to the edict of the chief; there will not be any *body* of men to cleave to; and the gatherings in council and the dance will be among the things of the past. The Indian has become an individual—an independent man.

#### SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Government industrial boarding-school at this agency was successfully carried forward during the past fiscal year with an average attendance of 79.87 pupils. The largest average attendance in any one month was 83; number of pupils who can be healthfully accommodated in the building, 75; number of teachers and other employes, 12; males, 2; females, 10; white, 8; Indians, 4. Whole number of pupils who have been crowded into the building at any one time during the year, 89. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year, 100. Total cost of maintaining the school one year, \$10,001.15. Salaries of teachers and employes, \$4,979.58. All other expenses, \$5,021.57.

In the class room and industrial departments the improvement was all that could be expected. In the female industrial departments the girls are taught all the various branches of the kitchen, and the larger ones make and bake all the bread, and cook all the meat and vegetables for the children's tables, do the washing for the large family, make and mend all the girls' clothing and mend the clothes of the boys, sweep and scrub the floors, make beds; in a word, do the housework, under the supervision of the cook, laundress, and seamstress. This work is done cheerfully and well. The girls learn readily and take a just pride in all they do.

The school farm has grown in three years from 15 acres in cultivation to 42 acres, and is wholly cultivated by the school boys, under the efficient management of the industrial teacher. There were 21 acres of corn cultivated, 12 acres of oats, 6 of potatoes, and 3 in garden vegetables. The oats were a total failure by reason of the drought, and were cut for hay. The cultivation of the corn, potatoes, and garden is not only a credit to the industrial teacher and boys, but will compare favorably with any cultivated farm or garden found outside the reservation. I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, the superintendent, for further details of school and industrial work, and ask that it may be appended to and made part of this report.

The time for repairing the present school building and adding more buildings to meet the increasing demand cannot be much longer postponed. The school building is not safe, being liable to fall under the pressure of the ordinary high winds which are common in Dakota. The entire foundation was, when it was erected, of soft brick. Within two years this foundation began to crumble and the building to totter. Stone abutments or piers were placed under the corners, which, so far, have been able to hold the building up. But aside from this, the entire structure is a flimsy affair, a standing evidence of fraud upon the Government, and an imposition upon the Indians, as the school building provided for under the treaty.

There are 351 children of school age on this reservation. I do not hesitate to say that with rare exception, every one of these children should be educated at the boarding and mission schools of this reservation. St. Paul's mission school can accommodate only 40 boys, the Presbyterian day school 25, making 65 outside the Government school, leaving 286 children. On the supposition that 50 are sent to other schools, and 50 more who, from ill health or other causes, cannot attend, there remains 186 children for the Government school. Ample provision ought to be made to accommodate these 186 Indian children. We are told that the stability of the Government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that these are only the product of a healthful and intelligent education of the youth of the country. But higher results accrue to the Indian race by educating their children. Education cuts the cord which binds them to a pagan life, places the Bible in their hands, and substitutes the true God for the false one, Christianity in place of idolatry, civilization in place of superstition, morality in place of vice, cleanliness in place of filth, industry in place of idleness, self-respect in place of servility, and, in a word, an elevated humanity in place of abject degradation.

No place so proper, no schools so useful in providing these results as the reservation boarding-schools. Educated at home among parents, a healthful civilizing influence goes out from the children, which impart the fragrance of a better life to father and mother, inspiring hope for the future of their children, whom Indians dearly love. On the reservation, while the children are attending school, the gradations from savage to civilized life through the agencies of books and industries are witnessed by the parents with much interest. They pay frequent visits to the school, and can not fail to fall under these influences imparted by their own children, which make them better men and women. At the close of the school year at the boarding-school an exhibition was given, embracing readings, declamations, songs, and dialogues. A large crowd of Indians was present. An old Indian, quite prominent, came to me the next day and said his heart was very glad. He said he never was so happy in his life as he was last night. On inquiring the cause of this great joy he remarked that in the exhibition for the first time in his life he heard his boy speak in English, and this great pleasure he had never expected he would live to enjoy. But aside from the benefit to the parents through home education, this is the home of the Indians, the birthplace of their children, and it is difficult to understand why these children should be transplanted into foreign soil to secure an education which can be provided at home, and at cheaper rates than abroad. By the fourth article of the treaty the Government is bound to build a school-house, establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools for the education and training of the Indian children, and the Indians stipulate to keep constantly thereat during at least nine months in the year all their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years. It is difficult to understand, under the provisions of this treaty, how children between the ages mentioned can be removed from the reservation for school purposes, while the Government has reservation schools for their education. A further reason why the children should be educated on the reservation is found in the fact that quite a percentage of the children taken from this climate and altitude lose their health in East-



ern schools, and a number of deaths have occurred in one of those schools, while some have returned broken down in health and died.

In teaching farming here the boys learn how to farm on the prairie; they learn the nature and capacity of the soil, the time to sow and plant, and how to use farming machinery made for and adapted to the prairie. Farming, not trades, must and should be the dominant industry on which the boys must depend for their living. The reservation is rich in farming resources, but affording few inducements to making a living by trades. It was in view of these considerations that wings were estimated for, not only as supports to the present building, but to afford additional accommodations to the children on the reservation who are now living in filth and idleness in the camps, every one of whom should be in the boarding-school. By experience I am able to state that day schools will not answer the purpose, keeping steadily in view the necessity of a complete change from camp to school life. The English language, which must be the beginning of all improvement and the foundation of all success, can not be successfully taught in the day school, where constant intercourse is had with parents and children who only speak Dakota. Cleanliness and comfortable clothing can not be maintained in the camps, and observation proves that ragged and dirty children have not sufficient confidence and self-respect to care much for the books. Industrial boarding-schools, with industries as a prominent feature in the education of all Indian children, and these on the reservation where the children and their parents live, in my judgment, should be established and maintained as the most humane and successful method to civilize and educate Indian children, not only in books, but in all those industries which are to qualify them to be good housekeepers and successful farmers. The exceptions I would make would be confined to young men who exhibit an uncommon aptitude for learning, and a taste for one of the learned professions. Such could be transferred to Eastern schools where the sciences and languages are taught. The education at the reservation schools should be eminently practical. Mission industrial boarding-schools should be encouraged and aided by the Government. In peace and love the Government and the church should carry forward the great work of redeeming a race whose country, stretching from ocean to ocean, we occupy, and whose former hunting ground is now covered with the happy homes of fifty millions of people.

#### MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are two on the reservation, both at the agency. St. Paul's Episcopal Mission boarding-school, for boys only, under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the diocese of Dakota, closed the year with satisfactory results. The school was organized thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, and I do not hesitate to say that its influence for good in the Christian and educational training of the boys is beyond human calculation. Subsistence is furnished the boys by the Government; otherwise the school is supported by mission contributions. The report of Mrs. Jane H. Johnston, principal, accompanies this report, giving full details of the school and work.

The Presbyterian day mission school is composed of children living near the agency, of ages ranging from five years old to twelve, boys and girls. The average attendance during the nine months taught was  $18\frac{47}{88}$ , and largest average attendance any one month  $27\frac{3}{8}$ . With the exception of a noon lunch for the children, this school is entirely supported by the Presbyterian Church. Miss Hunter, the teacher, has only furnished a statistical report, to which I refer for full information. In this school the Dakota language is taught, and claimed to be in the interest of the church. The recent circular of the Acting Commissioner requires all education to be in English where the Government provides aid, ignoring the vernacular. If not carried out this will result in withdrawing the noon lunch. The circular is a step, in my opinion, timely and eminently useful.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The two churches doing missionary work on this reservation are the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian. Rev. Joseph W. Cook and Rev. John P. Williamson are, respectively, in charge of these churches, and have been faithful and efficient workers for the last eighteen years. Both hold service and preach in the English and Dakota languages, and their services in Dakota are well attended. Great good has been done, and there is still room for doing good, as there are yet many Indians who are badly in need of the regenerating influences of the Christian religion. I submit herewith the respective reports of these worthy ministers of the Gospel, which will be found to contain much valuable information.

#### COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

It is now three years since this court was organized. Its decisions in the main have been commendable. Three Indians of full blood, selected for their honesty and intelligence, have had a most unenviable position. Abused and threatened for send-

ing men to jail for offenses, working for the good of the people and under the authority of the Department, neglecting their farms to discharge their duties as judges, and all without any compensation, with no motive but a desire to serve the Department; such motive alone has kept them from resigning. I cannot too strongly recommend that provision be made to pay these men for their services. There were during the year thirteen trials, and some of them of a serious character, and since June 30 there have been nine trials, which are mentioned to show that offenses are on the increase. In one of these trials an Indian man was sentenced to thirty days in jail for shooting two cows which had a few moments before walked into a corn-field. As the trial and sentence were about the time harvest commenced, and as Wastena, the defendant, had a small field of wheat to cut, I suspended the execution for thirty days to enable him to gather his crop and make hay, upon his parole that he would return in thirty days, which he failed to do. The police brought him in and he was placed in the agency jail. In six days his brother forced the staple which held the lock and Wastena was set at liberty. He threatened when sent to jail that he would not always stay there, and when he got out he would kill the judges, and repeated this while in jail. He was known to be a desperate Indian, and for good cause the police feared him. When the captain of police attempted to take hold of him and place him back in jail he drew a large knife and struck at the policeman, but he avoided the blow, Wastena's arm and knife passing over the captain's shoulder. He then ran, the police being unable to overtake him, and entered his house where, surrounded with friends, the police could not rearrest him without the certainty of somebody being killed. I had instructed the police not to kill him nor be killed by him. This man is still at large—secreted—his place of refuge not known, but understood to be across the river in some Indian camp. From the character of the man and his repeated threats it is believed that he will kill any policeman who attempts to capture him. Were he on the reservation, no matter by whom protected, he would be arrested, as the military are within easy distance, and with this force I think he could be taken without the loss of life. There are only his relatives who came to his aid, as the Indians generally are anxious for his arrest. It is only a question of time when this man will be retaken. The brother who released him has not been about since. One of the Indian judges and two of the police whom he has threatened are confident if he has the opportunity he will shoot them. It gives me satisfaction to commend the Indian court and the system as worthy the approbation of the Department.

#### THE POLICE.

This is made indispensable by the organization of the Indian court. While my police are willing and efficient in all matters pertaining to their duties which do not involve personal peril, I regret to say where life is in danger, as a general thing, they are utterly worthless. I have two or three men who are brave, but most of them are cowardly. I have to my great disgust had proof of this. Frequently have I reorganized the force, but with no better results. In the many duties which devolve upon them outside of arrests they are true men and quite indispensable to the successful management of agency affairs.

#### AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The first lesson that an employé coming on to an agency should learn is that his position is not a mere sinecure, the reward of political service rendered to the party, but that he has been appointed by reason of his fitness for the position and with full confidence that he will faithfully discharge his duties. Another lesson, equally important, is that he is not above but subordinate to the agent, and should work in harmony with, not against him, in advancing the best interests of the service. These lessons, so difficult for some to learn and practice, well understood and their teachings carried out, there would be no trouble between agent and employés. Supposed Senatorial or Congressional influence and backing tend to make some employés arrogant, dictatorial and fault-finding, and, laboring under the delusion that they will be sustained in idleness and insubordination, they refuse to submit to that reasonable discipline which must exist at all well-regulated Indian agencies. While in my three years' service I have had just such men as employés, I am pleased to be able to state that the Department has corrected these evils, and now there is harmony between employés and agent. Those at present in the service render cheerful obedience, and it is believed will work in their respective places for the public good. Few things tend more to discourage an agent than the disposition shown by an employé to simply live on an agency and draw his salary without rendering an equivalent by performing the duties incumbent upon him. All agency employés should realize that just as faithful service is due the Government as a private individual would exact were they in his employ, and the same interest in the discharge of duties intrusted to them by a citizen is due to the public service. All the time necessary to properly discharge their duties, whether in or out of business hours, should be freely given. With employés thus feel-



ing and actuated, honest and competent, it does not matter to me as agent whether the Department or I make the appointments. While most of the employes of this agency have been appointed by the agent and approved by the Department, such appointments have been made solely upon ample testimonials furnished and forwarded. Not one has been rejected, and not one at present in the service here was ever personally known by me until met here at the agency.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There has not been any prevailing epidemic on the reservation during the year. The general health of the Indians has been good. The Yanktons are especially free from syphilis. The prevailing type of disease is scrofula. Sore eyes are common, but by no means universal. Coughs and bleeding from the lungs are not rare, but generally of a mild character. Tubercular consumption, the result usually of hereditary scrofula, afflicts a very small per cent. of the Yankton Indians. In the main the adult Indians here are robust and healthful people. Their mode of living and home discomforts, living on dirt floors, their houses with dirt roofs, their exposure to the rain, and always in snow and wet weather going with wet feet, it is a matter of surprise that the Yanktons are so vigorous and healthful. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, 504. It must not be inferred that this number of Indians have been visited by the physicians, but it includes those who have called at the physician's office for cough sirup, castor oil, or other simple medicine for some real or fancied ailment, and to whom medicine has been given. Births during the year, 19; deaths, 42.

#### INDIAN HOMES.

Nothing until late in the year was ever done to build any houses for the Indians or improve the houses they had built on the reservation. There were 385 of these houses made of hewed and sawed logs, roofs of poles and sticks, covered with dirt and sod. The Department very promptly and liberally responded to my application and estimate for lumber to repair them, by putting on new roofs with rafters and shingles, gable ends, and pine floors, using only the bodies of such houses as were sound and suitable for this expenditure. It was my object the present season to repair in this way 100 houses, which will require about 325,000 shingles, 65,000 feet of flooring, 25,000 feet of ship-lap, 55,000 feet dimension, and about 50,000 feet of sheeting, with windows, nails, and hardware for this 100 houses. Eighty-one houses have now been repaired, and these are scattered all over the reservation, and have very much changed for the better its appearance. With good roofs, gable-ends first covered with ship-lap and then flooring on that, plain cornice, good floors, with base-boards, the Indians for the first time in their lives are raised up from living and sleeping on the ground, and enjoy the comforts of a healthful experience found in their new homes. They are very much gratified with the change. Another attraction is added to their farm life, another link in the chain of civilizing influences, and another motive to take their lands in severalty. These new houses will also serve to anchor them on their farms, curtailing their restless, roaming inclinations. The average cost of these houses will be about \$80 each.

#### INDIANS AS GOVERNMENT FREIGHTERS.

For the first time the Yankton Indians last year did all the Government freighting. Heretofore the annuity goods, agricultural implements, and subsistence had been delivered at the agency by white men. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs very considerably changed the old system and allowed the Indians to haul this freight from the railroad, a distance of 30 miles, whereby they were enabled to earn some money, which is now not spent for trinkets, but for clothing and subsistence. The Indians are paid 30 cents per 100 pounds for this hauling. Number of pounds transported by the Indians in 1886, 330,297, with their own teams, for the Government, amounting to \$990.89. In addition, for private individuals, on open-market purchases of lumber and coal, estimated, \$275. Total, \$1,265.89. This amount of money did them a great deal of good. The Indians are trusty, reliable freighters, are always very anxious to go for freight, have good teams and wagons, and the amount they earn is clear gain. They usually haul 2,000 pounds to a load.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Yankton Indians as a whole are probably as well-behaved people as any one of all the various branches of the Sioux Indians. With the exception of the Santees, they are farther advanced in civilized habits and industries, but unlike the Santees and other branches the Yanktons have never been at war with the Government, nor have they as a band depredated upon white settlements. This is greatly to their

credit. Never having been at war with the Government they have never experienced that chastisement which has served to make the Santees and other branches of the great Sioux family submissive and easily governed. The lessons taught the Indians by military subjugation, when placed on reservations, it was found were valuable lessons; that while they were sullen they quite readily submitted to discipline and made greater progress in farming than those who never learned by bitter experience that there was a power that could punish for disobedience and crime. Hence we find that in twenty-three years the Santees, who were first conquered and then put to farming, have now their land allotted to them, are living comfortably on their farms, and are citizen voters, and in all that belongs to a Christian civilization are in advance of the Yanktons, who have had twenty-eight years of reservation life. The Santees through fear listened and obeyed. The Yanktons have no such fear. The Santees have been easily controlled. Some of the Yanktons have been difficult to control as against their own willful inclinations. I only mention these matters of fact, not by any means as the advocate of first chastising Indians before placing them on reservations, but to show the effect of punishment when it became necessary, and as a reason why is found among my Indians a number of men who openly place the law at defiance and treat with disdain the wise words of one of the highest officers in the Indian service, who has just come among them.

With expressions of thanks for the prompt and efficient aid rendered me by the Department in the discharge of duties which under the most favorable circumstances are trying, and appreciating that "a public office is a public trust,"

I am, most respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,  
*Yankton Agency, Dak., August 19, 1887.*

SIR: The affairs of the Industrial Boarding-School at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1887, have been uniformly prosperous. Children began coming in during the last days of August, 1886, and at the close of September 92 pupils—52 boys and 40 girls—had entered school, of whom 3 dropped out during September, leaving at the close of that month 89 pupils in actual attendance, the greatest number at any one time during the year. The average attendance during the entire school year was 79.57, being considerably in excess of the legitimate capacity of the building.

All instruction, both in the school-room and in the conduct of affairs in the several departments, has been exclusively in the English language, and most decisive results have been obtained in the progress and development of pupils. Instruction in the school-room embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and primary philosophy, while the industrial instructions included all the details of routine work incident to carrying on the farm and the several departments within the building. Good order and a reasonable and quite satisfactory degree of discipline have been maintained at all times, and it is particularly gratifying to note that the utmost harmony, officially and socially, has prevailed among the employés. The one change among white employés during the year was by reason of failing health on the part of one of the teachers, whose resignation from that cause alone took effect March 31, 1887.

The employés of the school, without exception, have discharged their varied duties faithfully and efficiently, and it is gratifying in a personal sense as well as conducive to the general interests of the school that all who would consent to remain are reappointed for the ensuing year.

Marked progress of pupils has resulted in the school-room as well as in the industrial departments. This was thoroughly illustrated in the exhibition and industrial display which constituted the closing exercises on June 30, witnessed by a large concourse of people, both native and white, whose unanimous words of approval were not only an open verdict for success in the year's work, but touched a cord in the heart most gratifying to the earnest corps of workers immediately interested.

The industrial teachers' department has been most excellently managed, work always efficiently performed, and as promptly as facilities at hand would permit. The want of sufficient teams for carrying on the farm and school work has been a serious inconvenience during the whole year, and at times actually damaging to the farm interest both for the present and next ensuing season. Twenty acres of additional land was last spring fenced, and should have been broken up and prepared for crops next year, but with only one team for the use of school and farm, and enough work during the busy season for two teams to do, this was simply impossible.

To add to the inconvenience in this respect, during the last week in June one of the school horses cut its ankle badly on a fence-wire, totally disabling the animal for service, and such disability is only partially removed up to the present time. Yet, with these disadvantages, and with the aid of the superintendent's private team, which has been put on to the school work freely at all times, 42 acres of crops were planted, and have been cared for in a thorough, farmlike manner. These were subdivided as follows: corn, 21 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 6 acres; garden and vegetable patch, 3 acres. The oats were a total failure, being burned up by drought and heat in May and June, and were cut and cured as hay, although for that purpose hardly returning an equivalent for the labor bestowed. The corn is good and promises an excellent crop, while the potatoes are lingering in doubt. There was no rain of consequence from the time of planting until near the middle of July, and they were badly damaged, but later rains have set them growing, and if the season is sufficiently protracted they may produce a light crop. The indications are, however, at this time, that the school must be largely supplied with potatoes by purchase, or do without. The garden and vegetable patch is remarkably clean, showing close, careful culture, and although seriously damaged by a severe hail-storm which occurred on the night of July 25, yet will be productive of a large supply of vegetables for fall and winter use in the school.

Some improvements of a permanent and creditable nature have been made, the most important of which was the erection of a commodious, comfortable cow-barn, with cattle sheds and yard, hog-house



and corn-crib, all within one inclosure, all of which was very much needed, and for the future insures protection and comfort for all school stock during cold or inclement weather.

The school herd of 26 head consists of 6 cows, 12 young cattle, and 8 calves. Of the young cattle, five or six head should be disposed of this fall, for, having about matured, there can be no profit derived from keeping them through the winter. The hog stock was increased by purchase to 28 head, but disease is working lightly among them and a few of the smaller ones have died. No serious loss, however, is anticipated, and if present prospects are realized 4,000 pounds or more of pork will be dressed from the school pens in January or February next.

A few hundred trees were planted last spring, of which about one-half were killed by the drought. Those planted last year are growing finely.

The condition of the school building is a matter of serious concern and not infrequent alarm to its occupants, and it can be but a question of limited time, when, if not repaired at considerable cost, it must be abandoned as a human habitation. The foundation walls are so defective and so fast crumbling away that the imminent peril of the structure is apparent to the casual observer. The roof leaks in various places, as a result of which plastering is falling from ceilings beneath. The gutters and spouting are essentially non-conductors, permitting the water to run or seep down through the walls, entering the building at various points and damaging plastering and contents within. As this building was evidently conceived in iniquity, and its erection executed in fraud throughout, the best and cheapest line of repairs, will, in my judgment, be found in an entire new building or buildings. It is almost certain that, as a matter of personal safety, employes will not consent, in its present condition, to remain in the building more than a year or two at the farthest. The Indians also are aware that the building is considered unsafe, and this fact will probably have some effect on the attendance for the coming year. The absolute necessity for some improvement in this connection is strikingly apparent to anyone who even carelessly walks through and about the building; and if it is designed to continue the school no time should be lost in providing safe and comfortable quarters for it.

The general health of employes and pupils was uniformly good, and, except in the matter of safe and proper accommodations, the school is vigorous, and its established basis one of permanency and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

PERRY SELDEN,  
Superintendent.

In response to your request, it gives me great pleasure to submit the following report of St. Paul's school:

This school, established thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has, during this period, through many hindrances and discouragements, been quietly doing its work in the Christian civilization of the Indian. Many of its pupils have gone to work among their people as ministers, catechists, teachers, printers, carpenters, and farmers; some may be found in the agency shops, while others are preparing themselves still farther for usefulness in schools away from home.

The capacity of the school is 36, it being part of our plan to bring the family relation to bear in elevating the Indian morally and physically. We feel that in smaller schools can be given the best substitute for that parental training and supervision which the Indian lacks in his own home. We have been rewarded for our efforts in knowing that most of our boys regard St. Paul's with a real home affection. The number of names enrolled during the past year has been 46; the largest number in attendance at any one time, 33; average number, 22. The average attendance is reduced from the fact that pupils have been called away at different times by sickness at home, and that others desire to leave early in the year to assist in spring farming.

The health of the school has been excellent. We have had no serious cases of sickness. Instruction is given entirely in English, and includes the ordinary English branches, vocal music, free calisthenics, dumb-bell exercises, also out-door work, such as plowing, planting, care of stock and farm tools. The devotional exercises of the school are also entirely in English. There has been a steady improvement in discipline and morals during the past year, and in this respect the superintendent and teachers feel great cause for encouragement.

The school is supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the exception of the ordinary Indian ration furnished by the Government. This ration being often inadequate for their physical well-being, is supplemented at the expense of the school. The buildings, bedding, and other furniture, books, clothing for pupils, salaries of principal and teachers, are the gift of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The school has received no clothing from the Government during the past school year. While something has been done in the past, we feel that much remains to be done in the future. We shall enter on the coming school-year with the assurance that as we have merited the confidence and good will of this people in the past by honest work for their welfare, so in the future St. Paul's school will be an efficient instrument in that Christian education and training which is the essence of a true civilization.

I respectfully submit this my report to Hon. J. F. Kinney.

JANE H. JOHNSTON,  
Principal.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
August 30, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in reporting to you the condition of the missionary work carried on among the Yankton Indians by the Presbyterian Church, knowing that you have a full appreciation of the necessity of Christian instruction as a factor in the civilization of the Indians.

Eighteen years ago last March it was my privilege to commence the first permanent effort for the Christian instruction of the Yanktons. Though no one year has been marked by any noted awakening or revival, yet after eighteen years of labor by myself and others, we see a very great change in the faith of this people. Where there was no knowledge of the true God, but a blind following after many gods, we now find a considerable knowledge of Christian truth among all the people, and about half of them professed believers in the Christian religion in some church.

The Presbyterian Church now has three congregations among the Yanktons where regular services are held every Sabbath—one at the agency, one 10 miles below the agency, near the Springs, and one 15 miles above the agency, near White Swan. At the agency there is a comfortable house of worship capable of seating about 150. There is also a comfortable house at the Springs, seating about 75.

At White Swan the meetings are held in an old log-cabin, but the people are collecting the means to build another year.

The past year has been marked by a growing interest in worship, the average attendance at our meetings being larger than ever before. The number of communicants at these three places now number 198. Of these 37 were received during the past year.

The linguistic education of the Yanktons is as yet so little advanced that we find the English language of small value in giving religious instruction to the body of the people. So our meetings are mostly conducted in the Indian tongue. In the Sabbath school we have English classes for all who can understand that language. The others receive instruction in their mother tongue. A clear conception of truth sunk deep in the heart is what is wanted to make worthy Christians. We find this impression can best be made by using the language they understand best.

Our church is not doing a very extensive work in secular education among the Yanktons. At Yankton agency we have a day school taught by Miss Hunter. The school has been more than usually prosperous the past year. The body of the instruction is in the English language, but the main object is to make the school auxiliary to the church. Religious instruction and worship has an important place in the school, and much of this is in the native tongue.

We had a school taught for three months in connection with our station near White Swan. This school was taught by one of our Indians named Robert Clarkson with fair success.

In our missionary work we find the more advanced Indians valuable assistants. A full native Indian named Henry Selwyn has been ordained to the ministry and preaches with good acceptance. A number of others conduct meetings and render other service very worthily.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,  
*Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.*

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 20, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I hereby report a few items of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on this reserve.

Work was begun by the church in 1869. The people were then, almost without exception "blanket-Indians," living in tipis, cultivating little patches, sometimes of only a few paces in extent, in four or five general fields, which were plowed for them by the Government. No schools or religious services except those begun the same year by Rev. W. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church. To one who had not seen the condition of things then it is hard to realize the change which has taken place in these eighteen years. The preliminary work is largely done, the old and changeless generation is fast passing away, and the younger and better-informed and better-instructed generation is coming forward to the advantage of the whole tribe.

We have carried on religious and educational work here without intermission during all these years. The principal church is at the agency, with chapels at either end of the reserve and St. Paul's boarding-school for boys at the agency. Regular Sunday and week-day services are maintained at all three of these places. The average Sunday morning congregation for all three together is 276, which is very fair when it is considered that the people are very much scattered and many come from as far as 10 miles away. There are 221 families and 782 individuals reached by our work; 36 infants and 15 adults baptised during the year; 43 confirmed; 267 communicants, of whom 241 commenced during the year.

A poor people just emerging from barbarism into civilization have many wants and many uses for money. Under such circumstances they can not give largely towards the support of religious work among them; and yet, when compared with the ability and gifts of their white brethren, I do not know but the balance would be in favor of the Indians; they give gladly of their little.

Last autumn we completed at the agency a commodious and comfortable church, in which the Indians assisted to the amount of between \$400 and \$500. Aside from this the contributions for the year ending May 31st were \$396.23. And this does not represent all that they have done, for at each of the three points they have societies which do more or less for the sick and distressed, and their contributions are not reported to me.

There has been nothing especially remarkable in our work here during the past year. It has been a year of steady, quiet growth. Our congregations are as orderly and reverent as any among white people. The improvement in their homes, in personal cleanliness and their clothing, in increased effort to help themselves and the great decrease in the tendency to beg, are very encouraging.

Aside from St. Paul's school, whose statistical report is doubtless found elsewhere, our mission force consists of one priest, one deacon, one catechist, and one lady helper who visits the sick and distressed and conducts women's meetings and the Sunday school at the agency.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,  
*Missionary to the Yanktons.*

J. F. KINNEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.*

FORT HALL AGENCY,  
*Ross Fork, Idaho, August 23, 1887.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor of submitting this my second annual report.

Fort Hall reservation embraces quite a large scope of country, nearly 60 miles long and 40 wide, located in the county of Bingham (formerly Oneida), in southeastern Idaho, and containing some 1,300,000 acres.

#### TRIBES.

Shoshones and Bannacks, occupying here, differ somewhat in habits, disposition, character, etc., but notwithstanding this it may be said of them that they get along fairly well together. The Shoshones take more kindly to labor and are more disposed



to settle down; whilst with the Bannacks, who pride themselves on the feats of daring of the present and generations past, it is much harder to convince them of the absolute necessity that their nomadic wanderings must be broken up, that labor is honorable, and to make a success of life they must make up their minds to go to work.

The condition of many of the old people belonging to both tribes is pitiable in the extreme, and until such time as generations to come will be so educated and have engrafted into their natures love and care for the old and infirm, to say nothing of the sick and afflicted, something ought to be done to give special care and aid to these unfortunates. I know not how it may be elsewhere in the service, but a "home" established at this agency, and gathered into it the old and infirm, the afflicted and sick, would be a godsend to this people.

The condition of all calls for strenuous efforts on the part of all for improvement in the way of civilization, transforming the wicky-up, not simply to a cabin or hut—which I am willing to admit is some improvement—but to a house to the exclusion of filth and uncleanness; from half-way cultivated patches to decent fields and farms, ownership, "my land, my farm," marked by metes and bounds, "lands in severalty" if you please, in which delight can be taken in building houses and barns, stables, etc., rather than work in common principle, led to in a great measure by the ownership in common, planting where you please, if at all, this year, and somewhere else next, lacking everything in the way of an incentive to those having some disposition to do. Much might be written right along here, but, fearful of making this paper much longer than needed or called for, I forbear. Habits like conditions, call loudly for improvement, and I am sorry to say but poor speed has been made in every undertaking to renovate things or to change many things, the vile fruits of heathenism and savagery, to results brought about by civilization. Of disposition, character, etc., much might be written in favor of these benighted sons of the plain, as well as much to condemn; but space forbids in this paper to say more than that these unfortunate red men are to be more pitied than blamed. Good and faithful work will tell in time, and in a short time, and much now to complain of will soon disappear.

Located as these Indians are, and when it is remembered on a reservation so extensive it can be but a snail's pace in doing the full work of an Indian agent with but a handful of employés. Bannack Creek, 25 miles from agency, with a population of about 300; Port Neuf settlement, distant some 16 miles, with a population of 200 or more; Blackfoot, 13 miles away, with a like population; upper Ross Fork, 12 miles distant, with some 300 souls, and lower Ross Fork and around agency, between 400 and 500, and all these people to be looked after and instructed in agriculture by one farmer—well, I forbear comment. Let me say this, however: To cure this defect and to make these Indians progressive, if I had command of the finances of the Indian Office, the temptation would be strong to put a good, clever, honest, self-sacrificing, practical farmer, and if he had a wife just like him so much the better, in each of the neighborhoods mentioned and let him remain there, live among and work with them daily, his wife giving attention to the women, both devoted to the work of raising up poor, fallen humanity—missionary zeal, if you like, and, my word for it, but a short time would elapse until a mighty change would be the result—the outcome in home, field, and farm, to say nothing of the fast fading blanket, trinkets, paint, etc., which go to make up the Indian, and in their place the white man's garb, with a healthful, civilizing, and Christianizing tendency, made apparent in a few years for a small expenditure of money.

#### POPULATION

entire, scattered in communities as indicated, number in all 1,530, showing an increase of 44 over last year; but this number is made up more from absentees than natural increase; indeed, I think wholly. Of this number 375 are males over eighteen years of age, 412 females above fourteen years of age, and 320 school children between six and sixteen years of age.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the backward condition of these Indians and the little progress made by them, still it is but justice to say that under all the circumstances and the many drawbacks with which they had to contend they have done all in the way of planting and sowing that any reasonable man would expect. Hope for good work in this direction has been buoyed up by the promise of funds for irrigating ditches and canals, without which all hopes of success, as well as being able to put into effect "the land in severalty law," is dashed to the ground.

#### EDUCATION.

Fort Hall industrial boarding school, the only school of any kind on the reserve, is located from agency some 18 miles; and the year past, with a portion of the year

preceding, has been under the charge of a bonded superintendent, and doubtless a report of the school and its work from this officer has been forwarded ere this. All that could have been done by this agent and employes has been done in filling up the school, which under all the circumstances an increase of nearly 100 per cent. is quite gratifying.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The last month has brought us Miss Amelia J. Frost, of Albion, N. Y., as a representative of the Women's National Indian Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., sent out, I believe, by the auxiliary located at New Haven, Conn. Soon, I am encouraged to believe, a collaborer from the auxiliary at Hartford, Conn., will be sent out, and with two faithful workers in this direction much good will doubtless result in bringing these women up to a higher plane. Miss Frost deserves richly much sympathy and prayer in her labor of love and self-sacrifice.

#### SANITARY.

Attention is called to the accompanying report of W. R. Maddox, M. D., agency physician. I need but say that the practices of the Indian medicine men are still "abroad in the land," and no little time will be needed for their complete overthrow.

#### INDIAN POLICE AND CRIME.

Of the police I must say that I have found great difficulty in being able to get up anything akin to decent efficiency in this regard; but, with a determination to "keep trying" and educating, hope to make a success of a worse than no police force unless efficient. Of crime, I am free to say that civilization can not boast of fewer arrests or crimes committed, taking into account the population and surroundings, to say nothing of the opportunities for much that would be hard to discover as to who the perpetrator of the act might be.

#### BUILDINGS

at agency, together with location, were unfortunate in that the latter is frequently under water in winter and spring time from overflow. Buildings very inferior, and most of them worthless.

#### STATISTICS.

The statistical report, which you will please find herewith inclosed, is made up with care and exactness, as much so as work of this kind had to be done and is by estimating; but I am sure the statistical, like this paper, deals in nothing of a rose-colored tendency—simply fact as believed; no more, no less. The increase shown is gratifying under the circumstances.

#### CONCLUSION.

Next to the expenditure of money for irrigating ditches is the importance of Congressional action in ratifying treaties made by these Indians, one as long ago as May 14, 1880, relinquishing their right to southern portion of the reservation known as Marsh valley, the other of a late date, to wit, May 27, 1887, in which they relinquish title to United States of right of way for Utah and Northern Railroad, together with some 1,800 acres for town purposes at Pocatello, junction of Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railroads. These Indians are "land poor;" and worse still, no money to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, if the amount of \$6,000, paid by Oregon Short Line for right of way, together with an amount about equal this collected for them as grazing tax and unexpended, is excepted. If these matters are attended to, some little money will come to the relief of these Indians, and pretty soon will they see the folly of undertaking to control more land than is absolutely necessary to meet their wants, either under their treaty rights or the land in severalty bill passed at the last session of Congress; and hence it is that an additional fund will be formed, and if properly handled and judiciously expended for their benefit not only "lands in severalty," but fencing, dwellings, barns, stables, granaries—in fact, all the outcome of a well-regulated and a well-to-do farmer—will be the result, and in a very few years at that. Old ruts and old measures must be abandoned if success is to be secured.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,  
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge. I have only had charge of this agency since the 1st of April; therefore I can not give as full and correct a report of what has transpired during the entire year as I would like to.

A careful census of these Indians was taken during the month of June; but since that time quite a number of Indians have returned to the reservation who had been gone for some time, and it was impossible at the time the census was taken to get the correct number.

The census is as follows:

Men over eighteen years of age .....	189
Women over eighteen years of age .....	170
Boys between six and sixteen years .....	42
Girls between six and sixteen years .....	37
Boys under six years .....	52
Girls under six years .....	48

The Indians have tilled about 223 acres, planted in oats, wheat, and potatoes, and a great amount of garden vegetables has been grown by them this year.

I have six police, who reside near the agency, consisting of one captain and five privates. They are very obedient, and, I think, useful.

There have been no offenses committed by the whites against the Indians; one offense by the Indians against the whites, viz: One white woman was shot and wounded by an Indian at Salmon City while under the influence of whisky. After committing the deed he hid in the mountains, but was captured a few days later by the Indian police and is now in jail at Salmon City waiting trial. I am of the opinion that these Indians would be entirely peaceable and harmless could they not get whisky, but it seems impossible to keep them from getting it at times.

#### SCHOOL.

There is a school at this agency with about 30 scholars, which is doing well under the circumstances. I am very much of the opinion that this school, or any school which is located where the influence of the children's parents is thrown around them, will never make the advancement were the school situated where the children would not be thrown among their parents as soon as they are out of the school-house. I think a school for the Indian children is the only medium through which the rising generation will ever be civilized; and the question of civilizing these children is no longer a problem; but I would suggest that, in order to accomplish this, the children be separated from the older Indians; and until this is done they never will make the progress they could or should make.

During the month of June this reservation was surveyed, which has been a long-felt want. The survey shows the reservation to contain 164 square miles, of which 100 square miles is rugged and mountainous and not suitable for anything, leaving 64 square miles which is composed of foot-hills and a narrow valley. The valley only can be cultivated which contains fertile soil; but there is not a sufficient amount of tillable land for the amount of Indians on the reservation.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,  
August 15, 1887.

SIR: This reservation was set aside to the sole use and occupation of this tribe by treaty, June 9, 1863, and embraces about 750,000 acres of mountain, valley, and prairie lands. There is a broad strip of timber running through the central portion of the reserve, from the northeast to the southwest, and the easterly line of the reservation is well wooded. The south fork of the Clearwater river, taking its rise beyond the southeasterly corner of reservation, flows northerly along the easterly border, through a fertile valley, to the northeasterly corner, where it unites with the north fork flowing into the reservation from the north; thence the course of the river is easterly, across the northerly part of the reservation, to the Snake river, with which it unites at Lewiston. The river thus flows at a varying distance of 2 to 7 miles inside

the lines and across two sides of the reservation, a distance of about 100 miles. The reservation is otherwise well watered by spring and mountain streams.

The Indians have made their homes in the valley of the river and upon the creeks, with but few exceptions, where they have found ample room for their development in agriculture.

About three-fifths of the total acreage consists of rich prairie lands, while two-fifths are in valley and mountain sides. The soil is as rich and fertile as any to be found in the Northwest. Its advantages for stock raising are unsurpassed.

#### TRIBES.

The Nez Percés number about 1,200, a majority of whom I have settled upon farms of 20 acres allotted to them under the treaty. These farms were long since surveyed and fenced by the Government. Permanent and valuable improvements have been made on many of them, while others present the appearance of neglect and deterioration. In one section of the reservation visited by me this state of things was especially noticeable, the farms and buildings giving evidence of a former prosperity and thrift now departed. This state of things was not traceable to the wild nor untamed life of the Indian, to any lack of the civilizing influence of the church nor zeal in its service. Indeed they seem more devoted to this than any other good work.

New farms are being taken up and fenced by the young men of the tribe. A few houses of lumber and logs have been built during the year. The support of this tribe is gained by stock raising, farming, root digging, fishing, hunting, and by selling wood and lumber. A ready sale is found for horses and cattle. Their bands and herds appear to be growing smaller from frequent and large sales of late years, coupled with a desire to improve their stock. The grade and value of horses and cattle are being improved by individual purchases of American stallions, mares, and other blooded stock.

No rations have been issued during the year, and no case of destitution nor suffering for want of food has come to my notice. The tribe is as prosperous as it ever can be unless they are brought to a condition of self-reliance, in which they are to receive no valuable thing from the Government without rendering a full and just compensation.

#### POPULATION.

By your direction a census of the tribe was undertaken in the latter part of June, without cost to the Government, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the execution of this requirement of the law. In the performance of this work you were pleased to direct me to use for the purpose, as I could spare them, such employes and other facilities as are provided for the regular work of the agency. Your instructions found the employes with more work upon their hands than they could easily execute, and from which they could not be spared. In order to accomplish the purpose of your instructions, I was obliged to call for volunteers from the employes and others to perform the work on the 4th day of July. To do this under the most favorable circumstances I secured the co-operation of the committee having the arrangements for the celebrations of the day in charge by a promise to issue a beef for a feast. Every effort was made to insure the presence of the largest number possible. With four census takers and four interpreters to assist, we accomplished the work of taking those in camp, numbering about 800, in one day. From the best estimate obtainable, and that I am able to make, two-thirds of the Indians living upon the reservation were taken.

#### RESULTS OF CENSUS.

Males above eighteen years.....	263
Females above fourteen years.....	298
School children, six to sixteen years.....	140
Children under six years.....	91
Estimated one-third.....	400
Total.....	1,192

This is believed to be approximately the number of Indians in my charge.

#### SCHOOLS

We should approach and view the work of education of Indians by generations. It is through their education that their progress largely depends. The influence of the work we are doing in the school will affect more largely the next generation and those



that come after them. If we look for both immediate and permanent results from our work we shall be disappointed. The education of a single generation does not necessarily make it better or lead it to endure more easily the restraint of civilization. The school at this agency is the subject of my greatest solicitude, and the peculiar condition of the tribe in its transition to civilization make its successful management a work of wisdom, patience, and difficulty.

The children readily learn to read and write; it is more difficult for them to embrace the habits and mode of life of the whites. It is with the greatest difficulty they learn and practice the proper use of things.

Upon my taking charge here September 10, 1886, the agency school was partly removed from its former location at the mouth of the Lapwai creek to Fort Lapwai. Commodious and convenient school buildings were left behind in exchange for the comforts and conveniences of soldiers' quarters. I entered upon my duties without an office or office furniture for the transaction of agency business, but with garrison buildings sufficient in number though unfit in their adaptation for an agency school. The task of preparation and organization of the school was difficult and perplexing. The attendance was increased from 60 to 123 pupils, and the school was successfully conducted through the winter, during which time we suffered from the disadvantages attending the care of so many children in quarters so widely scattered as the garrison buildings, with the same force of employes allowed for a school of less than half its number in former years. Great credit is due to the employes for their untiring industry and attention to the needs of the school under circumstances so difficult of success.

We have a farm and garden cultivated by the agency and school employes principally. It is estimated that our harvest will bring us—

Hay .....	tons..	70
Oats .....	bushels..	500
Potatoes .....	do .....	500
Beets and mangolds .....	do .....	300
Onions .....	do .....	100
Carrots .....	do .....	375
Corn .....	do .....	225
Beans .....	do .....	35
Peas .....	do .....	10
Cabbages .....	number..	750
Squash .....	tons..	4

During the harvest season we are practically without the assistance of the school-boys, whose labor is needed as much as at any other time, yet it seems impracticable here to retain them in school in July, August, and September. This makes the task of providing vegetables for the school and hay and roots for the stock burdensome for the employes.

We have three school-houses upon this reservation, one of which is occupied by the school. It is believed that one good school upon the reservation is better than a greater number, unless a separation of the sexes is made. The conveniences for established separate schools are good. The buildings and farm at Fort Lapwai render it the most suitable place for a boys' school. The school building at the mouth of the Lapwai creek furnishes quarters for a female school than which few better can be found. The schools would be separate by a distance of about 4 miles, and could be conducted, I believe, under one superintendent with but few additional employes. The advantages of such an arrangement of the schools here would, in my opinion, be the best thing for the education of the tribe that I can recommend.

*Teachers employed at the Lapwai Boarding-School.*

Names,	Positions.	Salaries.
William Edward Hill .....	Superintendent and principal teacher .....	\$800
Mabel A. Norris .....	Assistant teacher .....	600
Eben Mounce .....	Industrial teacher .....	720
Thomas Brouche .....	Assistant industrial teacher .....	480

AGRICULTURE.

There is but a slight increase over former years in the acreage cultivated, but the yield is unusually large. It is estimated that more hay has been cut than in any former year. The issue of harness and agricultural implements has been an encouragement to many to do more than otherwise would have been done.

## MILLS.

The agency flouring and saw mills were idle during the entire year of 1886 and until June, 1887, by reason of the destruction of the flume by high winds in February, 1886. The flume has been rebuilt in a substantial manner during the present year and the mills otherwise placed in good condition. They are now in operation and making good flour and lumber. The mills at Kamiah are in good condition, but it is found necessary to operate them for a small portion of the year only.

The spring freshets were unusually destructive. The Clearwater river rose to a height not before attained, so far as any record exists, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the destruction and loss of much Government property was prevented. Fences were washed away from improved lands, and buildings damaged and taken away by the flood. The fences lost were mostly old and needed renewing.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian and Catholic Churches are represented, prosecuting their respective causes with efficiency and vigor. We have four Presbyterian and one Catholic Church in a population of 1,200 Indians, with a total membership, as reported to me, of 974, divided as follows: 574 Protestants and 400 Catholics.

There are eight native ordained ministers and five white missionaries. It is difficult to conduct the affairs of this agency to the entire acceptance of its Christian population; but I have done what I could to promote good morals and tolerance of the opinions of others between the churches represented.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has commanded the respect of the tribe, and exercises a wholesome restraint upon vicious and untamed Indians. There have been forty criminal cases before the court.

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Drunkennes . . . . .	6	Aiding escape of prisoners . . . . .	3
Adultery . . . . .	6	Unlawfully cutting wood on the reserve . . . . .	1
Gambling . . . . .	11	Contempt of court . . . . .	1
Medicine men . . . . .	7	Larceny . . . . .	1
Assaults . . . . .	2	Breaking and entering . . . . .	1
Trespass . . . . .	1		

In addition to this I have referred to the court from time to time for investigation, the facts in civil cases and complaints, some one or more of the judges finding the facts in the case and reporting the same to me for final determination. In such matters the finding of the judges have generally been satisfactory to all parties in interest. By making use of the court for such purposes I find myself able to save time for other duties.

In conclusion I desire to thank you, and through you the employes of your office, for the uniform courtesy and promptitude with which I have been favored in my intercourse with you.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. NORRIS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,  
Darlington, Ind. T., August 22, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular letter of July 1, ultimo, I have the honor to present the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and in view of the instructions that it should contain such information as will afford to one who inquires for the first time a fair picture of the condition of the Indians and the agency, it becomes necessary to repeat some that has been heretofore written. With this I proceed to a brief summary of the affairs of the agency, the condition of the Indians, and the extent of progress toward civilization and self-support.

On the 16th day of September last I assumed charge, relieving Capt. J. M. Lee, Ninth United States Infantry.



## RESERVE.

By Executive order of August 10, 1869, the present reservation, lying between the 35th and 37th parallels of latitude, the eastern line of Texas and the western line of Oklahoma, was set apart for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and by the act approved February 8, 1887, guaranteed to them by allotment in quantities specified in the treaty of 1868 (which located them in the territory north of Cimarron river). The reservation contains 4,270,771 acres, one-fourth of which is estimated as being susceptible of cultivation, and the balance only fairly adapted to grazing, large quantities being destitute of water. The eastern portion contains but little building material; in fact, cottonwood, fit only for framing purposes, is the only kind of timber growing in any amount. West and north cedar and oak are met with in abundance.

The agency proper is located on the north fork of the Canadian river, 110 miles south of Caldwell, Kans., and 35 miles west of Oklahoma station of the Southern Kansas Railway, with a subagency 60 miles to the northwest at an abandoned cantonment of Fort Supply, Ind. T. The buildings consist of 1 brick warehouse, containing the agency offices; 1 brick blacksmith, wood, and tin shop; 2 stables; saw-mill; 10 frame residences; ice-house; 3 water-towers; 2 frame boarding-schools, with a capacity of about 100 pupils each; 1 brick boarding-school, with capacity of about 60. These schools are fairly well supplied with outbuildings and are located near the agency.

The picket buildings at Cantonment, which are principally used for school purposes, accommodating about 70 pupils, are fast going to decay, and will not, perhaps, be worth repairing one year hence.

The other school buildings have undergone pretty thorough repairs within the past year, and but a small additional expenditure will place them in excellent condition. The residences need repairs.

The following structures were erected during the year: Two water-towers, 55 and 65 feet high respectively, to supply the agency and two boarding-schools; 1 bakery, with dwelling combined; 2 frame shops and woodsheds at schools, and a number of outbuildings.

## CONDITION, HABITS, ETC.

But a little over two years ago one-eighth of the entire force of the Army was directed against the Cheyennes of this agency, who in large numbers were then opposed to any innovation tending toward civilization. A grass lease payment of nearly \$70,000 per annum supplied the extravagant demands of the young warriors for finery, and the vast herds their inordinate appetites. The expulsion of the cattle herds cut off this source of revenue, and from that hour "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams." They saw the necessity of labor, and under the able guidance of my predecessor a large number of Indians for the first time put their hands to the plow. This number has been greatly increased during the past year, and although for three seasons last past the crops have failed on account of dry weather they are not discouraged, but on the contrary they are eager for next season's planting. If these same discouragements were experienced by a community of white farmers, it would result in an emigration.

The Indians are scattered over the reserve in nine farming districts, from 12 to 75 miles distant, and under instruction, not compulsion. Eighty per centum of those already engaged are industrious and successful workers. The well-cultivated fields nearly all under fence, the new houses neatly whitewashed scattered over the reserve, are the only evidences necessary to prove the marked progress of these people within the past two or three years. Their farms are not "truck patches," but range from five acres for the beginner to over one hundred.

Many of the old Indians are opposed to allotment of lands. The industrious young men from the camps favor it. The young men who have received education and training at schools abroad seem to have no desire for the drudgery of the farm, and consequently care little for allotment. They nearly all desire office work, and finally settle down as enlisted scouts, which is an excellent school of discipline for them as at present conducted at Fort Reno.

Nearly one-half of the Indians wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-sixth wholly. The sun dance is fast becoming an obsolete ceremony. The one held this season was a tame affair, and indulged in by but few of the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes having held none for two years. This is in a large measure attributable to scattering the Indians by location on separate farms, thus giving them individual responsibilities, also to the breaking up of the "dog-soldier" element which formerly compelled the attendance of every Indian. The "medicine making," which is held annually by both tribes, is the only religious ceremony they have, and doubtless will be adhered to for many years to come, or until the labors of the missionaries bring about a change in their religious faith.

## CRIME.

With the exception of a few individual cases the Indians have been quiet and submissive. Arrests have been made in all instances by the sole aid of the Indian police. On January 3 two soldiers were arrested and tried by garrison court-martial at Fort Reno for killing two head of cattle belonging to Chief Left Hand. They were heavily fined and the money paid over to the Indian. One half-blood Indian was arrested February 1 for introducing liquor. After preliminary examination he was bound over for trial at September term of court at Wichita, Kans. One Indian was arrested for levying tribute of one cow on herd passing through. Two Cheyennes were arrested for drunkenness and confined to the guard-house. One Mexican was arrested for attempted rape and is now in the Wichita jail awaiting trial; also a Mexican charged with stealing a pair of horses and wagon from an Indian. This party is also in jail at Wichita and will be tried in September. A few Indians have been arrested and returned to the reservation for being absent without passes, and a number from other agencies expelled for like cause. Two whites were captured with twenty-two head of Indian horses in their possession. The horses were returned to the Indians and the thieves delivered to the United States authorities at Wichita and will be tried at the next term of court. With a number of unimportant cases, this constitutes the criminal record of the year.

About 8,000 head of cattle and horses have been expelled from the reservation by the Indian scouts and police, and information lodged against the owners in a number of instances.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has not been established here, owing to a custom among these tribes of settling their own minor disputes. Whenever unsatisfactory to either party an appeal is made to the agent.

## AGRICULTURE.

The reservation is divided into farming districts as follows:

Name of district.	Indian farms.	Acres cultivated.
Agency.....	61	660
Twelve Mile point.....	40	465
Bent district.....	65	223
Cantonment.....	122	571
Salt creek.....	8	86
Stone Calf district.....	10	50
Seger colony.....	46	335
South Canadian.....	25	75
Kingfisher.....	9	80
	386	2,550

This report is based upon actual measurement of the tracts cultivated, and does not include about 700 acres cultivated by whites intermarried, 250 acres by schools, the farms cultivated by scouts at Forts Reno, Supply, and Elliott, nor the farms in Oklahoma.

The Indians broke 67 acres without remuneration; 667 acres were broken by the Government, of which the Indians broke and received pay for 123 acres, and white labor 539 acres. Some of the districts, compared with the table of last year, show a less number of acres cultivated, which is due to overestimating the area of a number of farms.

All of the cross-plowing was done by the Indians with their own teams. Their farms have been well attended, the corn-fields were clear of weeds, and many would vie with the best kept fields in the States, and had rain been sufficient I estimate that these Indians would have raised sufficient corn to have supplied the Fort Reno and agency contracts. The spring rains came so late that the winter wheat was blighted in nearly every section, also the oats.

The soil of these districts is rich, but the long spell of dry weather intervening between the spring and autumn rains makes it questionable whether this will ever become a successful agricultural region without the aid of irrigation. Individual farming is the greatest factor in the civilization of these people. Three unsuccessful years have demonstrated the fact that these men will work, and their interests should be well looked to. By conscientious instructors to teach them to till the soil as rapidly as possible the time is not distant when they will cease to be subjects for the charity of Congress.



## CENSUS AND SCHOOLS.

In compliance with section 9 of the act approved July 4, 1884, the following census of the Indians was made at four different points on the reservation on the 8th day of July:

Name of tribe.	Number families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 14.	Females under 14.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16.	Females between 6 and 16.	Total of school age.
Arapaho.....	336	269	221	371	211	1,072	103	111	214
Cheyenne.....	549	523	421	721	393	2,058	219	230	449
Total.....	885	792	642	1,092	604	3,130	322	341	663

This does not include 241 Indian pupils at schools abroad, nor 23 Indians residing in Oklahoma, principally mixed bloods, making a grand total of 3,394 persons belonging to this agency, a decrease of 40 from last year's enrollment.

## SCHOOLS.

*Cheyenne Boarding-School.*

Largest attendance at any one time during year.....	118
Average attendance during year.....	97

Names of employes.	Occupation.	Salary.
R. P. Collins.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$1,000
Amelia K. Collins.....	Teacher.....	600
Anna C. Hoag.....	do.....	600
O. A. Kennedy.....	do.....	600
D. A. Churchill.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
Minnie L. Taylor.....	Matron.....	480
Josephine Churchill.....	Assistant matron.....	360
Sarah E. Hannah.....	Seamstress.....	360
Peter Stauffer.....	Cook.....	420
Nell McCurdy.....	Laundress.....	360
Louis Hieronymus.....	One-half baker.....	210
M. Balenti.....	One-half tailor.....	90
Yellow Bear.....	One-half shoemaker.....	90
Francis Smith.....	Helper.....	72
Betty Jones.....	do.....	72
Total.....		5,914

*Arapaho Boarding-School.*

Largest attendance at any one time during year.....	96
Average attendance during year.....	72

Names of employes.	Occupation.	Salary.
C. H. Stibolt.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$1,000
Hattie L. Lammond.....	Teacher.....	600
Augusta Stibolt.....	do.....	600
Fannie Pennington.....	do.....	600
E. M. Crotzer.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
Emma C. Hamlin.....	Matron.....	480
Nannie Fauger.....	Assistant matron.....	360
Jennie T. Meagher.....	Seamstress.....	360
Ida Mudeater.....	Cook.....	420
Minnie Yellow Bear.....	Laundress.....	360
Louis Hieronymus.....	One-half baker.....	210
M. Balenti.....	One-half tailor.....	90
Yellow Bear.....	One-half shoemaker.....	90
Willis Hall.....	Helper.....	72
Captain Pratt.....	do.....	72
Total.....		5,914

*Cantonment Mennonite Mission.*

Largest attendance at any one time during year.....	78
Average attendance during year.....	70

There are eleven employés at this school, whose salaries are paid by the Mennonite Board of Missions.

*Darlington Mennonite Mission.*

Largest attendance at any one time during year.....	55
Average attendance during year.....	46

This school has eight employés, whose salaries are also paid by the Mennonite Board of Missions. Both schools are under the superintendency of the Rev. H. R. Voth.

*Average attendance recapitulated.*

Cheyenne boarding-school.....	97
Arapaho boarding-school.....	72
Cantonment Mennonite mission.....	70
Darlington Mennonite mission.....	46
Total average attendance.....	285
Average attendance last year.....	258
Increase over last year.....	27

Seventy-eight children have been sent to school in the States during the year, and 41 returned therefrom. The Arapahoes have had very nearly all of their children who were physically able in school, although to accomplish this it became necessary to withhold the issue of rations in a number of cases. There is not room in the reservation schools for all the Cheyenne children. However, if the contemplated new building at Cantonment is erected it will relieve that locality at least.

I must state that the Indian youths who return from the schools in the States are far behind the reservation school boys in industry; but few of them will work. During the month of July five of them were tried at herding. The first held out one day—the maximum time being two weeks. The work that a reservation Indian will take hold of and stick to until he accomplishes something is too rough for the graduate of the State schools. There are but two Indian boys or young men from State schools holding positions on the agency; the entire Indian employé force, with these two exceptions, is made up from camp Indians, filling such positions as assistant blacksmiths, assistant carpenters, janitor, herders, apprentices, and teamsters. The experience of this agency has been that the young men educated at the reservation schools make better farmers than those educated abroad. For the higher education of a select few of the brighter minds such an institution as Haskell is a necessity, or Carlisle for the teaching of trades, where ample facilities are afforded; but the promiscuous removal of children to the foreign schools has not borne good results so far as this agency is concerned.

A library of select reading matter for each of the boarding-schools would be valuable in cultivating a desire for books. We can not overestimate the importance of Indian education, as it brings genuine civilization, and the teachers intrusted with forming the developing minds of these children should be possessed of rare patience and tact, with sufficient courage to grapple with the many disagreeable features attendant upon the work.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission school work is carried on solely by the Mennonite Board of Missions, under the able supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth. The board of missions have two schools, one at Cantonment and one at the agency, with an average attendance of 70 and 46 pupils, respectively. The schools are provided with a full corps of faithful workers whose salaries are paid by the church. Rations and clothing are furnished the pupils by the Government. Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying report of Rev. H. R. Voth.

Episcopal services have been held at the Arapaho school since June 5 by the Rev. John S. Seibold, U. S. Army, assisted by David Pendleton, a deacon of the church.



## EMPLOYÉS.

The agency employé force for the fiscal year ending June 30 consisted of the following:

Occupation.	No.	Salary.
<b>REGULAR, WHITES.</b>		
Physician.....	1	\$1,200
Clerk.....	1	1,200
Issue clerk.....	1	600
Carpenter.....	1	900
Miller and plow maker.....	1	900
Sawyer and engineer.....	1	900
Farmer.....	1	900
Additional farmers.....	2	*75
Do.....	1	*60
Do.....	1	*50
Blacksmith.....	1	900
Forwarding agent.....	1	450
Chief herder.....	1	1,200
Total.....	14	
<b>REGULAR, INDIANS.</b>		
Issue clerk.....	1	900
Assistant clerk.....	1	720
Apprentices.....	2	60
Do.....	2	120
Assistant carpenters.....	4	180
Assistant smiths.....	2	180
Teamsters.....	4	180
Assistant herders.....	2	240
Interpreters.....	2	300
Tinner.....	1	240
Janitor.....	1	180
Total.....	22	
<b>POLICE.</b>		
Officers.....	2	*10
Privates.....	30	*8
Total.....	32	
Irregular, whites.....	26	.....
Irregular, Indians.....	26	.....
Total.....	52	

\* Per month each.

The employés have faithfully discharged their duties, working early and late whenever urgent business demanded. Nearly all the Indian employés are Arapahoes, the aggressive Cheyenne preferring to be his own master.

## POLICE.

The police force of this agency is a very efficient one. Fifteen of them are on duty at the agency, ten at Cantonment, and seven others stationed at farming districts. They have preserved perfect order upon the reservation, been prompt in arresting intruders, horse-thieves, and whisky dealers. They are of the highest value to an agent, and should receive double their present compensation.

## TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

There were transported from Caldwell, Kans., to the agency (110 miles) 1,523,194 pounds of supplies, of which the Indians hauled 1,199,790 pounds, at the rate of 1 cent. per pound per 100 miles, earning \$13,197.69; exceeding the amount earned last year by \$1,537.69. They are thoroughly reliable freighters; not a package has been lost or broken into during the year.

## INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-six have been completed during the year; 6 log, 1 frame, and 19 picket. About 70 are in course of construction, some of which are nearly finished. This work has been delayed on account of the pine flooring, shingles, and doors not reaching here until March, at which time the Indians was engaged in plowing, preparatory to spring planting. In erecting the houses the Indians were required to perform some

of the work, such as cutting and hauling the logs to the site of the building. The cottonwood frame house, battened and lined with building paper, is the best and cheapest building for any point of this agency accessible to the agency saw-mill. The Indians can deliver the logs at the mill and haul the lumber; a carpenter, with one assistant, can complete a house of this kind in five days after the material has been delivered on the ground. Over 200 logs have been cut and hauled to the mill by Indians and cut into upward of 80,000 feet of lumber since the 4th day of April last.

## RATIONS AND BEEF CATTLE.

The subsistence supplies furnished during the year were of good merchantable quality. The beef cattle delivered weekly under the contract of Charles Newton were in excellent condition, and gave entire satisfaction. The issue of beef is made every Monday morning at five different points; rations of groceries at the agency and Cantonment.

## SANITARY.

The census of this agency shows that the decrease of the Indians is not as rapid as heretofore, that of the past year being but forty in number, and principally among the Arapahoes. This is probably attributable to a better mode of living, and the acceptance of treatment at the hands of the agency physician. At Cantonment, 60 miles from the agency, there are over 700 Indians who are dependent upon the agency for medical treatment. It is a physical impossibility for one person to attend to the wants of the sick of this entire reservation, and I would respectfully suggest that a physician be appointed for the Cantonment district. I beg to invite attention to the accompanying report of Dr. J. W. Gray.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that I believe that there are few officers under the Government where the duties and the responsibilities are more difficult to discharge than that of an agent of a large reservation, where the Indians are in transition from savagism to civilization. The demands, day and night, by these "Monarchs of all they survey" are unceasing.

Tendering my thanks to the Department for the many official courtesies received, also to Col. E. V. Sumner, commanding Fort Reno, for many favors, and to Cols. Z. R. Bliss and Carlton, commanding Forts Supply and Elliott, respectively, for the promptness with which they have responded to my calls for aid in protecting the western part of the reserve and preventing collisions between the owners of trail herds and the Indians,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WILLIAMS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DARLINGTON, IND. T., August 31, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith submit to you a brief report of the missionary work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians at its two mission stations—Darlington and Cantonment—and the small contract school at Halstead, Kans.

While the chief aim of our missionary work is, and will be, to acquaint these people with those principles of virtue and morality that are founded upon, imparted and sustained by the Gospel of Christ, and to finally incorporate them in the great body of the Christian Church, we at the same time make it an essential feature of our work to instruct these people in those duties and qualifications that will gradually lift them to a higher standard in this life and make them useful citizens of the country.

This we endeavor to do by teaching them in our schools all the common branches of the English language, and by giving them a thorough training in housework, farming, gardening, taking care of stock, etc. Under faithful teachers, who not only *oversee* the children, but who *work with them*, we try to lead the children *into the work*, and to make them acquainted with the details of house, farm, and garden work, by letting them do the work themselves.

Our mission farm here at Darlington comprises about 100 acres, that at Cantonment more. Although this year's crop may, in consequence of the severe drought, be called a complete failure, we still raised about—

Oats.....	bushels..	300
Corn.....	do.....	350
Potatoes.....	do.....	55
Onions.....	do.....	6
Oat hay.....	tons..	26
Millet.....	do.....	10
Turnips.....	bushels..	7



Besides some watermelons, pumpkins, and quite a quantity of garden vegetables. The stock that belongs to our school consists of 9 horses, 2 mules, 193 head of cattle, 49 swine, about 150 domestic fowls, the entire profit of this stock being for the sole benefit of the schools and mission.

Our schools were well filled and the attendance very regular during the whole year. The whole number of scholars who have attended our school here in Darlington this year is 52; average 46. In Cantonment, 78; average, 70. Immediately after Mr. Hanry had relinquished his position of superintendent of our missions we had some apprehensions that the change might tend to reduce the number of our pupils. But in that we seem to have been mistaken. Not only did the full number remain in the schools until the end of the school year, but the Indians have already, here and at Cantonment, made repeated inquiries when the vacation will be over and the schools reopen again, and quite a number of new children have been promised us for the next year, and we have all reason to believe that our schools will be as well filled again as they have been heretofore.

The number of workers employed here at Darlington is 7; at Cantonment, 11. The total amount of salaries paid them is \$3,388.41.

Besides the Sunday school that is kept with the children regularly every Sunday, we also hold religious services with the Camp Indians. We speak to them through interpreters, and although we can not as yet point to "so and so many converts," we believe the simple truths of the Gospel brought near to the hearts of these people will, and already do, show their leavening, changing, and regenerating power.

Of our industrial school at Halstead, Kans., we promise good results. I was there last week. The children are healthy and seem to be very well contented. A good, well-arranged school building is being erected there just now and will be completed in a few weeks.

The expenditure by the church for both missions here on the reservation was last year \$5,550.80 in cash money. Besides that, very liberal donations in clothing, bedding, victuals (especially potatoes and other vegetables) have been sent to the missions by the church.

The longer we are engaged in the mission work here the more we learn to realize the fact that it requires years of hard, patient, faithful labor before the work among these tribes can and will show *real lasting* fruits and results. Yet if I compare the condition of these Indians six years ago with that of to-day, what a change for the better! Year after year slow but steady progress. Heathenish customs have been undermined and partly discontinued, many farms laid out, hundreds of acres of land brought under cultivation, many children educated, and older Indians, that used to spend their days in idleness, are being trained to do regular work. So the work done among these Indians during the year on a small scale by our mission, on a larger scale by the Government through its efficient, faithful agents and their employes, and through its schools, has not been in vain.

In conclusion, I take occasion to sincerely thank you for so kindly supporting and assisting our mission work in the interest of these Indians.

With highest regards, I am, very respectfully,

H. R. VOTH,  
*Superintendent of Mennonite Mission.*

G. D. WILLIAMS,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

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KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,  
*Anadarko, Ind. T.*

SIR: In submitting my second annual report in pursuance to instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 1, 1887, I have the honor to state that at the very time I should have prepared and forwarded this report I was called away to attend the Federal court at Fort Smith, Ark. Since my return my whole time has been occupied here and in Texas by the investigation into the affairs and management of this agency, by Special Agent E. E. White, as ordered by the Indian Office.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as in the preceding year, we have suffered from severe drought, and to such an extent that, although the acreage of cultivated lands has been largely increased, and the Indians of all tribes have shown a greater disposition to work, open farms, and are more thoroughly dispersed over the reservation in small settlements, the yield of different kinds of grain and crops has been less in proportion than last year.

There has been an increase of 69 among the Kiowas and Comanches, while the Apaches remain the same. Among the affiliated tribes on the Wichita reservation the estimated increase is 68. Up to this time I have been unable to get an accurate census, but the tabulated statement herewith submitted is in the main correct.

*Affiliated tribes.*

Tribe.	1885-'6.	1886-'7.	Male.	Female.	Males of school age.	Females of school age.
Apache.....	332	332	164	168	60	47
Kiowa.....	1,164	1,179	581	589	190	163
Comanche.....	1,592	1,646	813	833	215	222
Wichita.....	187	192	98	94	.....	.....
Wacoos.....	30	37	19	18	.....	.....
Towoonics.....	133	157	75	82	46	40
Keechies.....	82	72	39	33	.....	.....
Delawares.....	41	79	37	42	.....	.....
Caddoes.....	521	525	256	269	58	63
Total.....	4,082	4,219	2,082	2,137	569	535

The census of the affiliated tribes is now being taken and will be forwarded as soon as completed.

The Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches have made commendable progress in farming, and are now more quiet and better behaved than at any time since I took charge of this agency, although the Kiowas were troublesome in the early spring, owing to the bad advice of their medicine men and chief—Lone Wolf—and refused to plant their seed, and took their children from school. Later on they went to work, but would have made a much better showing in their crops had they planted earlier. These tribes have now in cultivation 2,950 acres of land, and in addition to this have 500 acres under fence, which was broken too late in the season to raise a crop. There should be an additional 1,000 acres broken by the Government for these people, and the wire for fencing the same furnished, and every encouragement given them to put in a larger amount of wheat.

From my experience this year, I find that wheat is much more certain as a crop on this reservation than the crops cultivated during the summer, except cotton, which stands almost any drought we are subject to.

The principal crops raised by these Indians during the year are as follows:

Corn.....	bushels..	20,000
Wheat.....	do.....	1,500
Hay cut and secured.....	tons..	900
Melons.....	.....	40,000
Pumpkins.....	.....	3,500

Potatoes have done well, but few planted.

They own 7,200 head of horses after having sold 700 head this year, which is an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. They have 4,500 head of cattle after selling their beeves; this, however, does not include 250 young cows just paid them by the cattlemen for grazing on their reservation, which makes the total number of cattle in their possession at this date 7,000 head. They have 1,800 hogs, which is an increase of 300 per cent. over last year, and about 3,000 domestic fowls.

All of the affiliated tribes on the Wichita reservation have done more work in their fields than during any year heretofore, and but for the bad season would have raised immense crops of all kinds. As it is they will make less than half crops of every kind. They have in cultivation 2,151 acres of land and about 160 acres which were broken too late in the season for cultivation; and there should be broken 500 acres additional, that they too may sow a larger acreage of wheat. The following are the amounts of the different articles raised by these affiliated tribes:

Corn.....	bushels..	35,000
Wheat.....	do.....	2,000
Hay.....	tons..	1,000

and a good crop of sweet potatoes.

Of live stock they have 1,200 head of horses, an increase over last year of 88 head; 2,168 head of cattle, an increase of 364 head; 1,843 head of hogs, an increase of 325; and a large increase in the number of domestic fowls. This number of cattle will not likely increase much from this time on, as they are now, for the lack of meat, eating their breeding cows. I am still of the opinion that it would be much better to supply these people with meat rations for few years longer.

The amount of wheat raised upon the two reservations (about 4,000 bushels) would have been five times as great had the seed been procured earlier in the season; the greater portion not being sown before the 1st of December. In some instances where it was sown earliest it yielded as much as 22½ bushels per acre, while the greater portion was sown so late as not to be worth harvesting.



I again respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is a large quantity of good seed wheat in the hands of a few Indians which should be purchased by the Government, and furnished to those who have no seed. There is no market here for this surplus wheat, and the Government should purchase at least 2,000 bushels, or a sufficient quantity to sow about 1,500 acres, so as to have at least one-third of their farms in wheat, leaving the rest of their lands for corn, melons, potatoes, etc.

Should or should not the Government purchase this number of bushels for seed, it will leave a considerable amount of wheat in the hands of the Indians, for which there is no market near, and as no funds have been furnished for the completion of the agency flouring mill or even to secure the services of a competent millwright to make necessary estimates as to the cost of same, it is hard to see of what benefit the raising of wheat will be to them.

The amount of surplus wheat this season if converted into flour would more than pay for the completion of the mill, as the building has been erected and the machinery lying here in warehouse for four or five years, and only lacks the services of a competent man to put it in operation. Therefore, I respectfully call the attention of the Indian Office to my former communications upon this subject. It will be more important still that this mill should be set up, as the acreage and amount of wheat sown next year will be very largely increased, as the Indians are now sowing, and the soil is in fine condition, on account of an abundance of rain this fall, and for the reason that they are sowing much earlier than last year. The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated.

There should be an additional thrashing-machine furnished, and of a different pattern, as the one we now have does not clean the wheat properly and is too heavy to transport with any degree of ease across the country. Aside from this the farms are so far separated that it is impossible to do the work with one machine, especially when the roads are few and rough. For some time this fall since the rains have set in, it has been impossible to move it from place to place, and some of the best crops have been entirely lost because the machine could not reach them in time to thrash the grain, the Indians not knowing how to properly stack their wheat.

As will be seen from the foregoing report, the increase of cultivated land is 2,575 acres. This, taken together with what has been broken and still unfenced for the want of wire, will quite double the area of cultivated land as compared with two years ago. The great drawback has been that we have had two successive years of drought, which to young Indian farmers would seem discouraging. However, few of them seem to be disheartened, but are asking for seed wheat every day, and all of the farmers are busy assisting and teaching those who have the seed to plant it.

The Caddoes especially seem to have taken new heart, and I am informed by those who are familiar with them that they have worked more and better this year than for many years past.

Of the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches only 46 families live in houses, but they nearly all desire to build houses, if they only had the means of doing so. I would respectfully recommend that a portable saw-mill be furnished, so that it can be taken to the timber, as at this time suitable lumber for building purposes is becoming extremely scarce in the vicinity of the agency. The Indians are unable to haul the logs with their light teams and wagons to the stationary mill, but could haul the lumber after it is cut and sawed without difficulty.

#### SCHOOLS.

The Wichita schools have been very successfully conducted during the year under Superintendent I. W. Haddon. There has been maintained an average attendance of 82 pupils, while there has been enrolled and in attendance for one or more months during the year 136 pupils. Of this number 34 have been sent to distant schools, *i. e.*, Lawrence, Chilocco, Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, and White's Institute, Indiana.

The school farm consists of 70 acres of land this year and has raised of different crops.

Wheat.....	bushels..	80
Corn.....	do.....	500
Hay.....	tons.....	12
Potatoes.....	bushels..	40
Onions.....	do.....	10
Beans.....	do.....	20
Melons.....	do.....	200

and a variety of garden vegetables.

Among the affiliated tribes there are 200 children within the scholastic age, while not more than 75 pupils can be properly and healthily accommodated in the school buildings, and it should be so enlarged as to double its present capacity.

The Kiowa school, situated one mile west of the agency, during the past year has not been as successful as during the previous year. This building is capable of prop-

erly accommodating 100 pupils, while 115 have been crowded into it at one time. Among the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches there are 800 within the scholastic age while only 100 can be properly accommodated in the school building.

The school farm consists of 95 acres, and they raised during the past year—

Wheat .....	bushels..	127
Corn .....	do....	600
Potatoes.....	do....	15
Hay .....	tons..	21

with no vegetables or melons.

The building has been badly out of repair up to the present time, but is now very comfortable for the winter although it will need considerable more repairing than has heretofore been estimated for to put in in good condition.

There should be wind-mills furnished for these two schools to pump water from the river near which they are situated, both for laundrying, cleaning, and a provision against fire. With the present arrangement of having a carpenter for both schools these mills could be erected at a small cost should they be furnished by the Department.

The Comanches still refuse to send but few of their children to the Kiowa school and are clamorous for a school of their own near Fort Sill. It is to be hoped that another year will not pass without this school being built and put into running condition, as of all the Indians upon this reservation they are by far the best material out of which to make good citizens. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that their children should be allowed to grow up in ignorance; as it is, notwithstanding they do not send their children to school, they are accumulating more property and are becoming nearer self-supporting than any of their brethren of the blanket.

#### DEPREDATING UPON WHITES.

There have been but two cases of Indians depredating upon whites, and these were arrested and properly punished.

#### DEPREDACTIONS OF WHITES UPON INDIANS.

There have been a number of instances, especially of horse and cattle stealing, but in most instances the white men have been arrested and the stock recovered.

#### DANCING.

The Kiowas held this year a sun dance, with my permission, but with a distinct understanding that it should be the last, and was not of a barbarous nature.

#### GAMBLING.

Gambling is on the decrease, although still indulged in by a number, but in the seclusion of their tepees.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

This force, especially the Comanches and Wichitas, have been thoroughly efficient this year, but I have not so far been able to secure any members for the force from the Kiowas or Apaches who will arrest another Indian if they can possibly avoid it. They have seized about 2,500 head of trespassing cattle, have arrested and removed a number of trespassing whites, and have also assisted the United States marshal in serving warrants.

#### BLACKSMITHY AND CARPENTERING.

There have been repaired in the agency blacksmith and carpenter shops 590 wagons, 225 plows, 110 branding irons made, together with a large quantity of double and single trees for plows.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has improved.

#### LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

As a general thing these Indians are opposed to taking their lands in severalty, nor do I believe they are prepared for the change. The heads of families, within the last two years, have selected and opened up farms on the valley lands in different portions of the reservation, and most of such selections are good. This is the first step. The opposition to taking the lands in severalty comes principally from the Kiowas and the affiliated tribes, and especially the Caddoes among the latter.



## MISSIONARY WORK.

Nothing has been done in the past year of missionary work excepting among the Wichitas, who have a missionary sent to them from the Cherokees. I did hope, by calling the attention of the Christian public in my last annual report to this subject, that something would be done for the Kiowas and Comanches, although my impression is that the best mode of missionary work among them is to give them plenty of schools with good Christian teachers. Taken as a whole there has been a marked improvement in the appearance of these people. More of them have donned the white man's dress. Most of them own wagons, buggies, and carriages, and there is decidedly less paint and feathers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. LEE HALL,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY,  
*August 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as acting agent, the following annual report upon the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians at the Osage and Kaw agency, with such other information as it is possible for me to give, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 13, 1887.

Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department and written instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1887. My time, therefore, has been limited.

## CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

I consider the Osages, in one respect, the best provided-for Indians it has ever been my fortune to meet, they having payments made to them quarterly from the interest on Osage fund from \$35 to \$40 per capita. They seem to have unlimited credit with the traders. In fact, for Indians, they are rich. At present they seem to be in a comparatively healthy condition, suffering some from malaria, as I believe any one will who makes his home here.

## HABITS.

From the limited time I have had to judge, I believe their habits to be indolent, much preferring to hire whites for the work to be done, and, in but few instances, profiting by giving a helping hand and thus benefiting themselves with the knowledge they might gain in that way. I think they spend too much of their time dancing. In fact the older ones cling as far as possible to their old Indian customs, and thus exert a very bad influence over the younger members of the tribe. Even the young men returning from Carlisle, in many instances, return to their blankets and old habits, through the influence referred to.

## DISPOSITION.

The disposition of the Osage and Kaw Indians I know to be good; they are obedient, and seem anxious to learn to do right. If any fault is to be found with them it is in acts of omission rather than commission. If they would report what they know to be going on without authority, much existing evil might be stopped.

## SCHOOLS.

The schools at this and the Kaw agency have been kept up through the year with good attendance, and, as near as I can judge, fair progress made. An epidemic of measles attacked the school children at Osage agency soon after the first of January, 1887, that diminished the attendance during the remaining part of the year.

## INDUSTRIAL WORK.

All the females are taught the duties of housekeeping, those of a seamstress, and also those of the work required to be done in making butter. The males are taught the general routine work to be done on the farm and in the garden.

## FARMING.

From the little I have been able to see in person, and from inquiries made of all the reliable parties I have seen, I must report that the Indians have made very little progress in farming.

## CROPS.

Up to the 10th of July, 1887, we had every prospect of an excellent crop of corn at Osage agency. Since that time, for want of rain, the crop has suffered. The same is true, I think, in regard to the crops over this and the Kaw reservation.

## INDIAN POLICE.

I do not think that the Indian police are effective. This reservation, bordering on the State of Kansas and the Cherokee Nation, furnishes many temptations for the bad element to cross the line and commit all kinds of depredations. Many of the parties referred to are little short of desperadoes; a few of them can stand off the entire police. Such persons can only be controlled on the reservation by United States troops.

I forward with this a report from Mr. A. J. Standing, connected with the Carlisle school, who, during the month of July, 1887, made an extensive trip over this reservation. I think the information given by him will be of interest.

From the trouble I have had during my short service here, I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be necessary for United States troops to be permanently stationed here, in order to preserve the rights of the Indian, to stop illegal traffic, and to rule a certain element that, to my mind, is increasing, claiming legal rights on the reservation through marriage.

Attention is respectfully called to the annual report of Supt. J. C. Keenan, Kaw agency, attached and marked Exhibit "B."

In accordance with your instructions contained in letter June 17, 1887, I have the honor to state as follows:

Number of males above eighteen years of age:

Full-bloods .....	312
Half-breeds .....	91

Total .....	403
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Number of females above fourteen years of age:

Full-bloods .....	317
Half-breeds .....	82

Total .....	399
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Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen, whether attending school or not:

Males:

Full-bloods .....	130
Half-breeds .....	68

Total males .....	198
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Females:

Full-bloods .....	126
Half-breeds .....	67

Total females .....	193
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In the above figures no notice has been taken of the Quapaw Indians, 74 in number, living on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,  
*Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. TER., July 15, 1887.

To CAPT. C. H. POTTER,

*Acting U. S. Indian Agent, Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.:*

SIR: Complying with your request, I hand you herewith a synopsis of the result of my observation and investigation into the present condition of the ex-students of Carlisle School belonging to the Osage tribe.

I have personally visited and interviewed twenty out of a possible thirty-seven who are resident at various points within the limits of the reservation. Of these, seventeen only had remained for a period of three years or more at Carlisle; the others were after a short stay transferred to other schools, and have since returned home.

Of this seventeen, twelve are males and are situated as follows, viz: One sick with consumption and unable to work; two are now employed as clerks in stores, and one other has been so employed for a period of two years, but is not just now; four are farming for themselves or parents, and four are reported as doing nothing in particular.



Six of these young men were dressed in citizen's clothing, were cleanly in appearance, and spoke English freely; three others wear sometimes Indian and sometimes citizen's dress, while the others seem to make a practice of wearing Indian costume. All except one have at some time or another donned the blanket, but do not make a practice of wearing it.

Three of the five girls were mixed bloods, and are still pursuing their education; the two full-blood girls who are still on the reservation are both nice girls, and have not of their own volition returned to Indian life, but have been overcome by the entreaty, bribery, importunity, and in one instance blows, of relatives. Two other girls who had taken refuge at the agency school were only saved from a like fate by being again sent off to a distant training-school. One of the girls has been heavily tattooed on hands and arms, but not by her own desire. She has also been sold in marriage for thirteen ponies. The husband in this case is an ex-school boy of good character who had maintained his stand as a white man until within two weeks of his marriage. Although these young people were not consulted parties, it is possible the marriage may prove a happy one. The two girls who were sent away were claimed by distant relatives, with no other object than to get, if possible, their selling price in ponies.

The young men do not fare much better. From the time of their return I find the effort commences to make them Indians again, and all possible means are used to gain the point, the most potent being the dance; the custom being that when a young man is called upon to join the dance he must either comply, forfeit a pony, or take a whipping. Under the circumstances in which these young men are placed, generally returning from school to find themselves poor, they choose the dance in preference to either of the alternatives. Some of these young men make a good fight, holding out for two years; one paid his pony, and still has an unbroken record.

I have dwelt on the circumstances surrounding these young people on their return, to show that theirs is not an ignominious surrender without resistance; that it is not innate savagery, impatient to be freed from the restraints of civilization, but a combination of adverse forces well nigh irresistible that breaks them down, and that they are entitled to our sympathy and help and not censure.

So far as I can gather the fault is not so much in the education given in the three short years, imperfect as that must necessarily be, but in the circumstances that surround the returned student, the tribal tyranny rendering impossible freedom of action on the part of the individual male or female, and the usage that permits the sale of innocent girlhood to a life of polygamous slavery.

The results of the Carlisle school seem to be the best of any obtained among the Osages. The ex-students speak English without an exception, and doubtless time and a more general and equal education of the sexes will modify some of the adverse influences that now exist.

It seems hardly consistent with our American ideas of freedom that these young people should be placed at so great a disadvantage in maintaining their civilized status on their own soil and in the country where they should find their greatest happiness.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. J. STANDING.

B.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

July 29, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated the 22d ultimo, the following is respectfully submitted as the report from this agency for the year ending this date:

The agency is composed of one small tribe of Indians, viz., the Kansas Indians, they occupying and owning this reservation, containing about 104,000 acres of land, the greater part of which is excellent for farming and grazing.

The reservation is closely surrounded by enterprising white settlers, many of whom appear to act out the idea that an "Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." They have long looked with covetous eyes upon this tract of land.

The Indians generally are peaceable and well disposed toward the whites when they are treated with anything like justice, except when under the influence of intoxicating drinks, obtained through the perfidy of unprincipled white men. Even then they do not interfere with the peace and comfort of the whites as much as do their own kindred race when in the same condition.

#### CROPS.

Owing to lack of rain when most needed, and the hot winds that followed, the crops have been almost destroyed, and in my judgment there will not be one-fourth of a crop of corn raised on this reservation. With the exception of a few fields, the entire crop is a failure.

#### SCHOOL.

The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been on the whole satisfactory. They write a good hand and are apt in figures. Some of them have advanced as far as simple interest in arithmetic, and in the more important subjects of reading and speaking the English language have made good progress. The conduct during school hours is remarkably good; they are quite intelligent and painstaking. It would, I think, be difficult to find in a civilized community better behaved children.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructors, and to do what they can. On the school farm,

about 3 acres have been planted with potatoes and about 2 acres in garden vegetables. The potatoes have not done well; they will average about one-third of a crop. The vegetables did well in the early part of the season, but the drought set in and soon made a finish of them.

The average attendance during the year at this school was 51 scholars. We do not expect so many another year, as a great many have grown to manhood and womanhood; at least they think so; but I am in hopes we will be able to keep up our number. The school has been kept open nine months during the year. The children are all in a healthy condition.

Allow me to thank you for your prompt, generous response to my many wants. I promise to so manage the affairs of this agency that the best interest of the service and the welfare of the Indian shall at all times be the object in view.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours,

J. C. KEENAN,  
*Superintendent.*

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,  
*Acting Agent.*

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,  
INDIAN TERRITORY, September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions dated June 13, 1887, to submit as follows my second annual report of the affairs of this agency:

When I assumed charge of them, just two years ago, I but faintly appreciated the vast room then existing for improvement. It has since dawned upon me that there then existed, and I realize that there still exists, indeed vast room for improvement. I must be permitted to state, however, despite modesty in the matter, that these Indians have greatly improved in habits of industry, and I believe in other ways, since I first knew them. I do not know that this improvement can be attributed to a better cause than that in all cases where they failed to perform the required amount of labor or duty imposed upon them I have placed their names upon the "black list" and withheld issues of every character until they came to terms. By pursuing this course we got them to do their part fully by much the largest and most promising crop of corn they have ever had; but it distresses me to have to add that, because of a very severe drought which made an early beginning and has continued faithfully with us, the Poncas, Otoes, and Tonkawas will scarcely make anything at all. The Pawnees will reap some benefit from their labors, but not much.

A lamentable feature of this calamity is that we have had to begin a weekly issue of subsistence to the Poncas, and will have to continue issuing to the other three tribes of the agency. The Poncas and Pawnees surrendered this issue of rations about three years ago, and were beginning to evince some pride in their independence and in their ownership of the horses, cattle, and farming implements issued them from time to time. This necessity is to be greatly regretted, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that an issue of daily bread tends to weaken that growing sense of pride referred to. Rations have been issued to the Pawnees since last March, which was made a necessity by the failure of their crops last year. Despite this, however, they have made a very commendable struggle this season. The Otoes have never given up the issue of subsistence, and, together with the Tonkawas, are now being issued to. As soon as, by the indispensable help of good seasons, we shall have gotten one good crop ahead, I shall ask authority to discontinue this ration issue, and I hope to date from the moment it is granted a marked forward movement with them all. The Indians of course are heartily discouraged by the effects of the drouth, and so am I, but we hope nevertheless to try it another season with equal pluck and perseverance. I find it will be necessary, in order to more fully comply with your instructions regarding this report, to deal separately with the four tribes under my charge.

PONCAS.

The Poncas have a beautiful and healthful reservation of 101,894 acres, situated 30 miles south of the Kansas line, and 35 miles from Arkansas City, Kans., which is very productive and well watered. They number at this time 528, having decreased 23 in number since my last report. There have been 29 deaths amongst them this year, and 18 births. Syphilis, consumption, and scrofula prevail amongst them to a great extent. The former of these was for the most part communicated to them by a visiting band of the Omahas last winter, and the latter seems to be inherent with the entire tribe. They can not be brought to understand the dangerous nature of syphilis, and the existence of it with them is often concealed until it is past control.



I succeeded in holding them down to only one dance a week during the cropping season, and my insisting that they forego the hitherto indispensable annual sun dance prevailed. They do not as a tribe progress in ways of cleanliness. This desired boon is only to be attained, I apprehend, through the medium of their children, when the old ones are dead and gone, and their children have been the subjects of prolonged teaching and care.

I can not discover any tendency favoring the land-in-severalty question with the Poncas. Their chiefs oppose it, and I believe I can venture to say that as a consequence the tribe oppose it. They will never accept individual patent or ownership until they are ordered by the Government to do so; they will then accept it with but few murmurs, and will give no one any trouble in the matter. They are only awaiting a positive and unwavering executive order. A very small percentage of faith in the advice or council of the white man remains with the Indian character of today. The chiefs comprise the most potent opposition to the land-in-severalty policy, and they dictate this course to their people with a cunning wish to perpetuate a tribal and semi-savage condition, which they believe will unloose the public purse-string to them for the future as it has for the past. Fifteen or twenty of the Poncas, under the direction and leadership of Standing Buffalo, one of their chiefs, have pulled against me all of this year, their policy of idleness, opposing mine of industry, being the basis of their opposition. I hope to manage them, however, by standing firmly between them and all issues until they go to work.

The Poncas have been issued 30 head of excellent brood and work mares and 100 head of graded heifers this year. Of the 72 heifers issued them last year about 50 were killed and eaten by them during the winter. They did this butchering very slyly, and the police could not be induced to promptly report upon them. In issuing the last 100, I took great care to impress my intention to withhold issues of every kind from those who repeated the butchery this winter, and I trust the impression will serve at least to enable us to double our present number the ensuing year.

#### *School.*

The Ponca school was kept in session the usual ten months this year, with an average attendance of 77 pupils. There have been only 3 deaths amongst the pupils, resulting from measles, which contagion, though extending to nearly every pupil of the school, was well managed and soon gotten rid of. The employés have with painstaking energy advanced each department of the institution up to a very good standard of excellence—one which I think I can safely say has never before been reached. We have labored under the disadvantages of having no barn, and an inadequate water supply, both of which, however, are being arranged. The industries taught have been agriculture, sewing, cooking, laundrying, and general housework. Fifteen acres were well cultivated by the boys, but because of the drought already referred to they will produce nothing.

The Ponca children are bright enough, and are making good advancement, but they partake very much of the nature of their fathers in the point of a sullen reluctance to speak more of the English language than will exactly do. The rule on this point will be stricter with them another year, and I trust this barrier to their readier progress will be overcome.

#### PAWNEES.

The Pawnees are located 35 miles southeast of the Poncas, upon a reservation containing 283,020 acres, which, though better watered, is much more broken and not so productive, except along the creeks and rivers, as the one upon which the Poncas are located. This reservation was their own selection, and they were removed to it from Nebraska in 1876, at which time they numbered 2,026. There has been a gradual yearly decimation with them, until now they number only 918, being a loss of 1,108 within the eleven years intervening. This fearful decimation is due alone to the existence of scrofula, syphilis, and consumption amongst them. Their location is perfectly healthful, and pure water can be had anywhere upon the reservation.

The Pawnee is a well-disposed and peaceful Indian, which seems strange, and makes a good showing for the white man's care and association, when his former savage and warlike history is considered. They were a tribe of villagers a few years ago, but that condition has very nearly been broken up, and they now are in families located upon farms extending over almost the entire reservation. They worked very well this year, and had an excellent showing for a living, when the drought set in upon us. They will make something more than the other tribes under my charge, owing to their having had a rain or two which did not reach the others, but nothing like sufficient subsistence for the winter. They may be enabled to get along on half rations, but nothing less, I think. An improvement in their habits as to morals, cleanliness, and general sanitary considerations, in the main, to be looked and hoped for through the education of their children. Improvement with them in these particulars, if, indeed,

it is going on at all, cannot be discovered or noted in one year. It is a matter of much too gradual and slow progression for this.

One hundred and fifty good and serviceable horses and mares (75 of each) were issued the Pawnees last winter. This issue stimulated them very greatly the past season, and they have generally appreciated and cared for it.

The chiefs of this tribe are more disposed to aid in the attempt to advance their people than is true of those of any other tribe under my charge, though even to these and their baneful interference I have been enabled to trace the cause of several petty troubles amongst the tribe this year. I do hope, for the sake of a general clearing of the Indian sky, and for the sake of the sure result of rendering more potential the Indian service in every particular, that the recognition by the Department of chiefs will soon become a matter of memory.

Neither the Pawnees nor any of the other tribes under my care have adopted the rules governing the court of Indian offenses. They prefer to bring their troubles before the agent and to consider his decision final. These troubles have all been adjusted satisfactorily by the agent's conception of even-handed equity in the premises.

The employes' buildings are still in bad repair, and we need new shops very much, but with the start which has been made in this direction we hope to remedy these troubles by winter. A new and commodious commissary building, embracing a clerk's office and dispensary, is now in course of erection, which, when completed, will afford great relief and much more room and contentment.

#### OTOES.

The Otoes are located 8 miles south of the Poncas, upon an excellent body of well-watered and productive land, embracing 129,113 acres, or 202 square miles. They number at this time 355, *i. e.*, 106 men, 101 women, and 148 children. There have been 13 births and 18 deaths among them this year. Their sanitary condition is comparatively very good. They are freer from constitutional and hereditary poisons than either the Poncas, Pawnees, or Tonkawas, and seem brighter and better specimens as a rule. They have worked very well this season, considering they have been for years the subjects of a weekly issue of subsistence, though, as in the case of the other tribes of this agency, they will reap no return, owing to the drought. Their habits, except the one of idleness, indicate a nearer approach to civilization than is the case with any of the other tribes of this agency.

The children of this tribe are especially good subjects for education, and should by all means be given a choice chance. The school-house which they now have will accommodate but 50 pupils, whilst there are about 100 in the tribe of school age. They should have a new school building within this fiscal year, sufficient for the accommodation of 125 pupils, and I earnestly recommend that provisions be made for its erection.

#### School.

Under this head I submit and adopt a report which Superintendent Hutchison has made upon the affairs of this institution.

#### TONKAWAS.

The Tonkawas are located 15 miles northwest of the Poncas, upon the Oakland or old Nez Percé reservation. They have had 6 deaths and 1 birth amongst them this year, decreasing their number from 90 to 85. They nearly all speak the English language, having acquired it by continued association with the whites all their lives. They acted as guides for the Texas Rangers and the Regular Army in Texas for a number of years. They acquired much of their English while thus engaged, and doubtless during that time also acquired their immoderate love of "dreamful ease." The Tonkawas are amiable and have grown to be tolerably adjustable. They make a ready feint of doing what is directed, but always fall back when the commander does (another of their Army acquirements, I suspect). They are still the subjects of a weekly issue of rations, and will have to continue as such until another crop can be grown at least.

They have worked very well indeed this season, under the direction and push of Mr. R. B. Ware, the general mechanic in charge, and up to the advent of the drought were very much encouraged by the prospect. They will make nothing, however, as their crops are also fully up to the standard of an utter failure. I regret this failure, particularly in the case of the Tonkawas, as they had never worked any before last year, and needed the encouragement of success.

I earnestly recommend that provision be made to furnish these Indians the ensuing year with 25 good mares and 30 graded heifers. There is no reason, if this is done, that this little handful of people, who have no fund whatever to draw upon, should



not become self-supporting within a few years. They have excellent soil to cultivate, and plenty of it, and the comfortable houses left by the Nez Perces, scattered about over the reservation, afford more than a home apiece to each head of a family. Let us add a good mare and cow to each home, and I believe they will soon work their own support.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express my sense of obligation for your kindness and aid the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of Otoe Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1887. The past year has been a successful one in many ways for the school, especially in the matter of attendance. We have been able to keep in school all the pupils we could accommodate with room, as our buildings are very small. Our comfortable capacity will only accommodate about 50.

Whole number of pupils in school during the year .....	68
Average attendance during the ten school months .....	52½
Transferred to Chilocco school during the year .....	5
Children in Otoe tribe not enrolled for want of room .....	20

The health of the pupils has been, comparatively speaking, very good. Two or three with chronic complaints were excused from school, and have since improved very much. None have died. All have been compelled to speak English and discard their own language while at school, and the result is they have made rapid advancement in learning our language. The school-room instruction has been very thorough. The school has been fortunate in having the best of teachers. Daily hours of school from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m., and from 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.; also evening session lasting from one-half to one hour each evening, except Saturday evenings. We have an interesting Sunday school each Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. The lesson papers and other literature well adapted to the wants of the children, have been furnished by the American Sunday School Union. The pupils have taken a great interest in the Sunday school lessons, the different classes committing much of them to memory.

Special attention has been given to teaching the pupils habits of industry. The girls have assisted well with the work in the kitchen, sewing-room, laundry, and other places, and have been taught to make bread, pies, etc., make and mend clothing, wash and iron, and keep bedrooms and building generally in good condition. The boys have been taught to take care of the school stock, such as horses, cows, and hogs. Thirteen acres in corn, oats, millet, and garden stuff have been cultivated by the boys; owing to dry weather the crop will all be considerably short. During the last few weeks of school the pupils had plenty of vegetables, such as beans, peas, onions, radishes, etc.

During the year the school produced 1,840 pounds net pork, which took the place in the rations of that much beef or bacon. During the spring and summer the pupils had an abundance of milk and a fair supply of butter.

In conclusion we want to say in behalf of the Otoe children that they are bright and energetic and learn very rapidly. At the close of school the pupils gave an entertainment, lasting some two hours, and consisting of songs, recitations, and dialogues. They deserve much credit for the handsome manner in which they performed their parts. When convenient buildings are erected, with sufficient capacity for all the children of the tribe, the school, under proper management, can be made of great benefit to the Otoes.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HUTCHISON,  
Superintendent Otoe School.

E. C. OSBORNE,  
U. S. Indian Agent,  
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Indian Territory.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

#### LOCATION.

This agency is located in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the State of Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee reservation. It is separated from the States of Kansas and Missouri by an imaginary line only, and from the Cherokee reservation by Neosho and Grand rivers. It contains 212,298 acres, with Spring river running nearly through the center from north to south. On the east side of Spring river there is considerable timber land, which is generally broken and rocky. The timber is not valuable. On the west side of the river the land is generally high rolling prairie.

## TRIBES.

There are eight tribes, or remnants of tribes, living on their several reservations, which comprise this agency.

They are as follows, with the number belonging to each tribe and amount of land occupied by each :

Tribe.	Members.	Acres.
Quapaw .....	104	56,685
Miami .....	64	17,000
Peoria .....	154	33,301
Ottawa .....	118	14,860
Shawnee .....	84	13,048
Modoc .....	90	4,040
Seneca .....	248	51,958
Wyandotte .....	267	21,406
Total .....	1,129	212,298

## ADOPTIONS.

There have been about sixty persons adopted into the Quapaw and Miami tribes during the year by authority of the Interior Department. As a general thing I am opposed to adoptions, as I find parties so adopted are apt to cause trouble sooner or later. There are, however, a few cases where it may benefit the tribe. I can not protest too strongly against the adoption of any white person into an Indian tribe.

## INTOXICATION.

There have been several indictments of white persons during the year for giving whisky to Indians. Two cases have been prosecuted successfully. It is very difficult to prove anything by Indian witnesses who are in the habit of receiving liquor of any kind from whites. There has been considerable decrease of this crime the latter part of this year, owing to more stringent laws having been enacted by those surrounding us. I have great hopes that in the future our troubles in this direction are about ended.

## CIVILIZATION.

The Peorias, Miamis, Wyandottes, and Ottawas are practically white people, a part of them having farm-houses and barns that will compare very favorably with their white neighbors over the border in the States of Kansas and Missouri. They nearly all have good farms and are good average farmers.

The Senecas are not as progressive as the preceding tribes; they are not a very industrious or energetic people.

The Shawnees are a slow and a non-progressive tribe. They still adhere to many of their old manners and customs. I note very little improvement during the year.

The Quapaws are a lazy, indolent set. They have the finest reservation on the agency, but they make very little use of it. They seem to have no idea of progress, but are content to live the life into which they were born, without a struggle for something better. They were induced in the spring to farm more extensively than they had been in the habit of doing, and this year they are rewarded by an ample crop.

The Modocs are very energetic. They are willing to work at anything at which they can make money. They have cultivated 441 acres of land, the same as that of last year. I purchased for them last spring a quantity of oats, potatoes, and vegetable seeds of all kinds. They were issued to them pro rata. They have been well cultivated and are now yielding good returns. The Modocs can not be said to be quite self-supporting. They receive a small monthly ration, together with a few annuity goods, which are put to good use and are well taken care of by them.

## AGRICULTURE.

The rain-fall this season has been sufficient to produce a large corn crop. It was dry in the early part of the spring for oats and wheat, consequently they are rather light; but the prospect for corn is very encouraging, and if the later rains do not fail we shall have the largest yield ever known in this section. Vegetables of all kinds have done exceedingly well.



## ANNUITIES.

The following tribes receive annuity payments aggregating about as follows :

	Per capita.
Peorias .....	\$31. 00
Senecas .....	22. 00
Shawnees .....	21. 00

The Miamis received one payment this year amounting to \$146 per capita, drawn out of United States Treasury, derived from sale of their lands in Kansas. The Quapaws, Ottawas, and Wyandottes do not receive any annuity in money or goods. The Modocs receive annuity goods.

## INDIAN COURT.

The court of Indian offenses consists of the captain and two privates of the police force. We have not had occasion to convene it this year to try a single offender, and only once has it been called together to settle a civil case when the parties could not arbitrate. I recommend that all difficulties be first taken before the council of the tribe, then if the decision of the council is not satisfactory either party can appeal to me, and I either then decide the case or call upon the Indian court to do so.

## POLICE.

The police force consists of a captain and six privates. They have done efficient work the past year. I have always found them willing, energetic, and brave. They have had no trouble in carrying out all my instructions. If I send one of them after an evil-doer, I always rest assured that the party will be brought in promptly if he can be found.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

Most of the missionary work at this agency has been conducted by the Society of Friends. The Rev. John M. Watson and Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard have labored faithfully the past year among the Senecas, Wyandottes, and Modocs, more especially. Rev. Mr. Tipton, of the Methodist Church, has also labored during the year among the Wyandottes.

## MODOC DAY SCHOOL.

This school has been well attended during the year. Two grown-up Modocs, a man and woman, have been attending during the winter, learning to read. A great interest is shown in the school by the whole tribe. The improvement has been marked.

## MIAMI DAY SCHOOL.

The attendance at this school has been good the past year. The parents of the children take a great interest in the school. The children have progressed nicely.

## PEORIA DAY SCHOOL.

I regret to have to report that, owing to party feeling in the tribe, a great number have not sent their children to school. I intend the coming year to employ another teacher, and I look forward to a better attendance.

## BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding-schools at this agency. The Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte, located on the Wyandotte reserve, 4 miles southwest of agency. It has a capacity to accommodate 100 pupils. It has been well attended, and, since repairs were placed upon it last fall, the buildings have been greatly improved.

The Quapaw boarding-school is located on the Quapaw reserve, 12 miles west of agency. It had a capacity for 50 pupils. On April 4 the dwelling-house was destroyed by fire, which lessened the capacity to 30 pupils. The attendance has been good. The health at both schools the past year has been unusually good. For further particulars I would refer you to reports of the superintendents, which accompany this report.

## ALLOTMENT.

This is a subject that has been brought very prominently before the Indians of this agency since the enactment of the law. We have talked "allotment" on all

suitable occasions, and, as a rule, the Indians are gradually coming to see that it will benefit both themselves and their children. And as their interest is increasing it will be but a short time, in my opinion, till all the tribes of this agency will call for their land in severalty. The Peorias and Miamis, under the present law, are excepted from its provisions. However, I am glad to be able to state that a large majority of the Miamis desire their lands in severalty. In my judgment, one-third of the Peorias are also in favor of land in severalty. The Wyandottes are opposed to allotment, principally, I believe, because there is only sufficient land on their reservation to give each one 80 acres. Much of their land on their reserve is broken, hilly, and rocky; but if each Wyandotte could have promised him 80 acres of good arable land, I believe their objection would be withdrawn.

#### SANITARY.

For sanitary condition I would refer to following communication from Dr. W. K. Davis, agency physician:

With few exceptions the practices of so-called medicine men have been abandoned and the Indians at this agency rely solely upon the agency physician and rational medicine for the cure of disease. Nine hundred and seventy-two cases have been treated during the past year, with 19 deaths. No deaths have occurred at the schools during the year, and but little serious illness.

The prevailing troubles during the summer are miasmatic diseases. As we have on these several reservations about 65 miles of river bottom the cases of malarial fevers are very numerous. In winter pulmonary diseases prevail, and, owing to the fact that many of these Indians are afflicted with phthisis in some one of its stages, pneumonitis and bronchitis are quite serious and often fatal. Among the Modocs and Quapaws we have strumous diseases in all their varied forms almost universally, and consumption has carried off more of them perhaps than all other diseases.

Many of the Modocs have asked permission to return to Oregon on a visit, and during July of last year leave was granted six consumptives and one nurse to go to Klamath agency, Oregon. Of these one died, and the others were much benefited. Some of them have returned and more of them want to go. It would seem an act of mercy to allow them this one chance for life. Owing to prevailing syphilitic diseases among the Modocs, many of their children die quite young, and only a few families succeed in raising any children.

#### STATISTICS.

I herewith forward all statistics as instructed. The amounts for crops are all estimated. None of the crops are as yet gathered.

#### PROGRESS.

On the whole, I am pleased to be able to report a decided progress among most of the tribes of this reservation. There are fewer offenses committed, much more orderly conduct, and a much better tone of morals than prevailed this time last year. The farming has been improved, and this year we are blessed with abundant crops. I also note a healthy improvement in both the day and boarding schools.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Indian Office for all courtesies extended and for its hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully,

J. V. SUMMERS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
August 23, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my report for the Quapaw boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The past year has, with one exception, been a very prosperous one for the school. Last September the children came in promptly, and we had a full attendance during the winter.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of April the west wing of the dwelling-house was discovered to be on fire. It was first seen by the larger girls, who at once gave the alarm. We immediately used the force-pump, but the fire increased in spite of all our efforts. The wind was blowing a perfect gale. When we found that it would be impossible to subdue it, we set to work to carry out all the property that we could from the burning building. The employes and children worked faithfully, and considerable of the property was saved.

Previous to the fire we had in 60 children, but we let 30 of them go home. Since that time our attendance has been very irregular.

The garden and farm this year have been decidedly successful. In their season we have had all the vegetables our children could consume. We have in about 8 acres of garden and potatoes, 4 acres of sorghum, and 14 acres of corn; all looking nicely. These were well cultivated by the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher. We hope, if the season continues propitious, to be able to save considerable produce for winter use. In connection with the school we have a farm of 180 acres, which is rented out on shares, the Government receiving one-third of the crop for rent. No cereal crops were put in, and the corn at the present time looks very promising.

Our horses, cattle, and hogs are doing well. We have had a fair increase from the two latter.



With the exception of chills and fever during the autumn, the health of the children has been good.

With the assistance and under the direction of the several heads of the departments the children have done all the work connected with the school, such as cooking, washing, sewing, stable work, milking, and gardening. This summer we have milked 10 cows, and the children have had all the milk they could drink.

The progress in the school-room has been very satisfactory. I also note a decided improvement in the address, manner, carriage, and deportment of the pupils.

The employes have labored with commendable zeal and to their untiring efforts the credit is due for our success the past year.

Thanking you for your kindness and assistance, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. K. DAWES,  
Superintendent.

J. V. SUMMERS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
August 10, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte training school, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The attendance for the past year has been unusually good, having for the most part about 100 children, ranging in ages from six years to eighteen years.

The school buildings are situated in the southeast corner of the school farm, and are of frame structure, and while rather old and worn, with a few dollars expended annually for repairs, will answer the purpose for which they are intended quite well.

The school farm comprises 160 acres, all of which is under fence, and 100 acres in cultivation. The balance is used as a meadow, from which we secure our winter's supply of hay for the school stock. An unusual effort was made this year toward raising vegetables. Having 22 acres sown in garden, and giving it the closest attention, enabled the children to have an overabundance. The garden exceeded our most sanguine expectation. Most of the seeds were sown in drills 3 feet apart, and in 100-yard rows. The following is the result:

Onions .....	rows ..	28	Sweet-corn .....	rows ..	50
Radishes .....	do ..	20	Popcorn .....	do ..	15
Lettuce .....	do ..	15	Water-melons .....	hills ..	450
Parsnips .....	do ..	25	Musk-melons .....	do ..	250
Peas .....	do ..	40	Irish potatoes .....	acres ..	6
Beets .....	do ..	30	Turnips .....	do ..	4
String-beans .....	do ..	18	Sorghum .....	do ..	7
Cucumbers .....	do ..	6	Corn .....	do ..	50
Tomatoes .....	do ..	8	Millet .....	do ..	28

besides pumpkin and squash planted over 20 acres of corn ground.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, owing to our persistent endeavors to keep the buildings neat and tidy and the grounds clean and free from filth, and in consequence have had little or no sickness during the past year.

The school-room exercises have been carried on with a good deal of energy, and the mental advancement made by the children is very decided. An exhibition is occasionally given in which much interest is manifested.

The household affairs, under the supervision of the matron, have progressed nicely. The children seem to be much interested in their work and endeavor to do their best to excel. We labor under some disadvantage, however, as the greater part of our scholars are too small to do much work.

The discipline of the school has been maintained without much difficulty, and punishments have been called for but little.

Most all of the children understand the English language, and speak it with ease and correctness.

We have endeavored to keep their industrial training apace with that of their literary training by making details that permit of their being in the school-room half of each day.

In conclusion I will add that your kindly co-operation and support has been all that could be desired.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL,  
Superintendent.

J. V. SUMMERS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
August 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887, being my second annual report.

This agency is situated near the center of the Indian Territory, bounded as follows: On the north by the Cimarron river, on the east by the Creek and Seminole Nations, on the south by the South Canadian river, and on the west by the Oklahoma country, being about 75 miles in length and 36 in width.

The five tribes occupying this tract of land are the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Mexican Kickapoos, Iowas, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizens Band Pottawatomies.

## SAC AND FOX.

The Sac and Fox Indians purchased from the Creeks their reservation, which comprises about 475,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of which is good agricultural land, the remainder being high, broken upland, about 30 per cent. being covered with post-oak and black-jack timber. They number 528 persons; 50 per cent. are blanket Indians, live in tepees, and cultivate small patches in corn and vegetables; 35 per cent. dress partly in citizens' clothes, live part of the time in houses built near springs or where water is easily obtained by digging; 15 per cent. dress wholly in citizens' clothes, live in comfortable log-houses, and own small herds of cattle, horses and hogs. Very few provide hay for their cattle during the winter months.

The past two years about 20 families have opened up farms on the bottom lands of the North Canadian and other streams, where good corn and vegetables have been produced. There have been about 100 acres new land plowed, and 10,000 rails made, and several log-houses built, the last year. One serious obstacle in the way of opening up farms by Indians is their pony teams are not strong enough to break the prairie sod.

## MO-KO-HO-KO BAND OF SAC AND FOX.

Mo-ko-ho-ko's band of Sacs and Foxes, numbering about 113, refused to remove from Kansas to the Territory, as provided in their treaty of 1868. In May, 1886, I investigated their condition, and found them in very destitute circumstances, camping upon lands owned by white men, who were very much annoyed by their presence and with whom several difficulties had arisen. In one a Sac and Fox Indian woman was severely beaten. These facts being reported to the Indian office, Inspector Bannister was instructed to remove them to the Territory, which was accomplished with the assistance of a small detachment of cavalry last November.

On their arrival at the agency I attempted to enroll them preparatory to the payment of their annuity funds, which had been set aside for two years, for the purpose of assisting them when removed to their home in the Territory. Paw-she-paw-ho, and two of his leading men, opposed the enrollment, but after being placed under arrest for a few days they withdrew their opposition.

In February last a delegation of seven visited Washington, for the purpose of learning from the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs whether they could not be permitted to return with their families to Kansas. They were informed that the order for their removal was made with due deliberation and altogether for their good, and that they could not be permitted to return to Kansas. The Commissioner instructed them to return to their homes in the Territory and open up farms with the money that had been paid them, and in a few years they would see that their condition would be much better. Although they did not reach home until March first, they fenced and have cultivated a fair crop of corn and vegetables, and will in a few years have good homes.

## THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

Numbering 325, reside on their reservation, set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, situated south of the Deep Fork Canadian, west of the Sac and Fox reserve, north of the North Fork Canadian and east of Oklahoma, comprising about 200,000 acres; 10 per cent. being good arable land, 65 per cent. being good summer grazing lands, and 25 per cent. being covered with post-oak and black-jack timber.

These Indians live in tepees, wear blankets, and are the only Indians of this agency who refuse to send their children to school. They are good workers, and nearly always produce good crops of corn and abundance of vegetables. This year their crops have been well cultivated, and early vegetables did well, but owing to the late dry weather their pumpkin crop will be light. They have 250 acres in cultivation against 172 last year. With an increased acreage I anticipate 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn more than is needed for their support.

## IOWAS.

The Iowas, numbering 88 persons, reside on their reservation, set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, comprising about 225,000 acres, bounded on the west by Oklahoma, on the north by Cimarron river, on the south by Deep Fork Canadian, and east by Sac and Fox reserve. The quality of soil, character of country, and timber, about the same as the Sac and Fox reservation. The greater portion wear citizens' dress, and all cultivate small fields, which have been enlarged considerably the last year; from the present prospects will produce sufficient corn to supply them two years; but with them as with most Indians they provide not for the morrow.



They receive, besides their regular annuity of \$57, about \$15 per capita from the lease of their land for grazing purposes. They live mostly in tepees and bark houses, though some have comfortable log houses and wells of good water. Quite a number speak English sufficiently well to be understood.

They are very anxious just now to see their lands in Kansas and Nebraska sold and to have the remainder of the tribe come to the Territory, so that they can have a blacksmith shop, school, and medical attention.

These Indians had in cultivation last year 1 acre to each individual member of the tribe; this year they have double that quantity.

The Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Band Pottawatomies occupy the 30-mile square tract lying south of the Kickapoo and Sac and Fox reservations, containing about 576,000 acres. Quality of soil and character of country and timber similar to that of the other reservations of this agency; is well watered by the two Canadians, which form its north and south boundaries, and Little river running through the center.

#### ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

The Absentee Shawnees all reside on the north side of Little river, which was for some years the dividing line between the two tribes. They number 722, and are the most industrious and thrifty Indians of this agency; all live in comfortable log houses, and cultivate from 10 to 50 acres in corn. Many have orchards which bear nice fruit. They, in addition to their farming, engage considerably in raising cattle, horses, and hogs.

#### *Big Jim's Band,*

known as the Upper Absentee Shawnees, left the reservation about twelve years ago, at the time of allotments of land to the Shawnees and Pottawatomies. They located on what is now the Mexican Kickapoo and Iowa reservations, where they have supported themselves by farming and raising cattle and horses. They were notified in last November of the order from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to return to their reservation and select some suitable place to reside permanently, which they did. These people sustained heavy losses from their removal, having to abandon their houses, farms, and hay provided for the support of their stock during the winter months; also as their stock drifted back to their old homes, with no one to look after them, quite a number were killed and stolen. As soon as they had selected a location they commenced work, building houses, clearing up land, and making rails, working like white men, and this year will produce a fair crop of corn and vegetables. They deserve great credit for the manner in which they have borne their removal, and some means should be devised by which they might receive pay for their improvements on the lands of the Mexican Kickapoos and Iowas. The Absentee Shawnees have never drawn annuities or rations from the Government, and send their children to school more readily than most Indians.

#### THE CITIZENS BAND POTTAWATOMIES

are not so thrifty as the Shawnees, are mixed bloods, mostly white, of French descent, live in houses, cultivate small farms to corn and vegetables, and raise cattle, horses, and hogs. They rent their land to white men, and have more intruders among them than all other tribes of this agency. They number about 418; have no school on their reservation, and very few are able to educate their children in the States.

In the southern portion of this reservation there is located a Catholic mission school, with capacity to accommodate 60 male and 40 female pupils. The buildings are substantially built of wood, two stories high, well ventilated, and neatly painted. There are in cultivation at this school about 190 acres, 175 of which is cultivated to corn, oats, and wheat, and 15 acres in orchard and garden. There being ample accommodations at this school for all the Pottawatomies desiring to patronize it, I would suggest the advisability of the Government extending such aid as will justify the management to admit them.

#### WHISKY

in small quantities has been brought on the reservation, mostly from the Creek country. Owing to the fact that a United States commissioner's court has been established at the agency, and deputy United States marshals appointed, the sales have been less frequent, and the purchasers are mostly mixed bloods and white men.

#### GAMBLING

is indulged in by nearly all Indians of this agency on a small scale, and very few think it a vice, much less a crime. Some are good checker players, and all are fond of games. I am thoroughly convinced that if in the reservation schools such games

as baseball for the boys and croquet for the girls day sports, and dancing in the evening were introduced, it would tend to divert their minds from the Indian war-dance and other amusements and sports known only to the aborigines.

## SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox Manual Labor School farm is located at the agency, and comprises 640 acres very poor upland, about 80 acres of which was once cultivated, but owing to repeated failures in crops was abandoned, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing pasture fences. There are about 20 acres inclosed near the school buildings, a portion of which has been fertilized, and produces good crops of early vegetables and sweet corn. About 6 acres is planted in corn and the balance is in orchard, which yields a fair crop of early apples, very few trees producing winter varieties having been planted. The peach crop has failed the last two years.

The attendance at this school the last year was 31, at a cost of \$13.88 per month per capita. The same attendance last year cost 86 cents less. The enrollment this year was 66, and but for sore eyes among the pupils the attendance would have been at least 40.

The Absentee Shawnee Manual Labor School farm, is located at Shawneetown, 38 miles from the agency. There was set apart for the use of this school 320 acres of land. Forty acres are in cultivation; 30 acres on the bottom lands of the North Fork Canadian is in corn this year, and will produce sufficient to support school stock the current fiscal year. About 3 acres produced a fine crop of early garden vegetables, and some corn; the balance is orchard, which will produce a fair crop of summer and fall apples, very few winter varieties having been planted. The peach crop has failed the last two seasons.

The attendance at this school the past year was 65, an increase of 23, and a reduction in the cost of \$1.12 a month per capita over last year.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been remarkably good the last year, the past winter being a very mild one. No deaths from exposure have occurred. No record has been kept of births and deaths with any tribes, except Sac and Foxes. They report 20 births and 22 deaths, the deaths occurring mostly among infants. Three between fifteen and twenty-six died of consumption. Three hundred and nine of this tribe have been treated by the agency physician.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

I inclose the reports of Rev. Fathers Thomas, of Sacred Heart Mission, Chas. W. Kirk, Shawneetown, and Wm. Hurr, Sac and Fox, representing the Catholic, Friends, and Baptist societies, respectively.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to this agency, and, with the exception of Mexican Kickapoos, can be relied upon as being substantially correct:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Children, school age, between 6 and 16.	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox.....	257	271	70	88
Iowas.....	43	45	9	12
Absentee Shawnees.....	352	370	100	120
Citizen Band Pottawatomies.....	202	216	73	84
Mexican Kickapoos.....	160	165	25	30
Total.....	1,014	1,067	277	334

In addition to the above, there are about 150 Indians of other tribes on the reservation of this agency. Last year, this time, there were about 350 of this class. I have induced about 200 to return to the reservations to which they belong. Quite a number have left since the passage of the severalty bill.

White men married to Indian women, and others unlawfully residing in the Territory, give me more trouble than all the Indians. I am in favor of a law that will prohibit white men married to Indian women from residing upon any Indian reservation, either in the Indian Territory or any of the States, except those that have permission from the Indian Office, and under \$10,000 bonds.

Very respectfully,

MOSES NEAL,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



UNION INDIAN AGENCY,  
Muscogee, Ind. T., September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, the annual report of Union agency, for the year ending August 31, 1887.

In obedience with your suggestion that this report is intended for public use, and should contain such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting this agency a fair picture of its condition, I have not hesitated to substantially repeat what has been previously stated.

I have made an earnest endeavor to get full and reliable statistics from the executive officers of the five nations, but have not fully succeeded, as the records are not in every case thoroughly kept, and some of the officers fail to respond from indifference or apathy.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over the country occupied by Cherokee Nation, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, and Seminole Nation. Its area is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Quapaw agency, where several small bands are collected, to wit: Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, and Senecas, by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, on the west by Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita country, by Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, Pawnee, and Osage countries. The Cherokee strip belongs also to this agency, a body of country covering some 6,050,000 acres of land, and bounded by Kansas on the north, by Kaws, Osages, Nez Percés, Poncas, Otoes, and Missourias and Pawnees on the east, on the south by the so-called Oklahoma district and Cheyenne and Arapaho country, and on the west by Texas panhandle and "No Man's Land," so called.

The Cherokee Nation is divided into ten political districts, to wit: (1) Cooweescoowee, (2) Delaware, (3) Saline, (4) Tahlequah, (5) Going Snake, (6) Flint, (7) Illinois, (8) Sequoyah, (9) Canadian, (10) Cherokee Strip. These districts have distinct political organizations, as counties in the States.

The Creek Nation is divided into six districts, similarly organized, to wit: (1) Coweta, (2) Okmulgee, (3) Muscogee, (4) Deep Fork, (5) Eufaula, (6) Wewoka.

The Choctaw Nation is divided into three districts, each of which is subdivided into counties, as follows, to wit: Mosholatubbee district: (1) Sugarloaf, (2) Scullyville, (3) Sans Bois, (4) Games, (5) Tobucksy. Pushmataha district: (1) Kiamichi, (2) Blue, (3) Atoka, (4) Jack's Fork. Apukshanubbee district: (1) Towson, (2) Cedar, (3) Wade, (4) Red River, (5) Boktucklo, (6) Eagle, (7) Nashoba.

The Chickasaw Nation is divided into four counties, as follows, to wit: (1) Panola, (2) Tishomingo, (3) Pontotoc, (4) Pickens.

The Seminole Nation is small and not subdivided.

The following is an official register of the principal officers of these nations as far as known to this office, to wit:

CHEROKEE NATION.

Name.	Office.	District or county.	Address.
Hon. D. W. Bushyhead	Principal chief	.....	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
Hon. Rabbit Bunch	Assistant principal chief.	.....	Do.
Hon. James Keys	Chief Justice supreme court.	.....	Chouteau, Ind. T.
William Vann	District sheriff	Canadian	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.
George Baldridge	do	Sequoyah	Camp Creek, Ind. T.
J. W. Walkingstick	do	Going Snake	Flint, Ind. T.
R. S. Landrum	do	Delaware	Vinita, Ind. T.
Aaron Terrell	do	Tahlequah	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
John Brown	do	Illinois	Sanders, Ind. T.
W. E. Sanders	do	Cooweescoowee	Claremore, Ind. T.
O. P. Bengé	do	Saline	Salina, Ind. T.
Charles Smith	do	Flint	Flint, Ind. T.
B. F. Paden	District judge	do	Do.
Thomas Ballard	do	Illinois	Garfield, Ind. T.
Watt Starr	do	Cooweescoowee	Oo-wa-la, Ind. T.
H. C. Ross	do	Saline	Locust Grove, Ind. T.
S. Hilderbrand	do	Canadian	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.
J. L. Ward	do	Delaware	Maysville, Ark.
J. W. Wolfe	do	Tahlequah	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
Jesse Red Bird	do	Going Snake	Flint, Ind. T.
O. F. Adair	do	Sequoyah	Childer's Station, Ind. T.
W. P. Ross	Schoolsuperintendent.	1st educational, consisting of Cooweescoowee, Delaware, and Saline.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
L. D. Spears	do	2d educational, consisting of Tahlequah, Going Snake, and Flint.	Tahlequah, Ind. T.

## CHEROKEE NATION—Continued.

Name.	Office.	District or county.	Address.
M. E. Brown .....	Schoolsuperintendent.	3d educational, consisting of Illinois, Canadian, and Sequoyah.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

## CHOCTAW NATION.

Hon. Thompson McKinney.	Principal chief .....	.....	McAllester, Ind. T.
Hon. John B. Turnbull .....	Superintendent of schools.	.....	Goodland, Ind. T.
Mitchell Harrison .....	do .....	1st district .....	Sans Bois, Ind. T.
William McKinney .....	do .....	2d district .....	Cove, Polk county, Ark.
Joseph Bryant .....	do .....	3d district .....	Caddo, Ind. T.
N. T. Krebs .....	County judge .....	Scullyville .....	Oak Lodge, Ind. T.
Maurice Cass .....	do .....	Sans Bois .....	Oklahoma, Ind. T.
Noel Holson .....	do .....	Sugar Loaf .....	Maxey, Ind. T.
Smallwood Nelson .....	do .....	Gaines .....	Ola, Ind. T.
Albert Carney .....	do .....	Tobuckay .....	Savana, Ind. T.
Jacob Benton .....	do .....	Wade .....	Tush-kahoma, Ind. T.
Henry J. Ludlow .....	do .....	Nashoba .....	Do.
Jackson Hudson .....	do .....	Eagle .....	Eagletown, Ind. T.
Thomas Jefferson .....	do .....	Red River .....	Harris Ferry, Tex.
Simon J. Peter .....	do .....	Boktoklo .....	Lukfatah, Ind. T.
Davis Milton .....	do .....	Towson .....	Doaksville, Ind. T.
Lawrence Williams .....	do .....	Cedar .....	Do.
Morgan Cale .....	do .....	Kiamichi .....	Goodland, Ind. T.
Julius C. Folsom .....	do .....	Jack's Fork .....	Stringtown, Ind. T.
David Perkins .....	do .....	Atoka .....	Atoka, Ind. T.
James Williams .....	do .....	Blue .....	Boggy Depot, Ind. T.
John Perry .....	County clerk .....	Jackson .....	Benington, Ind. T.
William B. Pitchlynn .....	do .....	Gaines .....	Ola, Ind. T.
		Tobuckay .....	McAllester, Ind. T.

## CREEK NATION.

Hon. Joseph M. Perryman.	Principal chief .....	.....	Eufaula, Ind. T.
George Hicks .....	Captain light-horse co.	Eufaula .....	Eufaula, Ind. T.
J. C. Matoy .....	District judge .....	do .....	Do.
Sam Polk .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Do.
Nocns Fixeco .....	Captain light-horse co.	Deep Fork .....	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
Nocus Emarthla .....	District judge .....	do .....	Do.
Norchiche .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Do.
Jimsey Cherrokee .....	Captain light-horse co.	Coweta .....	Wealaka, Ind. T.
Coweta Tustankke .....	District judge .....	do .....	Do.
Dan Miller .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Do.
Sampson Brown .....	Captain light-horse co.	Muskogee .....	Cane Creek, Ind. T.
E. H. Lerblance .....	District judge .....	do .....	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
Jeffrey Smith .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Muscogee, Ind. T.
David Frank .....	Captain light-horse co.	Wewoka .....	Wetumpka, Ind. T.
T. W. Fixeco .....	District judge .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas Yarhola .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Do.
Pleasant Berryhill .....	Captain light-horse co.	Okmulgee .....	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
John Freeman .....	District judge .....	do .....	Do.
R. R. Bruner .....	Prosecuting attorney.	do .....	Do.
James Colbert .....	Superintendent of public schools.	do .....	Do.

## CHICKASAW NATION.

Hon. William Guy .....	Governor .....	.....	Tishomingo, Ind. T.
James Franklin .....	County judge .....	Panola .....	Colbert, Ind. T.
Jackson Kemp .....	County sheriff .....	do .....	Do.
Willis Dickerson .....	County judge .....	Pickens .....	Lebanon, Ind. T.
Grove E. Chase .....	County sheriff .....	do .....	Healdton, Ind. T.
Henderson Cravat .....	County judge .....	Tishomingo .....	Mill Creek, Ind. T.
Cornelius McGee .....	County sheriff .....	do .....	Tishomingo, Ind. T.
Billy Perry .....	County judge .....	Pontotoc .....	Stonewall, Ind. T.
James Frazier .....	County sheriff .....	do .....	Do.
P. S. Moseley .....	General school superintendent.	.....	Wapanucka, Ind. T.

## THE SEMINOLE NATION.

Hon. John F. Brown .....	Principal chief .....	.....	Sa-sak-wa, Ind. T.
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The population is not materially changed from last year, except the natural increase and immigration of white labor, and is estimated as follows, to wit:

Cherokees, native, adopted white, adopted Delawares, and Shawnees and freedmen (about) .....	23,000
Choctaws, native, adopted white Indians, and freedmen (about) .....	18,000
Chickasaws, native, adopted white, and freedmen (about) .....	6,000
Muscogees or Creeks, natives, intermarried whites, and adopted freedmen (about) .....	11,000
Seminoles, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen (about) .....	3,000
United States citizens lawfully in the agency as licensed traders, railroad, Government, and coal-mine company employes and their families (about) ..	9,000
Farm laborers and other working men and families under permit of Indian authorities (about) .....	20,000
Emigrants, visitors, and pleasure-seekers (about) .....	1,500
Claimants of citizenship denied by Indian authorities (about) .....	3,000
Willful intruders, holding cattle, farming, gambling, loafing, tramping, stealing, probably .....	3,000
Total (about) .....	100,000

#### THE POLITICAL CONDITION.

The government of this country is effected by the Federal law and by the laws of the several nations; the Federal law operating through the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which has both district and circuit court powers, and has cognizance of all criminal cases arising in which a citizen of the United States is a party, but does not have civil jurisdiction over the Indian country.

The Federal law (section 464, Revised Statutes of the United States) authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs, and in section 463, *ibid.*, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, has the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. This places almost autocratic power in the hands of the Indian Office, and it applies to this agency, except in so far as regulated by treaty and statutory provisions.

Under section 464, rules and regulations of the Indian Department, of very complete and full character, have been made and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by which this office is guided. Section 2058, U. S. Revised Statutes, declares—

Each Indian agent shall within his agency manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeable to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties \* \* \* as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under these rules and regulations an Indian police force of forty-three men has been established, which has been of much service in the prevention and suppression of crime, as well as the execution of orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of this agency.

The laws of the several nations have jurisdiction of all cases of either civil or criminal nature in which Indians or adopted citizens are the only parties, the jurisdiction varying, however, in the several nations. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim and exercise exclusive jurisdiction, though the adopted citizen is a United States citizen and not of Indian blood. The Cherokees claim and exercise concurrent jurisdiction, while the Creeks and Seminoles do not exercise jurisdiction of intermarried United States citizens.

The laws and constitutions of the five nations are based on those of the States, modified to suit their changing condition, and show every year marked improvement.

In 1808 the chiefs and warriors of the Cherokees passed an act appointing "regulators," "who were authorized to suppress horse-stealing and robbery," to "protect the widows and orphans," and kill any accused person resisting their authority. At this time the law was that if a man killed another for any cause or by accident, he should be killed by the nearest of kin to the deceased in a similar manner, whether by knife, gun, or a club; or, if the slayer should fly, then his brother or nearest of kin was responsible, and could be killed by the nearest of kin to the deceased in just such manner as first killing had occurred. This effective, if barbarous law, reduced murder to a minimum, and no one was more willing to seize the murderer than his nearest of kin, who, under the law, paid the penalty if he was permitted to escape. In 1810, however, the following law was passed, to wit:

Be it known that this day the various clans or tribes which compose the Cherokee Nation have unanimously passed an act of oblivion for all lives for which they may have been indebted, one to the other, and have mutually agreed that after this evening the aforesaid act shall become binding on

every clan and tribe; and the aforesaid clans or tribes have also agreed that if, in future, any life should be lost without malice intended, the innocent aggressor shall not be accounted guilty.

Be it known also that should it happen that a brother, forgetting his natural affection, should raise his hand in anger and kill his brother, *he shall be accounted guilty of murder* (that it should have been otherwise till this declaration indicates the crudity of the previous Cherokee law) and suffer accordingly, and if a man has a horse stolen, and should overtake the thief, and should his anger be so great as to cause him to kill him, *let his blood remain on his own conscience*, but no satisfaction shall be demanded for his life from his relatives or the clan he may belong to.

By order of the Seven Clans.

TURTLE AT HOME,  
Speaker of Council.

Approved,

BLACK FOX, *Principal Chief.*  
PATH-KILLER, *Second Chief.*  
TOOCHALEK.

OOSTANALLAH, April 10, 1810.

At this time almost supreme power was placed in the hands of the headmen, and Indian custom constituted all the law there was. In 1328 the Cherokees adopted a constitution, and now they have a constitution and laws perfected, filling a leather-bound volume of 369 pages, of which the people may be justly proud, and in which every provision is made for the protection of life and property. The Cherokee courts are authorized to issue writs of ejectment, attachment, garnishment, injunction, mandamus, and all processes necessary to render effective the purposes of their establishment.

Having given a sketch in the annual report of 1886 of the Cherokee law, I will in this report sketch the Choctaw law.

The laws of the Choctaws have improved as that of the Cherokees. The first written law, of November 6, 1834, in the old Choctaw volume of laws, declares that it shall be unlawful and a murder to kill any one for a witch, but that any one claiming to be a witch or declaring any one else a witch shall receive sixty lashes on the bare back. It would seem not unlawful before this to kill any one who was deemed to be a witch.

The Choctaws have now a constitution and an intelligent code of laws of some 200 closely printed octavo pages. The constitution of the Choctaw Nation was adopted at Doaksville, January 11, 1860, "in order," as it declares, "to secure to the citizens thereof the right of life, liberty, and property," and there assembled in general convention the Choctaws, to use their own language, did "ordain and establish their constitution and form of government," and did "mutually agree with each other to form" themselves "into a free and independent nation, *not inconsistent with the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States*, by the name of the Choctaw Nation."

First, The boundaries are formally declared, and then follows a "Declaration of Rights"—

That the general, great, and essential principle of liberty and free government may be recognized and established.

Section 1 declares—

That all free men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, etc.

Section 2—

That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free government is founded on their authority, and established for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they think proper and expedient.

Section 3 declares against any religious test for office, or establishment of religion by law.

Section 4 declares "freedom of conscience."

Section 5—

No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of the general council, and without just compensation being first made therefor.

Section 7—"The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolable." Freedom of speech, the right to carry arms, security of person, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches, are declared, and "remedy by due course of law for any injury done a citizen in his lands, goods, person, or reputation;" also in criminal prosecutions—

The right of being heard by himself or counsel, or both, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for witnesses in his behalf, a speedy trial, impartial jury, etc.

The general council is forbidden to pass bills of attainder, retrospective law, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts.

The constitution proceeds in every material respect like the State constitutions, *mutatis mutandis*, distributing the powers of the nation into three distinct branches,



the legislative, executive, and judicial, and declaring the function of each. The legislature is composed of a senate of 12 members, and a house of representatives of about 25 members.

Section 8, Article 3, is as follows:

Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the legislature, shall be presented to the principal chief; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if approved by two-thirds of the members present of that house, it shall become a law, but in such case the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house, respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the principal chief within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. Every bill presented to the principal chief one day previous to the adjournment of the legislature and not returned to the house in which it originated before its adjournment, shall become a law, and have the same force and effect as if signed by the principal chief.

The judicial department consists of one supreme court, with no jurisdiction but such as properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals, three circuit judges, one to each political "district," with superintending control over the county courts, and with "power to issue all necessary writs and process to carry into effect their general and specific powers under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by law." The county courts are probate courts and have jurisdiction of all matters relative to disbursement of money for county purposes and in every other case that may be necessary for the internal improvements and local concerns of their respective counties. They have no jurisdiction in criminal cases, but may sit in examining courts and commit, discharge, or recognize to the proper circuit court, and to issue writs and process to bind any person to keep the peace.

The supreme executive power is vested in the "principal chief," assisted by three subordinate district chiefs. Their term is two years and may not serve more than two terms in succession. The election takes place on the first Monday in August on even years. The chief has the ordinary functions of a State governor.

Every free male citizen eighteen years of age, having been a citizen for six months and a resident for one month, is a qualified elector in that county.

The Choctaws hold their land in common, and each citizen is entitled to all the land he chooses to inclose and cultivate (though he is not permitted to come within 440 yards of another citizen's improvement without his consent, except in towns and villages), but he must have it in a condition to return him an annual income in money or property, else it reverts to the public domain and may be settled by another.

The constitution gives any citizen who may find any mine or mines, or mineral waters, exclusive right and privilege to work the same as long as he may choose, within 1 mile in any direction from his work or improvement; provided, however, he does not interfere with the rights of the former settler. Under this excessively liberal section, numbers of coal mines have been opened, and being well worked, about a half million tons having been taken out last year.

Citizens of the United States are not permitted to make, buy, or lease land in the Choctaw Nation, but do work such in great numbers under Choctaw permits. The subject of "permits" forms a distinct chapter in the Choctaw code, and is quite thoroughly treated. Section 1 on "licensed traders"; section 2 on "farmers and renters"; section 3 on "professional and tradesmen"; section 4 on "common laborers"; section 5 on "miscellaneous employés." The general provision is that the person seeking permit must be vouched for by a certain number of respectable citizens, and his application approved by the county judge. The permit is then issued by the county clerk and recorded. There is a small fee provided to pay the officers for making the record.

The Indian medicine man of the old school has disappeared, and under section 4, chapter 9, entitled "The Practice of Medicine"—

The principal chief is authorized and required to appoint a board of physicians, to consist of three persons, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, who are regular graduates of some well-known medical college, and residents of said nation, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons, not citizens of this nation, who have located, or may locate hereafter, within the limits of said nation for the purpose of practicing medicine.

The applicants must be of good character, and stand an examination, or hold diploma satisfactory to said board. Under this law, the board of examiners, all Choctaws and regular graduates—one of Bellevue, New York, another of New Orleans, La.—advertise their regular monthly meeting at Atoka, Ind. T.

The officers of the executive department, beside principal and district chiefs, are the national secretary, national treasurer, national auditor, national attorney, national agent, inspectors, district collectors, coal weighers, national light horsemen. The officers of the judicial department are supreme, circuit and county judges, clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, rangers, &c.

Under criminal offenses are found treason, murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, rape, polygamy and adultery, incest, miscegenation with Africans, poisoning, mayhem, kidnapping, robbery, cruelty to stock, malicious mischief, burglary, larceny, arson, perjury, forgery, alteration or destruction of deeds and changing records, libel and slander, embezzlement of public money, introduction of whisky, carrying pistols, disturbance of schools, religious devotion of families, &c., skinning dead animals on ranges, hunting and trapping, pulling down fences, cutting down hickory or pecan trees, burning prairie or woods, selling goods, hunting, horse racing, or ball play on Sunday.

#### INTERMARRIAGE.

Under the Choctaw law intermarriage with white United States citizens is attended with formality. The United States citizen must obtain license from a circuit judge or circuit court, making oath that he has no surviving undivorced wife, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, signed by at least ten respectable Choctaw citizens by blood, who shall have been acquainted with him at least twelve months immediately preceding the signing of such certificate. He must pay a \$25 permit for the privilege, and takes the following oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will honor, defend and submit to the constitution of the Choctaw Nation, and will neither claim nor seek from the United States Government, or from the judicial tribunals thereof, any protection, privilege or redress incompatible with the same as guaranteed to the Choctaw Nation by the treaty stipulations entered into between them. So help me God.

Article 38, of the treaty of July 10, 1836, recites that—

Every white person, who having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in the said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, *is to be deemed a member of said nation*, and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws in all respects as though he were a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

The United States court concedes the Choctaws exclusive jurisdiction over such United States citizens, and the peculiar feature is presented of a United States citizen resident inside the United States limits from whom is withdrawn the protection of the Federal court. If he were openly murdered by a Choctaw, the United States court would not indict the offender, but the case would be left to the Choctaw courts. Such intermarried United States citizen is given the rights of a native Choctaw, can use lands, wood, and common pasturage with perfect freedom, vote, &c.; but if he abandons his Choctaw spouse, drives her away or she dies and he remarries other than a Choctaw woman, all his rights acquired under Choctaw law are forfeited, and he becomes as before, a United States citizen simply.

I have given a brief outline of the Choctaw laws, and will summarize the statement with the remark, that, like the Cherokees, they have an excellent code, and well suited to the conditions of the people, though in some degree in advance of them.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles have, in like manner, suitable laws for their conditions. In none of these nations is the execution of law as admirable as the letter of the law, but it is gradually improving in them all, owing to the many educational and religious influences at work, and perhaps above all to the zeal and vigor with which the contending political parties criticise each other and make their appeals to the people against the defective administration of their opponents.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES.

Each of the nations is divided into political parties with more or less thorough organization, whose chief purpose generally is control of the offices, but always on the plea of civil service reform, and generally with justice they can point out errors more or less serious, and, when themselves successful, they fall into other and similar errors; yet the tendency is to constant improvement. In the Muskogee or Creek Nation are now running four candidates for principal chief, and various platforms have been published and signed by the "Muskogee party," the "Union party," and the "Independent party." The degree of their advancement will be most clearly shown by their own utterances.

#### INDEPENDENT PARTY.

At a convention of the Independents, held at Okmulgee, on the 27th of June, 1887, the following platform was adopted, and the Hon. John R. Moore nominated for principal chief, and James Fife for second chief, to wit:

When in course of time the governmental institutions of public policy, conceived and established in the spirit of humanity and patriotism, are not effective for the purposes of good government and advancement of the people, it is obvious that the time has come when the people should halt and look about them, and see, if possible, if there be not something radically wrong in the management; if so, then to do whatever they lawfully may to correct it.

Since the adoption of the constitution we have seen the management of the affairs of the nation in the hands and control of either of the two political parties, the Pin and Muskogee. To inform ourselves, and to judge with fairness the usefulness of these parties, it may be profitable to take a retro-



spective glance at what has been accomplished by them. We have a moderately fine code of laws, and we agree that there have been spasmodic instances when a healthy interest in schools and education was manifested, resulting in the augmentation of our educational facilities. But on the other hand, the authority of our laws and educational facilities have, in a large measure, been neutralized, as we believe, by the influence of party government. Since the inauguration of this system we have seen a turbulent and tumultuous people resorting to even a conflict of arms. Towns arrayed against towns, brother against brother, sometimes in the bitter cold days of winter, until valuable lives have been lost. All of which must be attributable to the strenuous struggle for party supremacy.

By these party contentions we find ourselves overwhelmed by a national debt, and the nation, under party lead, engaged in a puerile and ludicrous farce of paying off its debt of over \$100,000, when, in fact, we neither have the money or the hope of it. Our treasury is exhausted, and our council need no longer try to deceive the people by acts of appropriation. Talk put on paper is not money. In the tumult arising out of party conflicts an alarming disregard for law and order has resulted, so much so, that in some of our districts property is not safe, and the courts almost powerless to punish the crime of larceny. By these, and like political shortcoming, our financial credit has been so straitened that our national obligations are to-day worth but little more than the paper on which they are written, and the alternative faces us now of asserting our manhood, mending our ways, and arresting the downward march, or submit to ignominious political collapse. We can not believe, therefore, that these parties can be longer trusted to restore our people to good government and our nation to national respectability, but that these ends must be attained through the co-operation of men who esteem national prosperity above party success.

Therefore, we, the Independents of the Muskogee Nation, cordially invite the co-operation of all men, both young and old, who are weary of party rule, in an earnest effort to save our country from impending ruin. In order to do this, therefore, the following principles are espoused by us as being essential, to wit:

(1) That the towns and people at large must manifest greater interest in public affairs, ignore all distinctions based either upon party affiliation or past loyalty or disloyalty in the United States during the rebellion, or the measure of white blood that may run through one's veins, and endeavor to place in office their most competent and honest men.

(2) That the Muskogees, as a nation, under the present relations subsisting between them and the surrounding nations and the United States, should relinquish no interest they possess in any landed estate, but endeavor to strengthen and confirm their rights and title thereto.

(3) That the national council and police force are composed of too many members, thus becoming ineffective and unnecessarily expensive bodies, depleting our treasury without adequate returns in benefit to the public, and should be subjected to judicious reduction by the vote of the people of the national council.

(4) That the people should, through those whom they shall place in office, enter upon some wisely ordered system of administration of public affairs that shall give reasonable hope of a gradual restoration of the finances and credit of the nation, so that at no distant day our paper may command a par value in the markets of the country. With these accomplished, renewed energy will be instilled into our national life, and we hazard nothing in predicting in that event a general awakening of all our educational, agricultural, and other interests which go to make up a prosperous people.

Having these purposes and ends in view, we think we can prove that fact and our loyalty to our country in no other way as well as we do now when we invite you to aid us in the ensuing general election in electing a ticket of such men as will stand by the ticket herein expressed, and who shall serve no particular party or section of the country, but who shall only know the Muskogee Nation in united and harmonious whole, irrespective of race or color.

SAMUEL BRADLEY,  
*Chairman of Convention.*

#### CONVENTION MUSCOGEE PARTY.

Under resolutions adopted by a convention of the Muskogee party, convened at Okmulgee, on the 22d of June, 1887, for the purpose of proposing candidates for the offices of principal and second chief, to be voted for in the ensuing general election, the following names were agreed on, viz:

For principal chief, Hon J. M. Perryman.

For second chief, Judge Hotulke Fixeco.

In doing this, the Muskogee party does not come before the nation with any distinctively new ideas of public policy, or to propose any novel departures from the principles marked out for its guidance and embraced in the articles of the political faith of the party at its inception years ago. It is believed that no departures from these is needed; but, on the contrary, the exigencies of the times have only confirmed us in these principles and emphasized the need for a stricter and more active adherence for them.

In this belief, it shall always be our purpose to maintain peace and harmony with neighboring nations and the United States; to use all honorable means to preserve the integrity of the relations subsisting between the Muskogee and other nations growing out of treaties and compacts to which our nation is or shall be a recognized party.

It shall be the purpose of the party to use every legitimate effort and energy to secure a strict observance and enforcement of the provisions of the constitution of the nation and the laws enacted thereunder; and believing that the accomplishment of this must depend solely upon the honesty and ability of those entrusted with the administration of the law, it shall be the paramount aim to make honesty, capacity, and effectiveness the standard of qualification for office in the Muskogee government.

We recognize the power for good among a people of the proper cultivation of their moral and intellectual interests as well as the material, and shall give every encouragement in our power to the interests of education, religion, and our industrial pursuits.

To the end that these purposes may be carried out, we shall endeavor through wise legislation to liquidate the national debt and restore our national obligations to the confidence and credit of the commerce of the country. And now that we may in part be enabled to carry out these purposes, we respectfully ask all the good citizens of the nation to aid us in electing as chief magistrates the men whose names head this address.

WILEY SMITH,  
*President of Convention.*

P. P. PORTER, *Clerk.*

#### CONVENTION UNION PARTY.

The Union party in convention assembled at Okmulgee, June 28 and 29, 1887, make the following nominations, in view of the general elections to be held this fall:

For principal chief, L. C. Perryman.

Second chief, Hotulke Emarthla.

In coming before the people of the Muscogee Nation with the above ticket we deem it proper to announce to them publicly our position on the leading national questions of the day.

(1) We shall use every effort to create among our citizens a due respect for the constitution and laws of the Muscogee Nation, and shall at all times encourage and assist our officers in the proper enforcement of our laws.

(2) We shall endeavor to maintain friendly relations between the Muscogee Nation and other nations and tribes of the Territory. We shall urge upon the less enlightened tribes of the Territory the necessity of becoming parties to the Indian international compact, in order that they may be able to act in unison on all questions of general interests to the several nations and tribes.

(3) We have noticed with much concern the inclosing of large tracts of the public domain and the common pasturage by a few citizens to the exclusion of others. We condemn this practice as a species of monopoly that is in direct conflict with our system of land tenure. Every citizen, whether rich or poor, has an equal, and only an equal, interest with every other citizen in our landed estate, and is therefore really and actually entitled to only a pro rata share of this our common heritage. We shall therefore endeavor to have the national council enact a law regulating the size of such inclosures, pastures, and the kind of material to be used in fencing the same.

(4) We have noticed a tendency among our citizens of forming themselves into companies or corporations for the purpose of controlling large capital. We believe a law should be passed regulating how such companies should be formed. Such a law should impose the necessary restrictions and should provide for the issuing of charters to all such corporations.

(5) Regarding the "Oklahoma land," so called, we believe it the duty of our people to demand a strict compliance by the United States Government with the terms and stipulations of the treaty of 1866, relative to said lands.

(6) We recognize the fact that our finances present one of the most pressing questions of the day. We shall advocate the exercise of the most strict economy in the management of our financial affairs, and shall, as occasion may occur, assist in devising means for the increase of our revenue.

(7) The question of removing intruders is one of much interest to our citizens. We believe a specific law on this subject, regulating the manner in dealing with such characters, would be highly beneficial. Such a law should require district attorneys to report intruders direct to the chief, and the chief should urge the matter before the United States Indian agent.

(8) Education is the great bulwark as well as the embellishment of a republican government. This being so, we shall endeavor to place the means of a liberal education within the reach of every child in the country, and especially those that live in the western portion of our nation and have less favorable surroundings to encourage them in the pursuit of education.

ISPAHECHAR,  
President Union Party.

SAM HAYNES, *Secretary.*

A fair estimate may thus be drawn of the Indian political status in, the other nations, as the Creek Nation occupies about a medium position in this respect.

#### EDUCATION.

In all the five nations special stress is laid on education. The Cherokee constitution declares that—

Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this nation.

And special attention has been given to this subject. A sketch of their law was given in my last report, and now is presented a sketch of the Choctaw school law.

One superintendent of schools and 3 district trustees form a board of trustees. The board of trustees are authorized to contract with any board of missions or persons for the establishment of academies and schools in the Choctaw Nation. The superintendent of public schools is president of the board, superintends the sending of selected students to the State colleges, issues certificates on which the superintendents of the four Choctaw high schools receive warrants of the national auditor on the annual appropriations, designates time for examinations at the schools and academies of the nation.

The district trustees select the scholars to be sent from their respective districts to the national seminaries or academies, basing selection on "attendance and capacity to learn fast." When the selections are made and the scholar fails to attend, the sheriff is instructed to take and deliver such delinquent at the proper place after five days notice at the expense of parents or guardian of such delinquent. The district trustees have power to suspend any school, academy, or seminary in their respective districts in case of epidemic. They are required to appoint the local trustees and then report at the close of each scholastic year the number of all scholars from seven to eighteen years in their respective neighborhoods, and to generally "supervise the neighborhood schools."

The local trustee serves one year. He selects the teacher for his neighborhood school and sends the teacher to the district trustee for examination, and if the examination is satisfactory, to receive "a certificate to teach." He must visit the school at least once a month and at the end of each quarter examine the teacher's report and accounts, and if correct, so certify. The local trustee must report any negligence or delinquency of teacher to district trustee, who examines charges and may suspend and revoke their certificates to teach, but the local trustees are enjoined in the law to "promptly sustain teachers in enforcing just rules and in maintaining good order in their respective schools, and shall require pupils to pay due respect to their teachers." The local trustees are further "required to enroll all Choctaw children from the age



of seven to eighteen years of age," and it is made "the duty of all parents and guardians to send their children to the neighborhood schools provided for them," and for failure, except for good cause, to wit, "bad weather, high water, or sickness," the parents or guardians are fined 10 cents a day for each and every day of such non-attendance.

All neighborhoods that can raise 10 Choctaw scholars shall be entitled to a neighborhood school; and all teachers shall be entitled to \$2 per scholar a month when the attendance has been as much as 15 days, but if less, then 10 cents per day per schola is deducted.

The scholars are taught 5 days in the week and not less than 6 hours. The textbooks of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are adopted by law. The textbooks are furnished by the district trustees, from two or three chosen depositories in each district.

#### Boarding-schools.

The superintendents of New Hope Seminary and Spencer Academy are appointed by the principal chief, give \$5,000 bond, and conduct these schools under regulations provided by law. He procures "good, moral, competent teachers." The term is 10 months, and "New Hope" trains 100 girls from eight to fourteen years of age; 33 from each district and 1 from Chickasaw Nation, and "Spencer," 100 boys from ten to sixteen years of age, chosen in like manner. These pupils must pass satisfactory medical examination as well as on "attendance and capacity."

#### Orphan schools.

"Armstrong Academy" provides for 50 orphan boys, and Wheelock seminary for 50 orphan girls. The boys are trained, in addition to regular course of study, in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, and the girls in all that pertain to housewifery. The county judges select the orphans on the basis of their necessities, and the sheriffs furnish them conveyance at county's expense to the schools.

#### Schools of the Choctaw Nation.

Name.	No. attending.	Average attendance.	Appropriation.	Cost.
New Hope Seminary (girls).....	100	95	\$10,000	.....
Spencer Academy (boys).....	100	97	10,000	.....
Armstrong Academy (orphan boys).....	50	50	5,500	.....
Wheelock Seminary (orphan girls).....	50	50	5,500	.....
State Colleges:				
Girls.....	13	23	.....	\$7,125
Boys.....	13			
Neighborhood schools (168).....	3,512	.....	82,269	44,144

The following are the school teachers and attendance given by Hon. Mitchell Harrison, trustee for first district of Choctaw Nation:

#### SAN BOIS COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Attendance.	Location.	Name of teacher.	Attendance.
Sans Bois.....	George Wilkinson.....	25	Dwight Mission.....	S. J. Johnson.....	16
New Hope Church.....	J. D. Tiner.....	33	Rock Creek.....	S. W. McCurtain.....	24
Little Sans Bois.....	John Kenneday.....	16	Brooken.....	Cassie McKibben.....	15
Owl Creek.....	Robinson Bacon.....	22	Rock Branch.....	S. Wirt.....	12
Middle Sans Bois.....	J. B. Allen.....	19	Short Mountain.....	Mary Robinson.....	12
Knoxville.....	J. H. Merrill.....	16	Total.....		210

#### SCULLYVILLE COUNTY.

Pine Ridge.....	W. S. Hall.....	22	Cedar Creek.....	Ridgely Bond.....	15
Cache.....	E. V. Hill.....	15	Scullyville.....	C. H. Patterson.....	32
Wolf Creek.....	Irene Breashers.....	10	Womack.....	J. F. Burkett.....	10
Pocola.....	W. H. Laws.....	21	Walnut Grove.....	G. E. Rinner.....	15
New Double Spring.....	Walter Beard.....	20	Opossum Creek.....	R. M. Franklin.....	*16
Brazil Station.....	D. Barrows.....	*22	Fort Coffee.....	Mrs. L. J. Blair.....	25
Dog Creek.....	F. M. Fuller.....	21	Clarksville.....	Edmund Breashers.....	15
Brazil Station.....	Francis Alexander.....	11	Total.....		270

\* Colored.

## TOBUCKSY COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Attend- ance.	Location.	Name of teacher.	Attend- ance.
Savanna .....	B. W. Semrer .....	26	Cheate Prairie....	D. C. Hall .....	21
South Canadian .....	A. F. Ross .....	18	High Hill.....	Lyman Worcester .....	24
McAllester .....	E. S. Fendall .....	18			
McAllester .....	E. H. Doyle .....	17	Total .....		91
McAllester .....	George H. Brown .....	*11			

## GAINES COUNTY.

Valley .....	Jacob James .....	12	Locust Grove.....	Elizabeth Wikher.....	13
Fourchmaline .....	Alice E. McConnell .....	16	White Oak .....	J. M. Taylor .....	10
Round Mountain .....	George Brown .....	18	Longtown .....	G. W. Bungartner .....	10
Riddle .....	C. F. Twetly .....	*10			
Boling Spring .....	W. G. Bairs .....	19	Total .....		108

## SUGAR LOAF COUNTY.

Salem .....	E. B. Wade .....	26	Spring Hill .....	J. G. Bender.....	24
Summerfield .....	M. S. Young .....	25			
Caston .....	J. C. Blackwell .....	22	Total .....		118
Black Fork.....	W. W. Bender.....	21			

## RECAPITULATION.

	Scholars:
Sans Bois county .....	210
Scullyville county .....	270
Tobucksy county .....	91
Gaines county .....	108.
Sugar Loaf county .....	118
New Hope Seminary .....	103
Total .....	900

There are 41 schools in the second judicial district, but the names of the schools, teachers, and averages I was unable to obtain of the district trustee, Pushmataha.

Those of the third educational district, furnished by courtesy of Hon. J. H. Bryant, district trustee, are as follows, to wit:

## BLUE COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Location.	Name of teacher.
Grass .....	R. C. Gardner.	Atoka .....	Charles Chona.*
Benington .....	G. M. Barnes.	Standing Rock .....	H. C. Wilson.
Pleasant Hill .....	J. W. Carney.	Ward .....	Flora B. Sandder.
Naniah Springs .....	Annie Charles.	Cane Hill .....	C. A. Wilson.
Minnie Springs .....	Carrie Davis.	Black Jack Grove .....	Alex. Durant.
Eureka .....	Mary Baker.	Do .....	Elizabeth Morris.*
Black Jack Grove .....	Blanche Williams.	Pine Grove .....	Annie Tamblar.
Cold Spring .....	Jackson Kayes.	Boggy Depot .....	Chas. Jamison.*
Chisho-ah-ka .....	Elijah Ward.	Momson .....	Malissa Foster.*
Arrington Springs .....	J. W. Laurence.	Buffalo Creek .....	Delilia Wright.
Double Springs .....	R. H. Butler.*	Roan Lake .....	Francis Benton.
Caddo .....	E. W. Perry.*	Kemp .....	Ruth M. Young.*
Durant .....	W. A. Durant.	Big Springs .....	Ruth Homer.
Atoka .....	S. M. Simser.		

## JACK FORK COUNTY.

Minnie Springs.....	C. D. Moore.	Goodland .....	S. E. Hotomer.
Stringtown .....	Richard Colbert.	Itok-kish .....	Nannie J. Jones.
Good Land .....	Amos Cames.	Pigeon Roost .....	Walter D. Parks.
Beaver Creek .....	John Fowler.	Beaver Dam .....	William Homer.*
Minnie Springs .....	William Ansford.	Lexington .....	John Spring.
Do .....	R. L. Huffman.	Long Creek .....	Leland Comber.
Dumplin Creek .....	Sina Thompson.	Walker .....	Lila Overstreet.
Horse Prairie .....	Fannie Oakes.	Horse Prairie.....	Richard Colbert.
Spring Bluff .....	Wm. Hamilton.	Beaver Dam .....	Elijah J. Colbert.*
Bob Chitto .....	Isaac Patterson.	Ciloran .....	C. L. Choales.*
Cold Spring .....	Davis E. Homer.	Good Water .....	J. P. Gibbons.
Lexington .....	Nolan Henson.		



## ATOKA COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Location.	Name of teacher.
Atoka .....	E. J. Morton.*	Boggy Depot .....	Gertrude Keener.
Lehigh .....	W. D. Morton.	Caddo .....	H. C. White.
Tiah Halia .....	J. D. McClure.	Dannegan .....	Ella Lewis.*
Pleasant Hill .....	Jenscy Jones.	Lone Freedmen .....	Carrie Durant.*
Hickory Grove .....	Malinda Johnson.	Ephesus .....	Mrs. Lily Garland.
Philadelphia .....	Mary Watery.	Philadelphia .....	Mrs. Bryant.
Black Jack Grove .....	John B. Walker.	Toma Husha .....	F. C. Copeland.
Free Spring Grove .....	John N. Killiron.*	Plain View .....	Mrs. H. P. Morse.
Armstrong .....	A. M. Major.	Blue Branch .....	Georgiana Jones.
Bennington .....	J. M. Barnes.	Belvin .....	Nellie Williams.

## KIAMICHI COUNTY.

Ponto .....	W. H. Hammond.	Buffalo Springs .....	Dixon Frazier.
Hebron .....	B. L. Adams.*	Yellow Creek .....	E. M. D. Smith.
New Hope .....	H. J. Williams.	Benjamin Baker .....	Benjamin Baker.
Perryville .....	J. D. Doyle.	Big Cane .....	Annie Williams.
Sulphur Springs .....	Edward Augustus.		

\* Colored.

There were 83 schools that continued through the first quarter and 75 during the second quarter. School commenced the first Monday in September, 1886, and continued until the 26th of November, 1886, constituting the first quarter. The second quarter commenced the 29th of November, 1886, and continued until February 25, 1887. The aggregate attendance during the school year was:

Indian scholars .....	1,080
Freedmen scholars .....	563
Indian schools .....	60
Freedmen schools .....	23

The average attendance of the 60 Indian schools was 21, and the Freedmen schools was 24.

Studies pursued during the year were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, and history.

There was expended in paying off the certificates for the first quarter \$7,846.60. The certificates for the second quarter have not yet been presented for payment.

The school improvements of Choctaw Nation are estimated at \$200,000. Besides the national schools, are some private and church schools, of which I have no adequate data.

*Schools of Creek Nation.*

Schools.	Students.	Cost.
Levering boarding school, mixed .....	100	\$7,000
Wealaka boarding school, mixed .....	100	7,000
Asbury boarding school, mixed .....	180	5,600
Nuyaka boarding school, mixed .....	80	5,600
Tallahassee boarding school, colored, mixed .....	50	-----
Common schools .....	700	11,600

*Eufaula district.*—(1) Eufaula, (2) West Eufaula, (3) Tuskegee, (4) Shoal Creek, (5) Hillobee, (6) Weogufkee, (7) Tuckabatchee, (8) Coon Creek, (9) Thewalee, (10) Middle Creek, (11) Tulmochussee, (12) Little River, (13) Wetumpka, (14) Thlopthlocco, (15) Salt Spring.

*Muskogee district.*—(1) Muskogee, (2) Cane Creek, (3) Sugar Creek, (4) Black Jack, (5) Old Agency, (6) Durant.

*Oklmulgee district.*—(1) Okmulgee, (2) Cussetah, (3) Uchee.

*Covela district.*—(1) Coweta, (2) Marshall Town.

*Deep Fork district.*—(1) Green Leaf, (2) Honey Creek.

Of the common schools there are 21 schools for Indian scholars and 7 for negro scholars. Eighteen of the teachers are of Indian blood, 6 whites, and 5 negroes.

Youths at colleges in States, 21; cost, \$6,500.

Besides these there are various church and private schools.

	Capacity.
Presbyterian Mission Boarding School, Muskogee (girls).....	20
Harold Institute (Methodist) boarding, Muskogee (girls).....	•100
Indian University (Baptist) boarding, (young men).....	100
Evangel Mission (colored) Muskogee (mixed).....	50
Presbyterian School, Tulsa (mixed).....	84

And others unrecorded.

Some of these schools are really of the best class, especially the Indian University with its beautiful building and location, designed for special training of Indians to the Christian ministry. Also the Harold Institute and the Presbyterian Mission. This latter mission is conducted on the cottage plan, and is doing a valuable work in teaching the girls to manage, direct, and make in their own cottages civilized homes. Space forbids even a short sketch of the institutions that thoroughly merit description in giving a fair account of the educational work going on in this agency. The catalogue of the Indian University is a tasteful one of 26 pages, submitted herewith.

*Schools in the Cherokee Nation.*

	Capacity.
Male seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	175
Female Seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	175
Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Salina, Ind. T.....	200
100 common schools, by districts.....	5,000

*Tahlequah district.*—(1) Tahlequah, (2) Tahlequah (colored), (3) Pleasant Valley, (4) Sequoyah, (5) Grant, (6) Blue Springs, (7) Eureka, (8) Baldhill, (9) Catcher Town, (10) Tehee, (11) Lewis Prairie, (12) Four Mile Branch (colored), (13) Carey, (14) Crittendon.

*Going Snake district.*—(1) Oak Grove, (2) Rabbit Trap, (3) Stony Point, (4) Oak Ball, (5) Oakes, (6) Piney, (7) Whitmore, (8) Peavine, (9) Long Prairie, (10) Baptist Mission, (11) Flint Creek, (12) Prairie Grove.

*Flint district.*—(1) New Hope, (2) Round Spring, (3) Honey Hill, (4) Cochran, (5) Clear Spring, (6) Dahlonaga, (7) Magnolia, (8) Elm Grove.

*Cooweescoowee district.*—(1) Vinita, (2) West Point, (3) Catoosa, (4) Big Creek (colored), (5) Lightning Creek (colored) (6) Bryan's Chapel, (7) Lightning Creek, (8) Three Rivers, (9) Pryor's Creek, (10) Claremore, (11) Flat Rock, (12) Goose Neck (colored) (13) Sequoyah, (14) Belle View, (15) Coody's Bluff, (16) Rogers.

*Delaware district.*—(1) Roger's Spring, (2) Carr's Spring, (3) Logan, (4) Hickory Grove, (5) Ballard, (6) Mitchell Spring, (7) New Town, (8) Virginia, (9) Moore (colored), (10) Olympus, (11) Honey Creek, (12) Willow Spring, (13) Island Ford, (14) Beck, (15) White Water.

*Canadian district.*—(1) Girty, (2) Black Jack, (3) Stopping Elm, (4) Prairie View, (4) Devdenne, (6) Woodall, (7) Meridian, (8) Texanna.

*Saline district.*—(1) Locust Grove, (2) Vann's Valley (colored), (3) Cedar Bluff, (4) Chu-wa-staw-yah, (5) Arcadia, (6) Cahcowee, (7) Wickcliff.

*Sequoyah district.*—(1) Oak Dale, (2) Sweet Town, (3) Gunter's Prairie, (4) Shiloh, (5) Teehee, (6) Geary Valley, (7) Timbuctoo (colored).

*Illinois district.*—(1) Roach Young, (2) Garfield, (3) South Bethel, (4) White Oak, (5) Land Town (colored), (6) Fort Gibson, (7) Fort Gibson (colored), (8) Manard, (9) Sweet Spring, (10) Vian, (11) Green Leaf.

The male seminary is about 1 mile from Tahlequah, and is an imposing looking structure, 185 feet long by 109 feet broad, of three and four stories in height, costing nearly \$100,000. It has over eighty available rooms, including chapel, parlors, dining-hall, study hall, bath rooms, laundry, ironing rooms, furnace, storage, section rooms, &c. It is quite well furnished, and has a respectable faculty of seven teachers and instructors and six other officers, steward, domestic, superintendent, two matrons, medical superintendent, and librarian.

The female seminary was identical, but unfortunately has been completely destroyed by fire. The fire is attributed to the careless or intentional act of a demented citizen of the United States, and occurred last spring. The Cherokee council was called in extra session to consider its rebuilding. The council promptly appropriated \$60,000 for a new seminary, to be constructed in Tahlequah, and the contract has been let for its erection.

The orphan asylum is a similar institution in all material respects to the seminaries. It is for both sexes, and has been recently enlarged to accommodate about 200 children. The nation furnishes the orphans with everything.

The Cherokee Nation gives the Cherokee negroes twelve common schools, and the question of giving them a high school has been mooted. The aggregate attendance was about 4,200; the average about 2,600.

The cost of the national schools exceeds \$80,000 a year.



Beside the public schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita (Congregational).....	150
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah (Baptist).....	99
Presbyterian Mission, Tahlequah .....	60
Park Hill .....	40
Dwight .....	50
Vinita .....	
Methodist Mission, Vinita .....	100
Webber's Falls .....	50
Presbyterian school, Locust Grove .....	50
Childer's Station .....	?
Moravian mission, Oaks .....	?

And other private schools of which this office has no data.

*Schools in the Chickasaw Nation.*

	Capacity.
Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys).....	100
Orphan Home, Lebanon (both sexes) .....	75
Wapanucka Academy (both sexes) .....	60
Female Seminary (girls) .....	75
Fourteen common schools; average, 20 .....	280

Some students are educated in the States. I have been unable to get data from the Chickasaw authorities. Schools of churches will be alluded to under the head of religious instruction.

*Schools in the Seminole Nation.*

The Seminoles support two high schools:

	Cost.
Wewoka Mission (boarding), 75 pupils.....	\$3,700
Sasakwa Female Academy (boarding), 23 pupils.....	2,600

The Presbyterian Board furnishes also \$1,700 for Wewoka Mission, and the Methodist \$600 for Sasakwa. There are also four district schools, which are in good condition.

As a general rule, the schools under the guidance and control of the churches have done excellently well and are of great benefit to the Indian country. I regret being unable to notice them in detail, as Nuyaka, Worcester Academy, Harrold, and others equally worthy deserve more than a passing notice.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of this agency are beginning to play an important part in guiding public opinion. Some of them are well conducted and quite enterprising in gathering local news:

Name.	Where published.	Management.	Publication.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat .....	Saint Louis .....	Republican .....	Daily .....	2,500
Republican .....	do .....	Democrat .....	do .....	3,000
Indian Journal .....	Enfaula .....	Republican and Creek .....	Weekly .....	1,200
Atoka Independent .....	Atoka .....	Choctaw .....	do .....	650
Indian Chieftain .....	Vinita .....	Cherokee .....	do .....	1,272
Indian Record* .....	Muscogee .....	Presbyterian .....	Monthly .....	
Indian Missionary .....	Atoka .....	Baptist .....	do .....	617
Cherokee Advocate .....	Tahlequah .....	Cherokee Nation .....	Weekly .....	800
Telephone .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400
Brother in Red .....	Muscogee .....	Methodist .....	do .....	1,000
The Enterprise .....	Paul's Valley .....		?	650

\* Burned out.

Many other papers and periodicals are taken by the people of which no data can be given.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 62 ministers with regular circuits, and 115 local native ministers, who preach when occasion offers; white members, 2,937; Indian members, 5,409; negro, 32; Sunday schools, 96; Sunday school officers and teachers, 440; Sunday school scholars, 3,797; churches, 52; parsonages, 16; and directs

Asbury Manual Labor School, Seminole Female Academy, Harrold International Institute, District Conference School, Webber's Falls, Pierce Institute at White Bear Hill, Chickasaw Nation.

The Baptist Church has 150 churches; 7,507 members, as follows: Cherokee Nation, Indian and white, 1,835; colored, 500; total, 2,335. Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, Indian and white, 1,755; colored, 885; total, 2,640. Creek and Seminole Nation, 1,225, Indian and white; colored, 1,153; total, 2,378. Miscellaneous, Indian and white, 77; colored, 77; total, 154. Totals, Indian and white, 4,892; colored, 2,615; total, 7,507. It has 125 ministers and a number of native supernumeraries, 65 Sunday schools, and 1,300 Sunday school scholars.

The Presbyterian Church in one presbytery has 24 ministers, 6 licentiates, 43 churches, and over 1,300 members. It has 12 important and well-conducted mission schools, with some 800 pupils, and a number of Sunday schools.

Congregational Church has 7 ministers, has established 40 church meetings and Sunday schools, with 1,609 Sunday school children, 213 church members, and 2 schools: Wilberforce Institute, McAllester, Ind. T., with 65 students, and Worcester Academy, with 124 pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church began its labor in this Territory in 1875, at Atoka, establishing a small school. It now has 4 churches, viz: McAllester, Savanna, Atoka, Lehigh; attendance, 1,000 members; 1 day school at McAllester, conducted by Sisters of Mercy, 120 scholars; 2 day schools at Atoka and Lehigh, to begin this September; a boarding-school is to be erected on grounds provided by Mr. Ben Smallwood, near Lehigh; a hospital to be placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy is in construction now at McAllester. Rt. Rev. D. J. Robot, who had labored so faithfully and successfully, is now dead, and Rt. Rev. D. Ignatius Jean has been appointed his successor, with 13 priests under his direction.

The Moravian Church has 2 societies, 2 churches, 2 white missionaries, 1 native Cherokee-speaking preacher, 54 communicants, and 2 Sunday schools.

It will be seen from this that the Indian people are under the influence of extended and powerful educational forces—nearly 400 secular teachers of school, a number of secular and religious newspapers; over 400 preachers, and a multitude of Sunday schools and Sunday school teachers.

The Creeks and Seminoles have less means to secure the proper education of the young than the other nations.

The Chickasaw negroes are in an unfortunate position, being absolutely without schools, and unable apparently to provide them. On the 12th of this month I have an engagement with the Chickasaw governor to meet a committee of the Chickasaw council with the view to securing some amelioration of their condition.

#### LAND TENURE.

The title of the land of the five nations is held in the nation itself, and each citizen has an equal right to make a farm on the unoccupied domain or use the common pasturage. The custom used to be, he could use all he wanted for pasturage as well as farming, and many large pastures were erected, till it became a serious public abuse, some pastures extending eight or ten miles square, to the exclusion of the cattle of others. This abuse was corrected in the several nations by restricting the right of fencing the common pasture to a small acreage, and all the large pastures have been destroyed. Some citizens have gone into the farming business on a great scale, and are cultivating large tracts of land, in some cases exceeding 1,000 acres, and in one exceptional case in the Washita valley, as high as 8,000 acres are said to be in one corn farm. The cultivation of the soil is rapidly increasing (the estimate by Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of Cherokees, is 15 per cent.), probably 10 to 20 per cent.

There is enough farming land to abundantly supply all wishing to farm, and no present danger of such monopoly of farming land as would oppress the poor. Whenever the cultivated area becomes so large as to deprive the less energetic majority of such proportionate part of the tillable land as their increasing wants may render desirable, that majority can be relied on to protect its own interests against individual greed by suitable legislation, as it did in the case of the wire pastures. The vote of the man with 10 acres counts as much as that of the man with 10,000 acres, and the former has an immense majority. That relative class will continue with certainty to maintain political supremacy. The offices of the Indian nations and nearly all political power is in the hands of this class, because money-makers and big farmers make more and are better satisfied in attending their own business, and leave the national offices and political management to those who have less home cares and take a livelier interest in the subject.

Several years ago this majority took a sudden alarm at the large number of "white" renters or farm workers in the Cherokee Nation, and passed what was popularly known as the "\$25 permit law." This law provided for the payment of \$25 a month for each



United States citizen hired by a Cherokee citizen, and was intended to prevent the employment of United States citizens and effect their removal. This arbitrary and extreme action of the legislature shows how supreme the power of this element, because the law was disastrous in its purpose to a large part of the enterprise of the nation. It was repealed at the next session, having met a general howl of disapprobation, because it affected vested rights and would have ruined many citizens who were compelled to rely in large measure on white labor to cultivate their farms, mills, etc. The operation of this law in some of the districts, where all of the citizens were more or less using white labor, was almost ludicrous. The party made an example of would be indicted and brought up for trial, the jury impaneled (of men who had each done the same thing), and evidence submitted clearly convicting the accused. The jury (of fellow-sinners), after calm reflection as to the best interests of the country and an interested examination of that case in all its bearings, would bring in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The permit laws of the nations all vary, but are all reasonable and just and meet with respectful obedience. The Cherokee permit is granted by the district clerk on the application of a citizen and the payment of a fee of 50 cents per month for benefit of Cherokee Nation, citizen subject to penalty for failure to get permit, and also United States citizen. The Choctaw permit by county clerk on order of district judge, fee varying with purpose of labor, etc; citizen alone responsible for failure to get permit. The Creek permit is issued by treasurer; citizen must file bond for good behavior of his tenant or employé, etc.

A large number of persons in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations are working under leases, though the lease in each nation is forbidden by law. The cases are in some sections very numerous indeed. The method is this: The Indian citizen will agree to "employ" the United States citizen for a period of from five to ten years, generally about five years, secure his permits, and locate him on some portion of the unoccupied public domain. Then the United States citizen is to break out, fence, and erect house thereon, and have all the products of the place for the period of years agreed on. At the end of that time the place with its improvements is delivered to the Indian. In this way farms are made for Indian children by the time they reach maturity, and, while unlawful to lease, the results generally are not to be condemned. It happens, occasionally, however, a dishonest citizen of the Indian country declines to keep up the permit, and demands possession before the time expires. When the party is without permit he is left in the attitude of "intruder;" he can not demand protection under his lease because unlawful, and indeed generally the rule is that a United States citizen, who makes a contract with an Indian does so at his own risk. In such a case a hardship is wrought on the United States citizen, though he may blame his own want of discretion in making an unlawful contract and with a dishonest person. It is quite rare, however, this dishonesty appears, and quite a large number of farms have been made for the Indians in this way to the common advantage of both parties to the contract.

The holding of land in common, giving to each citizen all he can cultivate and having it revert to the public domain if he fails to cultivate it, and held in further check by the right of the council to limit and control monopoly, gives to every Indian willing to work a certain home and a support. By his own labor, without tax, free grass, wood, and water, and a good soil, he can surely make a respectable living for himself and family in spite of inherited apathy and lack of the shrewd business ability that characterizes his white brother. This system precludes the possibility of unjust pauperism, so often imposed on worthy and willing labor by the conditions of highly-civilized life, where individuals are permitted to control and substantially monopolize land, without consideration of poorer non-landholders, and I sincerely believe it is the true safeguard of these Indians until they shall have grown, under the educational forces now operating on them and their children, up to the full measure of American citizenship, which they feel sooner or later to be their destiny.

As the cultivated area becomes larger and larger, and wealth increases in geometric ratio, the idea of division in severalty will become stronger and stronger till the majority, who have a smaller share than a due proportion would give them, will demand a more even distribution of the soil. There are some already who believe in this, probably one in four in the Cherokee Nation, if made under such restrictions as they themselves would choose to impose. I incline to think the rapid growth in education, material condition, and social character will bring this division of land in severalty into a prominent question in a comparatively few years. The full-bloods are strongly opposed to the idea, while the half-breeds and adopted citizens are more inclined to consider the question.

The full-bloods regard it as the first step in depriving them of their homes, because of their unfortunate experience in the East. In the treaties under which they came West they had the title made as strong as possible, and were entirely unwilling to move from the eastern homes till they were fully assured that they would not in the future meet with a similar demand for their removal. A fee simple was guaranteed.

and patents promised and subsequently issued. President Jackson, March 23, 1829, tells the Creeks, speaking of this country :

There your white brothers will not trouble you ; they will have no claim on the land, and you can live upon it, you and your children, *as long as the grass grows or the water runs*, in peace and plenty ; it will be yours forever.

And on the 18th of April, of the same year, it was said to the Cherokees :

There you will find no conflicting interests. The United States power and sovereignty uncontrolled by the high authority of State jurisdiction and resting on its own energies, will be able to say to you, in the language of your own nation, *the soil shall be yours while the trees grow or the streams run*.

And the treaties pledge that the jurisdiction of no State or Territory should be at any time extended over them. Under the present system the full-blood has been safe and happy nearly a half century. He is intensely conservative, too much so, and for this reason—the dread of experiment. Because of the unwritten history kept alive among the Indians of the distresses of the forced removal from the East, the full-blood is almost unanimously hostile to any act which he imagines would disturb the present peace and security.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the five nations are variously graded by blood from the pure Indian stock to the pure white stock, and variously crossed on other Indian stock. There are many negroes, former slaves to Indians, and among the Creeks is some negro miscegenation, though much exaggerated in reports on that subject. There are numbers of adopted citizens, whites, other Indians, and negroes.

The adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation—about 1,100 whites, about 550 Shawnees, about 765 Delawares, and about 2,400 negroes, total, 4,815—have been denied the rights of full participation as Cherokees in every respect, especially in regard to funds derived from lands west of the 96th meridian. The Cherokees claim that a fair construction of the purposes of the treaties would not give them this right, while the claimants, with apparent justice from the language, argue it gives them all. The ultimate determination of this question will probably be referred, by act of Congress, to the Court of Claims. It was interesting, however, to observe how the two political parties of the Cherokee Nation, in their canvass of this summer for the election of chief, legislature, etc., deferred to this adopted vote and treated this subject. The Downing party agreed to give them all the rights guaranteed by treaty. The National party agreed to let the matter go to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and accept the decision of the courts as final. It would be interesting to submit here their intelligent, comprehensive, and shrewd platforms, and a synopsis of their ingenious arguments against each other. The contest terminated by the election of Hon. Joel B. Mayes, a highly intelligent and prosperous half-breed Cherokee, by the Downing party, and the election of a majority of the senate and council branch of the National party, so that the adopted citizens will probably have their rights adjusted by the Court of Claims without further serious opposition.

In the matter of claimants to citizenship, the Cherokees, while declaring the principle set forth in the Supreme Court of the United States in North Carolina case of March 1, 1886, and in the Cherokee constitution, that claimants from States must be readmitted to citizenship by act of the national council before exercising any of the rights of citizenship, yet have declared also that all might be readmitted to citizenship that could trace direct descent from the Cherokee rolls of 1835 or 1852, and satisfy a commission of the descent. A commission of three of the most intelligent and upright men in the nation to hear these cases has been appointed, and are now giving the claims patient investigation.

The Cherokee law forbids the exercise of the rights of citizenship till the right is established, but there is quite a class of claimants who not only exercise these rights but employ white labor without permits, disregard the timber laws, etc. The Cherokees decline to issue permits to "citizenship claimants" for United States citizens' labor under the law above referred to.

The Choctaws several years ago agreed on a plan to settle the question of claimants to citizenship by giving them an appeal to the Interior Department through this agency. In accordance therewith quite a large number of persons were summoned to the Choctaw council to establish their pretension. Some were admitted, some refused and appealed, but many made no attempt to "prove up the right." The appealed cases I heard at Tush-ka Homma during first two weeks of October last, and have recently made a final report on these cases.

The Choctaws have modified the citizenship question by the passage of the following law, to wit :

Whereas much annoyance and expense to the Choctaw Nation, in consequence of the claims of persons claiming to be entitled to the rights of Choctaws in the Choctaw Nation ; and

Whereas the rights of such persons are often so doubtful and remote to the present stock of Choctaw blood that the adjudication becomes under the most favorable circumstances a question ; and



Whereas the Choctaws are, and have ever been, disposed to accord to people of their blood any right they may have, they feel bound to adhere to the long and recognized usages of their nation, and to exclude from those rights all claimants whose blood is so remote and uncertain that the appellation of Indian to such persons would be a misnomer. It is not now, and never was, considered obligatory upon the Choctaw Nation to admit into their tribal organization any people that might claim, or, perchance, have in their veins small quantities of Choctaw blood. The policy adopted by this nation for many years previous to the war and treaty of 1866 was to allow all white persons from beyond the limits of the nation, who married according to existing laws on the subject, the rights of citizenship. These rights of citizenship were courtesies extended to the marriage relation, and the rights conceded by the nation were matters of grace rather than matters of right under any law or treaty stipulation. The rights thus conceded were deemed steps in its civilization and the upbuilding of their nationality. Now the necessity of legislation on this subject has been brought to the attention of the nation by the large number of persons pressing their claims for citizenship upon the general council at its yearly sessions. These claimants claim rights upon every conceivable ground imaginable. The admission of these claimants, actuated largely by the inducement held out to them by what they may be entitled to when admitted (the amount thus acquired by admission in round numbers being \$2,500), is so great that it becomes the duty of the nation to prescribe by legislation some preserving principle by declaring that the applicant should have in his veins Choctaw blood to the extent of at least one-eighth Choctaw. And it should be further understood and declared that the rights thus conceded to persons from the outside to the inside, with the rights asked for or claimed, are matters of grace on the part of the nation rather than rights demandable of the Choctaw Nation and enforceable by the Government of the United States.

In view of the premises it is, therefore, asked that the following bill be enacted by the general council now in session, to wit:

AN ACT entitled "An act defining quantity of blood necessary for citizenship."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled,* That hereafter all persons, non-citizens of the Choctaw Nation, making or presenting to the general council petitions for rights of a Choctaw in the nation, shall be required to have one-eighth Choctaw blood, and shall be required to prove the same by competent testimony.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all applicants for rights in this nation shall prove their mixture of blood to be of white and Indian.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no person convicted of any felony or high crime shall be admitted to rights of citizenship within this nation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be construed to affect persons within the limits of the Choctaw Nation now enjoying the rights of citizenship.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are not annoyed so much by applicants for citizenship.

The cases on which I passed an opinion, appealed from the Choctaw council, presented some most attenuated claims, which were doubtless sincerely believed by the claimants to give them a just claim to be upheld by the United States as Choctaw, *e. g.*, where a white man was a claimant because he had married a pure white woman, the daughter of a white woman by a white man, who had previously had for his wife a Choctaw woman; and the hundreds of descendants (236 enumerated, perhaps as many unknown) who claim to be the offspring of Abigail Rogers, alleged to be of half Choctaw blood, born 1760, and who left the Choctaw Nation as an infant about 125 years ago, and neither she nor her descendants have since been enrolled, recognized, or known to the Choctaws as Choctaws, but scattered in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and California, but now, in some numbers, have collected in the Choctaw Nation, and demand the rights of Choctaw citizenship.

The Choctaw negroes have been given the rights of citizenship as provided by treaty, except eighty-three persons, who chose to receive \$100 cash and leave the Choctaw Nation. Twenty-six of these persons have not called for their money.

The position of the Chickasaw negroes is undefined and unsatisfactory, as they are neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl," being neither recognized as Chickasaw citizens or United States citizens. They have no schools. As previously stated, on September 12, 1887, I shall make an earnest endeavor, both for their sakes and that of the Chickasaw government, to arrange some amicable and just method of settlement.

United States citizens who marry Choctaws and Chickasaws, become Choctaws and Chickasaws as far as the United States courts are concerned. Those who marry Cherokees become Cherokees under Cherokee laws, but remain United States citizens under United States laws. Those who marry Creeks and Seminoles remain both by Indian law and United States law unchanged in their status. Creeks refuse to take cognizance of them.

THE SOCIAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION

of the people is generally unappreciated by those not familiar with it. I have received letters from Kansas, the nearest neighbor of the Five Nations, asking if it would be safe to leave the line of railroad without a guard, and the great majority think of the Cherokee or Choctaw as a copper-colored person in moccasins and breech clout, eagle feathers, tomahawk, and pistol laying around for a fair chance to kill somebody.

The fact is, the citizen's dress alone is worn in this agency. The people nearly all understand the English language, and all the schools are taught in this language. People passing through an Indian town here for the first time are apt to ask, "Where are the Indians?" because their ideals are not to be seen. In the Annual Report of

1886 I gave a sketch to which I respectfully refer, briefly stating now that the people live about as well as they do in western Arkansas, and the villages are very similar. Many of the adopted citizens and half-breeds, and some full-bloods are quite wealthy. There is one full-blood Choctaw estimated to have 12,000 cattle. There are quite a large number also who have no apparent ambition, live in a poor way, and as secluded as possible, just as there are said to be patriots in the mountains of White river who still persist in voting for General Andrew Jackson. They all make their living by civilized pursuits, there being no professional fishers or hunters, except those from the States who hunt prairie chickens for the markets in violation of law.

## CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The number of United States citizens is steadily increasing in this agency under the Indian permit law, to the great material and social advantage of the Five Nations. It is not without its embarrassing features, however, for many civil cases arise between themselves alone, and with Indian citizens, in some instances, involving large sums. There is no court having civil jurisdiction to settle these cases, which necessarily must increase in number and importance, and for which provision should be made.

If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to life itself, or for an assault on his life, I see no reason why it may not be empowered to protect his right to property, or deny his right of defrauding a citizen of the United States.

## UNITED STATES COURT AND COMMISSIONER.

The United States district court for the western district of Arkansas has more business than it can possibly attend to, and many cases I would have otherwise presented for the protection of the Indians of this agency have been passed by because of their minor character when compared to more important criminal matters, and the present embarrassment of the court in the multitude of important cases to hear.

There are few courts, I imagine, where business is conducted with more celerity or greater fairness, due largely to the very superior ability and high character of Hon. Isaac C. Parker.

One serious defect, however, in the administration of justice by this court is that the overwork necessarily prevents the citizen from enjoying the guaranty of the constitution—a speedy trial. Moreover, owing to the great distances and necessity of traveling horseback, and the fact that witnesses have to attend the court probably three or four times before a case is disposed of, making, maybe, a journey in all of from 800 to 1,200 miles, thus punishing them severely in hardship and loss of money and time, many cases are unreported or all knowledge of them denied.

Recently a man named Hill cut his wife's throat and gave her mother a terrible cut in the head, 10 miles north of Muscogee. It was impossible to get a doctor to dress her wounds, though payment was guaranteed, for fear of being summoned to this court as a witness; and it is certain that stealing and whisky peddling is permitted to go unreported in the majority of cases, rather than incur the expense of reporting it.

It would save thousands of dollars in mileage if there were located a court more near the center of the Five Nations, at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, and would secure a better administration of the laws of the United States, as well as save great expense to, and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency.

## INTRUDERS.

The intruder question is about as set forth in my last report. In the Chickasaw Nation, where the trespass assumed such serious dimensions as to require United States cavalry, the evil is much abated, and can be controlled under the Chickasaw law. This law provides for \$1 per head (see section 2117, U. S. Revised Statutes) for all cattle found willfully trespassing on the public domain, and in case of non-payment the stock is sold to pay the \$1. I shall endeavor to have the statute amended to prevent the possibility of material error.

The Creeks have such a statute, and the Choctaws and Cherokees both have laws prohibiting this intrusion. I think that, after all the warning the cattle intruders have had in the Choctaw Nation, the operation of the Chickasaw law should not be interfered with by the United States, but that the Chickasaws with this mild weapon of offense should be permitted to defend their public domain.

When a person is reported to me as an intruder by the principal chief of one of the nations, I issue to him the following notice, keeping a stub and index of intruder books, to wit:

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.  
Muscogee. ———, 188—.

To ————:

You are hereby notified that the authorities of the ——— Nation have reported to this office that you are an intruder, residing in their nation in violation of law, to wit, that you have ————, and they demand that you be immediately removed.



You will therefore remove at once beyond the limits of this agency, or appear at this office on or before \_\_\_\_\_, 188—, and show cause, either in person or by written statements, duly sworn to before any officer authorized to administer the oath, why the demand of the chief should not be complied with.

Your failure to appear or answer as directed will be taken as evidence that you are an intruder, and orders will be issued for your immediate removal as the law provides.

Very respectfully,

United States Indian Agent.

Served by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188—

POST OFFICE, \_\_\_\_\_.

N. B.—The officer serving this notice should, without fail, enter date of service, signing his official name and giving his post-office address. Return this promptly to United States Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.; and if after report by officer of service on him he refuses to answer, or answers showing that he is an intruder and can not adjust his affairs amicably, I declare him such and order his removal. If he does not obey the order, he may be ejected by the Indian police or United States troops.

The timber and coal thieves along the border say truly enough that there is no law to punish their trespass, as section 5388, which protects lands of the United States from depredations, does not protect the land of the Five Nations. The law should be so revised as to protect the Indians from robbery.

#### CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian were leased May, 1883, to The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for \$100,000 per annum. The association has promptly paid up the amount due the nation.

Last November its representatives attempted to re-lease this strip for the same amount. It is worth a much larger sum. Complaints were made to me that they were using large quantities of whisky and money to unduly influence the Cherokee council, and I went to Tahlequah to examine into the charge. My inquiry seemed to fully confirm the charge, as I formally reported to your office under your instruction. They have since been each indicted by the grand jury on three counts. The affair is much to be regretted, as the members stand high as business men. The council meeting in November is expected to take action in reference to this very important matter.

#### INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

The council convened on the 6th of June, pursuant to adjournment of last year, with Hon. S. H. Bengé in the chair, and G. W. Grayson acting clerk. The council was composed of fifty-seven representatives from nineteen of the tribes resident in the Territory, namely:

Cherokee: Col. W. P. Ross, Daniel Redbird, John Chambers, George Sanders, James Chambers, Frog Sixkiller, and S. H. Bengé. Choctaw: T. D. Ainsworth and G. W. Walker. Creek: G. W. Stidham, G. W. Grayson, D. N. McIntosh, John A. Moore, Sam Grayson, and Wesley Tiger. Chickasaws: C. A. Burris. Seminole: Hul-pul-tar, Nokus-Fixeco, and Muth-kup-harjo. Kiowa: Lone Wolf, Poor Buffalo, and Oh-pah-tee. Wichita: Ni-os-toney, Wichita Issacou, and Kan-widdy-hunthres. Comanche: White Wolf, Black Crow, and Tabbe-na-nac. Delaware: Bold Wilson, Jack Thomas, and Jack Harry. Caddo: Chief Jake and Toua-conie-Jim. Waco: Gat-se-de-ah-tsoo. Shawnee: White Turkey, John Logan, and Big Jim. Keechi: Cowarra Huntress. Sac and Fox: Mah-ko-si-tah, Pe-ah-tuy-tuck, Mish-he-walk, Hat-chisee, Kah-ne-kan, and Hay-we-too-sah. Iones: Ah-lee-cha. Osages: Nick Thornton, S. W. Pettit, Hi-kah-pah-nah, Claymore, Wm. P. Mathés, George Summers, and Minke-wah-tan-kah. Seneca: William Spicer and Joe Whitecrow. Kickapoos: John Mohawk, Che-quaw-mo-ko-ke-ko, and Wash-quah-mo-quah.

On motion of the council, the chair appointed a committee of ten to report to it what business, if any, there was which should claim the attention of the house, and what action was necessary thereon. On the third day of the council the committee of ten reported and recommended the adoption of the following memorial:

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: The undersigned, delegates representing the nations and tribes of Indians of the Indian Territory, which is to say, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Sac and Fox, Osages, and others, beg respectfully to invite attention to the following representations: Whatever misgivings may have seemed to be justified in our minds by the action of the Government of the United States, yet we are willing to assume that it is always its purpose, in the treatment of the Indians, to benefit them as rapidly as possible by throwing around them those conditions which will enable them effectively to adapt themselves to the requirements of civilized life in the least possible time. Your memorialists from the civilized tribes of this Territory believe they have lived sufficiently long under the operations and influences of the Indian policy of the General Government to be judges at this time, in some sort, of its utility for the accomplishment of the purposes in view; and that they may justly claim a respectful hearing in any opinion advanced upon any policy proposed to take the place of those of the past. Your memorialists disclaim any intention to antagonize or obstruct the operation of any just and effective policy that may be adopted by the United States for the general advancement of the Indians, but, on the contrary, will do whatever they can to contribute to its effectiveness.

This body, composed of representatives of all the tribes named, as well as others, has been earnestly appealed to by certain tribes domiciled on the western border of our Territory to present for them, to the General Government, the fact that the provisions of public law No. 43, providing for allotments of lands in severalty to Indians, will prove not a benefit, but a detriment to their best interests, which are now in a state of progress that should be reasonably satisfactory to all practical minds. For attempting to present this view of our brothers to the President we will be pardoned when it is remembered that we are alike opposed to its provisions, regarding them merely as a departure from the policy under which we have prospered to one which will in the near future engulf all of the nations and tribes of the Territory in one common catastrophe, to the enrichment of land monopolists, before whom even your own citizens, with all the civilized machinery of justice, seem powerless to secure their rights. We deprecate any measure or law which will, in our judgment, lead to placing any Indians of the Territory as a party to so unequal a contest.

Like other people, the Indian needs at least the germ of political identity, some governmental organization of his own, however crude, to which his pride and manhood may cling and claim allegiance, in order to make true progress in the affairs of life. This peculiarity in the Indian character is elsewhere called patriotism, and the wise and patient fashioning and guidance of which alone will successfully solve the question of civilization. Preclude him from this and he has little else to live for. The law to which objection is urged does this by enabling any member of a tribe to become a member of some other body politic by electing and taking to himself a quantity of land which at the present time is the common property of all.

Any tribe occupying lands in the Territory under stipulations of treaty with the United States must be the rightful owners of all the lands of the reservation, and therefore entitled to the right of determining any apportionment of its landed property, should such an expedient be decided on. The land-in-severalty law, however, leaves the Indians no discretion in this regard, but apportions to each individual only a part of that which is already his property and leaves the balance for sale to others who will be composed of a class having no love or sympathy for the Indians; and who will rush into the new country, and in their mad race for gain crowd out every hope and chance for Indian civilization.

Your memorialists, especially of the five tribes, have undergone sad experience in transactions with the United States of an identical nature in 1830 and 1832, and shudder at the thought of the misfortunes that must surely come to the tribes of the farther west if the provisions of this law are enforced. The tribes earnestly desire and ask the President to stay the operation of the law until they shall be in a condition to be benefited by it; and the five civilized tribes also join in an earnest and respectful request that the President do not put in force the land-in-severalty act upon powerless and protesting people until they at least may have the opportunity of testing the validity of their rights before the judiciary of the United States.

Being read and interpreted, on motion of Mr. Sanders, of the Cherokee Nation, the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting in yeas 57, nays none.

After recess the committee continued its report by offering the following resolutions, namely:

*Be it resolved by the international council of the five civilized and other tribes of the Indian Territory in joint council assembled,* That the president of said council be and is hereby required and directed to cause a certified copy of the memorial in reference to the allotment of lands in severalty to members of Indian tribes, as provided under the act of Congress, known as public law No. 43, adopted by this council, to be forwarded to the President and other proper officers of the United States without delay.

*Be it resolved by the international council of the Indian Territory,* That such nations herein represented as may appoint delegates to Washington be, and are hereby, requested to instruct them to endeavor to secure the early establishment and recognition of the right of the nations and tribes of the Territory to a judicial hearing and trial of any cause arising between any one or more of them and the Government of the United States affecting their landed or money interests.

Bishop Galloway, by invitation, made a few remarks to the council, when it adjourned to the next morning.

On Thursday, June 8, the committee also reported the following preamble and resolutions, recommending their adoption, which were read, interpreted, and unanimously adopted, namely:

Whereas by the provisions of the treaty of 1866, between the United States and the Muskogee, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee tribe of Indians, the right of way was granted for the construction of two railroads across their domain, the one north and south, the other east and west, by such companies as should be thereto authorized by act of Congress; and

Whereas said provisions clearly limited and defined the right of Congress in the premises, which right has been exhausted in the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific, an east and west road, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a north and south road, as to the Muskogee and Cherokee Nations; and

Whereas the exercise of the right to grant the right of way by Congress to other companies to construct railroads through the Indian Territory without the consent of the nations affected thereby is clearly a violation of the intent and meaning of said treaties of 1866, and subversive of the rights and interests of the Indian tribes parties thereto: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the international council,* That while this body has no desire to oppose any improvement required by the commerce between the different States of the Union contiguous to the Indian Territory, yet it earnestly but respectfully protests against such legislation by Congress as appropriates Indian lands for the use and benefit of private corporations, whose employes are amenable to no local laws, and whose privileges, franchises, and immunities are bestowed with lavishness by a hand which reaps where it has not sown and dispenses what it does not own, which are used in such manner as to cause serious alarm among those most directly interested.

*Be it further resolved,* That this council earnestly protests against the injustice and spoliation which these acts impose upon the people here represented, and earnestly entreats the Government of the United States to respect its own guaranties and to protect the Indian people from the serious evils which result from a failure to comply with its voluntarily assumed obligations.

*Resolved further,* That Congress be requested to pass an enabling act, whereby all questions affecting the vested rights of the Indians under treaty stipulations may be referred to the courts of the United States and receive judicial settlement.

*Resolved further,* That the executive authorities of the nations here represented be and are hereby directed and requested to cause these resolutions to be presented to the proper authorities of the United States.



It was further resolved that when the council adjourns it meet again on the first Tuesday of May, 1888, at Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

It is much to be regretted that there is so little cohesive power in the Indian character and among the Indian nations. It would go far, in my opinion, to the peaceful, beneficent solution of the change of the Indian nations into a flourishing Indian State of the Union if the tribes could unite, but I do not think great interest was exhibited in this meeting, as but one chief of the five nations was present, to wit, Hon. J. M. Perryman, who lives at Enfaula.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

There are 43 men of the Indian police force of this agency; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 40 sergeants and privates. They are distributed throughout the agency in the more thickly settled neighborhoods, and are selected of men of courage and good standing in their own vicinity. An equal division of the territory to be protected would give about 712 square miles to each officer. They co-operate with both Indian officers and United States deputy marshals and State officials, hunting refugees from justice, and make many needed arrests of persons who but for this force, with general authority, would escape.

In my last annual report I called attention to a serious defect in the law relative to the protection of these men, to wit, that they were subject to deadly assault and to murder, and the United States gave them no protection, the trial of their murderers being left to the Indian courts, and the Indian courts being quite unreliable to convict in such cases. I cited a case where the captain of the force was shot on the streets of this town by some young Cherokees, who were arrested for shooting at deputy marshals, and who are said to have explained they thought they were "*only shooting at Indian police.*" Three months after this report two young Cherokee half-breeds murdered Captain Sixkiller, December 24, 1886, while unarmed, in the main street of Muscogee. They have never been tried. One of the parties was captured and placed by the United States officers into the hands of the Creek officers, but though they pledged themselves to his safe-keeping and a fair trial, he was loosely guarded, and at last permitted to escape by gross negligence.

After the murder of Sixkiller, who had been a most gallant and valuable officer, Congress amended the law as follows, to wit:

That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively, and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

The law should go further, and give that court jurisdiction when the attack grows out of the performance of the duty by consequent malice, and provide further that in any charge of deadly assault or murder against the police or Indian a fair trial should be guaranteed by the United States. It occurs to me a habeas corpus on the ground of denial of constitutional right of "a fair trial" would suffice.

In one case an Indian posse, an accessory in a killing in the performance of duty, was condemned by an Indian jury to die for murder, while the principal, the deputy marshal, a United States citizen, was acquitted by the United States court at Fort Smith. After the murder of Captain Sixkiller, William Fields, lieutenant, was made captain, and in about three months, April 10, 1887, he was murdered by a white desperado while making an arrest. Lieutenant Knight, the next officer on the force in rank, in attempting to disarm a desperado, was resisted and an attempt made on his life. Knight killed him, I am satisfied, believing it necessary to save his own life. The jury of Arkansas citizens, under a strenuous prosecution, seemed to think the killing might have been avoided, and convicted Knight of manslaughter. Lieutenant Knight stands high as a man of honor, prudence, and courage, and has been a faithful officer. I deplore his great misfortune.

The police force has been very unfortunate. It is a hazardous life. Their salaries of \$8 a month, out of which they are expected to furnish their own horses, expenses, etc., is very small for this agency, though among the wild tribes where living expense is light, and largely furnished by the United States it is different.

#### RAILROADS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad runs through this agency from north to south, from Chetopa, Kans., to Denison, Tex. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, operated by the "Frisco," runs from northeast in southwesterly direction through northern portion of the Cherokee and Creek Nations.

The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad is in process of construction from Fort Smith, Ark., to Wagner, some 13 miles north of Muscogee, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The Southern Kansas and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, under the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé, have completed and are now operating a new railroad from Arkansas City, Kans., to Gainesville, Tex. The "Frisco" has completed this year a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation down the Kiamitia valley.

The Cherokees propose contesting the right of Congress to grant a charter through their country without the consent of the nation in the case of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad, and have sedulously avoided giving any official recognition of the right of the company to enter on its domain. Out of this sentiment the Valley road was embarrassed in obtaining ties. There is no special law relating to the furnishing of ties under which this railroad could get them, but there was a general timber law, passed November, 1886, authorizing the Cherokee citizen to sell the timber from the limits of his own improvements to United States citizens under certain conditions, to wit, having it sealed, paying a small royalty, and thus securing a permit from the district clerk. In this manner the railroad got a large number, but it was stopped by the chief ordering the clerks to issue no permits for this purpose. Some of the ties were alleged to have been cut from the public domain without the authority of law. This I ordered stopped. The road is graded in great measure and will be in operation in a few months.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad had less difficulty in obtaining ties in the Chickasaw country, for Governor William Guy, though there was no law authorizing the sale of ties, knowing that the private citizens would contrive to furnish them at public expense, called the leading men of the nation together, and they determined on a reasonable royalty for the ties needed, and made a satisfactory contract with the railroad in behalf of the Chickasaw Nation.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation in cases of Indian-damage claims for stock killed and for the fire, etc., *vs.* Atlantic and Pacific, operated by "Frisco," and *vs.* Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, be ordered settled by arbitration, where claimant and claim agent can not agree, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior (*vide* U. S. Rev. Ind. Treaties, p. 288, lines 12,856, *et seq.*; *ibid.*, p. 118, line 5,198, *et seq.*; *ibid.*, p. 89, line 3,909, *et seq.*). Under the present system the Indians are subject to the dictations of the claim agents of the two railroads. The manner in which the claims of James P. Audrain, Bird, and Willis have been treated sufficiently illustrates this subject.

#### COAL MINES.

Coal mining in the Territory practically dates back to the discovery of McAllester coal in 1872, and has gradually grown to large proportions. The output of the Choctaw coal mines is over 500,000 tons per annum. United States citizens and others are paid yearly an amount approximating \$800,000 for labor in and about the mines, while royalties paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and individual citizens of the same must nearly equal \$100,000, a large part of which is expended for educational purposes and to defray the expenses of the Indian government.

Until within a recent period the coal leases executed under Choctaw law were approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. It appears now from an opinion of the honorable Attorney-General of the United States that there is no law authorizing the approval. If any law is needed to place this great and valuable industry on a legal or on a safer basis, it should by all means be enacted, not only for the sake of the education of the Indian children, in which it is an important factor, the sustenance of the large number of United States citizens and Indians whose families are supported by the employment given in the development and working of these mines, but above all, perhaps, by supplying the great State of Texas, which is substantially without a mineral fuel, with abundance of cheap fuel of good quality. The most rapid way in which the Indian nations can be developed, and brought to maturity of citizenship and Statehood, is in the encouragement of its material resources under the guidance of its own leaders. In this very case it has led to the agitation of the question of changing the Choctaw constitution, as one of the political advocates of the change says, "to make the constitution conform with the treaties, to augment the royalty accruing to the nation, to prevent this royalty from falling into the grasp of these mine-owners, to check the expensive coal suits now coming up before our (Choctaw) courts, to maintain the doctrine that our lands are held in common."

The Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw laws seem so shaped as not to properly invite and encourage development of coal and mineral, but the laws have been somewhat recently modified. It is to be hoped their minerals may be opened and worked as the Choctaw coals.



## STATISTICS.

I have endeavored to get statistics, but the result has been very unsatisfactory. I submit the replies I obtained in answer to inquiries addressed to over one hundred prominent men. They could not answer the questions, and so put them off "for a convenient season." Exhibits A, B, and C are the only ones I deem fairly worthy of acceptance as "Estimates."

## AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

During the last year I have been ably assisted in the duties of this office by Col. D. M. Wisdom, agency clerk, and by Mr. Richard D. Martin, assistant clerk. Mr. Martin has been especially diligent and faithful, having become by constant practice quite expert on the stenograph and type-writer.

In closing, I have the honor to briefly recommend—

- (1) An increase of salary of Indian police of this agency.
- (2) Further legislative protection to Indian police and deputy marshals.
- (3) Establishment of United States court at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, with civil jurisdiction in all cases proper to such court, and not provided for under treaty and local law.
- (4) Establishment of an Indian training school at Fort Gibson for wild tribes.
- (5) Settlement of damage claims *vs.* railroads by arbitration under rules to be fixed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.
- (6) That some steps be taken to relieve the Chickasaw negroes from their forlorn and undetermined status.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. OWEN,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY,

*Hoyt, Kans., September 5, 1887.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Indians and the affairs of this agency for the year just closed:

Of all the Indian agencies formerly embraced within the limits of the Territory of Kansas but one remains, known as the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency. Resulting from consolidations, it now comprises the following remnants of tribes and bands: The Prairie band of Pottawatomies, numbering 468 now on the reservation, and from 250 to 300 scattered in Wisconsin, the Indian Territory, and elsewhere; the Kickapoos, numbering 233; the Iowas, numbering 145; the Sac and Fox of Missouri, numbering 78; the Chippewas and Munsees or Christian Indians, numbering 74; a total of 998, which is liable to be increased at any time by the addition of from two to three hundred who have unquestioned rights here whenever they choose to be present.

To those tribes belong reservations as follows: To the Prairie band belongs a tract of 77,357 acres, located in Jackson county, Kans. This is the largest reservation in the agency. The Kickapoos own 19,137 acres, located in Brown county. The Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri occupy reservations adjoining each other, comprising, that of the former, 16,000 acres, that of the latter, 8,000, located in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. In Franklin county, Kans., the Chippewa and Munsee Indians hold by certificate title 4,395 acres, making a total of lands held by the Indians of this agency amounting to 124,889 acres.

These reservations are well watered by rivers, streams, and springs. The soil is fertile, capable of producing all the crops grown in the eastern half of Kansas. A large portion of it is adapted to cultivation and the remainder to pasturage. The climate is mild and healthful.

The moneys belonging to these tribes are seen in the following exhibit:

Prairie band.....	\$640,000
Kickapoos.....	222,152
Iowas.....	174,043
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	179,059
Chippewas and Munsees.....	42,560

The funds are held for the Indians by Government. The interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. is annually or semi-annually paid to them in money or for their benefit in the support of schools or shops among them, or in the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, or the erection of houses for individual Indians.

For the use of the Prairie band there is established on the reservation a boarding-school, with accommodations for from 25 to 30 children, a little more than one-third of the children of school age. A similar school is maintained among the Kickapoos with accommodations for about 25 pupils, a little less than one-half the children of school age. On the Iowa reservation is a similar school intended to afford educational advantages to the children of the Iowas and also to those of the Sac and Fox of Missouri; the accommodations are ample for the children of both tribes.

A blacksmith, wheelwright, and physician are also employed for the benefit of the Prairie band. For the Kickapoos and for the Iowas and Sac and Fox but one mechanic is employed, uniting the two trades of blacksmith and wheelwright. Shops have been erected for all these employes and the necessary tools and materials are constantly supplied.

No taxes are paid by the Indians of any of these tribes, either on land or personal property.

#### HABITS, MODE OF LIFE, AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the social condition of these tribes. There are members of each who are educated, refined in their manners, prosperous in business, and living in houses of elegance and luxury. There are other members of each tribe occupying the other extreme of the social ladder, speaking the Indian language only, dressing in the Indian fashion, and living in bark houses. Between these two classes are found the majority of each tribe, no one retrograding, but all struggling forward and making some advancement as each year goes by. As a tribe the Iowas are the most advanced and the Sac and Foxes the least, and yet greater improvements have been made this year on the reservation of the latter than on that of the former. All are, as tribes or communities, in a transition state, all having left far behind them and forever their original wild, shiftless habits of savage life and advanced in various degrees towards a condition of self-support and intelligent citizenship.

This wonderful admixture and commingling of different classes in these small communities exerts a powerful influence in the education and elevation of the younger members. In enumerating the qualities of character generally predicable of these tribes, I would state that they are quiet, inoffensive, honest in their dealings, guarded, but faithful in their promises and engagements, tractable, obedient to the mild government of the chiefs, and have a lofty veneration for the United States authority.

In physical qualities they do not differ from the whites in any marked degree. There are no villages on any of these reservations, but they live along the streams and timber belts, each family to itself, with its separate dwelling and inclosure. A majority of the men know something of the various kinds of farm work carried on by the white farmers adjoining. Some are reasonably industrious in the cultivation of their own fields. They do not mistreat their women nor impose upon them the performance of labor better suited to men. Their houses are furnished very like the houses of white people of equal fortune; supplied with such furniture as stoves for both cooking and heating purposes, tables, chairs, bedsteads and beds, dishes, kerosene lamps, knives, and forks. In a word, they live, as far as their means allow, like the whites. Their lack of foresight and diminishing indisposition to provide for the future by present and timely labor are probably among the greatest obstacles in the way of more rapid improvement.

While an ever-increasing number of them perform their courtships and celebrate their marriages, live together and rear their families as the whites do, some still adhere to the simpler customs of former times, marrying temporarily and separating at the will of either party. Prostitution is scarcely known among them and, making an allowance for the promiscuous manner in which they are compelled to live, they may be said to be a modest, chaste, and moral people.

Members of various religious denominations are found among all the tribes, but the larger part of the Indians have a creed made up of ideas partly Christian, partly pagan, gathered from missionaries or handed down from their heathen ancestors. They are eminently a religious people, of strong convictions, and require some corresponding outward expression of feelings, hence their religious dances of various kinds which are at times indulged in to an injurious extent. To interfere with these rites forcibly would, I fear, but exasperate the Indians without accomplishing any good. I have deemed it best to trust for their suppression to the spread of increasing intelligence.

Among the tribes of this agency tribal government or government by chiefs is supposed to obtain. Their authority is ill defined, and is exercised rather in molding public opinion than in the actual discharge of any executive duties.

Persons, Indians or whites, committing crimes which amount to the grade of felony are amenable to the laws of the State or of the United States.

While the tribe is supposed to occupy their reservation in common, as a matter of fact each individual or head of a family holds his land in severalty. There is slight



difference, if any, between their occupancy of portions of their reservation and the occupancy of white pioneers of tracts of a sparsely-settled country. Each family has its fixed habitation and a patch or field contiguous to it under some kind of fence. The individual right to these is unquestioned and recognized as sacred by the tribe. Should the owner's means enable him to erect more commodious buildings or inclose more extensive fields, the recognized right expands and extends with the possessions. The first occupant of vacant territory is considered as the owner. The stock of all graze without restraint on the unappropriated commons, and all members of the tribe are entitled in equal degree to appropriate to his own use whatever he can of its proceeds. Insensibly to themselves, the Indians are drifting into all that is designed to be accomplished by the allotment of lands in severalty, and by the sure working of causes now active the more enterprising members of all these tribes will hold and enjoy his possessions with an exclusiveness almost equal to that secured by patent. The reservations of the Iowas and of the wilder Saes and Foxes are almost entirely inclosed by fences and claimed and occupied in separate tracts by individuals. Thus it will be seen that in theory only are these lands occupied in common, while in fact they are held and enjoyed in severalty.

Such are some salient facts from which to infer the condition of the Indians of this agency at the time (December 1, 1886) when I took charge of it.

#### WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THAT TIME.

Agriculture and stock-raising are their chief industries. The Indians necessarily meet with many obstacles and great discouragements in competing with the whites in these industries. Owing to low prices and unfavorable seasons the most thrifty farming has not been profitable in Kansas for several years. Stock business also has greatly declined, and the shrewdest traders only have been able to succeed. It can be no matter of surprise that the inexperienced Indian, unused to calculations and deficient in foresight, makes little effort to do more than supply his own immediate wants.

During last winter the Indians all made commendable preparations for the spring work. They cut as much fire-wood as the limited supply of timber would allow. They made fence posts, put up fence, and prepared their fields for plowing and planting. They planted their crops in good season and cultivated them well. At the last of June all the tribes in the agency were justly in expectation of more abundant crops than they had had in any former year. A large surplus was expected. During the hot, dry month of July these hopes were destroyed. The failure of the corn crop stimulated them to put up large quantities of hay. I presume the amount of this that will be put up on all these reserves will be greatly in excess of any former year.

But few new houses have been built this season. A large number of those already built have been repaired or enlarged, so that the Indians are generally better housed than they have been heretofore. Improvements have been made among all the tribes in the inclosing of new fields and the enlargement of old ones.

The criminal record of the agency is quite brief. Two homicides have been committed, one among the Prairie band and one among the Iowas. In the former case a white man who had married a half-blood Pottawatomie was shot dead by a brother of the woman. The shooting is represented to have been the result of accident, but the supposed criminal was committed for further examination, and remains in confinement awaiting the October term of court. In the case that occurred among the Iowas, the killing of a citizen Sioux Indian occurred in a drunken brawl. A member of the Iowa tribe seems to have provoked a quarrel for the purpose of bringing about the result that followed. In the fight which ensued the Iowa man struck the Sioux over the head with a piece of scantling, fracturing the skull and inflicting a wound from which death resulted in a few days. The Iowa was arrested and is now in jail, awaiting trial at the next term of court.

A drunken brawl occurred on the Sac and Fox reservation last April, participated in by three young men. A Sac Indian was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. He soon recovered. I reported the matter to the United States attorney for the district of Nebraska, but the offenders have not yet been arrested. No other disturbances have occurred deserving mention.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been usually good. Several of the tribes have been visited by the measles and whooping cough. The schools were seriously affected by these visitations, particularly that of the Pottawatomes and Iowas. The result to the former would have been much more serious but for the timely arrival of Dr. Wilson Stuvé, recently appointed as physician for the Prairie band. Some opposition to the employment of Dr. Stuvé as physician existed among the Indians from the first, and still exists to a less extent. The majority of them, however, perceive and acknowledge the value of his superior skill, and resort to him in increasing numbers for treatment. Among the Kickapoos and Iowas I believe but little reliance is placed in the native doctors, and in every case of severe illness they secure the attend-

ance of a white physician when practicable. As the number of either of these tribes—Iowa and Kickapoo—is not sufficient to justify the exclusive employment of a physician, it is advisable to employ some one near their reservation to attend to them for a reasonable compensation without relinquishing his practice among the whites.

With the exception of intemperance and its resulting brawls among the Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes, good order generally prevails among the Indians. They can not be too highly commended for their peaceful and quiet conduct when it is considered that they are under but little restraint except that of public opinion.

A police force consisting of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 5 privates is maintained among the Prairie band, and 1 sergeant and 4 privates among the Kickapoos. Considerable objection was made to the organization of such a force here, but as it has been used principally in the prevention or detection of trespassers on the reservations, all dissatisfaction with it seems to be dying out.

#### EDUCATION.

The schools before referred to are well organized and have been in successful operation during ten months in the year. Open opposition is offered to them by none of the Indians. A small number are secretly unfriendly to them and utterly refuse to patronize them. A large majority appreciate the advantages of education and would be glad to have their children avail themselves of the privileges offered, but the children, unaccustomed to any home discipline, taught to obey no will but their own, do pretty much as they please about attending school. This makes it difficult to keep the schools full, or to enforce the necessary discipline. Those attending school are about 50 per cent. of the whole number of school age.

#### ALLOTMENT.

The provisions of the allotment law have been fully explained to all the Indians of this agency. The Prairie band and Kickapoos are strenuously opposed to taking their land in severalty, deterred by a full knowledge of the misfortunes in which members of either tribe, so taking their land some years ago, were involved. I am not aware that there is a single member of either tribe who favors the policy.

Among the Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes, it is entirely different. Those reservations are nearly all inclosed, and almost every parcel is claimed and appropriated by some individual. Official allotment would have little other effect than to confirm them in the possessions they now enjoy.

The Chippewas and Munsees have for several years held their land in severalty by certificate. Patents have not been issued to them, and their lands are not subject to sale, lease, or taxation. Sales to a member of the tribe were allowed under prescribed regulations. Many transactions among them, purporting to be sales, have been made at different times, but I have grave doubts as to the validity of one of them. Many of the original allottees have died, and the question of legal heirship has occasioned much trouble.

Under the treaty with the Kickapoos of 1863 allotments were made to 109 members of the tribe. Through a deficiency in the treaty patents could be issued to but a small number of these. The lands were not subject to sale or taxation till patented or further legislation on the subject. Here, too, much trouble has arisen in consequence of invalid sales. Any kind of a written contract with an allottee was deemed a sufficient warrant for the purchaser to take possession of the land and to hold it. In this manner great frauds have been perpetrated and grievous wrongs done to the allottees.

#### PASTURAGE OF STOCK BY WHITE MEN ON THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A large part of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservation being uninclosed prairie, offered to the neighboring farmers an irresistible temptation to utilize it for the purpose of pasturing their stock. This they continued to do from the earliest settlement of the country. Little or no compensation to the Indians was made for many years. This pasturage came to be considered as a legitimate appurtenance to the adjoining farms, which accordingly advanced in value. A white man wishing to engage in stock-raising would purchase a small tract of land contiguous to the reservation, consisting of from 40 to 80 acres, and claim and enjoy the privilege of pasturing his stock on the unfenced thousands of acres of uninclosed lands belonging to the Indians. This was not all. The farmers also procured from these reservations the hay necessary for their stock during the winter.

Finding this free pasturage so profitable, white men began to gather up herds of cattle belonging to men living at a distance of 50 and 75 miles from the reservations. These herds, brought on in the early spring and removed in October, sometimes numbered 1,000 or 1,500 head. The cost to the owner of the stock was the small sum per head paid to the herder. The Indians received nothing.



As the years went by the Indians learned and felt the injustice of such a transaction. From that time on the share given to them gradually increased, although stubbornly resisted by the whites, until this last spring the price demanded by the Indians was fixed at \$1 per head. Believing it would be less difficult to control and regulate this business than to suppress it entirely, believing, also, that it was but just that the Indians should derive what sum they could from a product which is perishable and in a few months becomes worthless, I undertook the management of it under the instructions of the Indian Office. I need not add that it has occasioned infinite trouble and anxiety. It has resulted, however, in the addition of several thousand dollars to the income of the Pottawatomes and Kickapoos. So far, also, it has been accomplished without any collision between the Indians and whites or any call upon the military for assistance.

In conclusion I may state that although this agency has resulted from the consolidation of several others, the tribes and their reservations are distinct and widely separate. Starting from the Chippewa and Munsee reservation in Franklin county, it is necessary to travel 65 miles to reach the reservation of the Prairie band, and then 35 or 40 to reach the Kickapoo reservation, and travel as much farther to that of the Iowas and Saes and Foxes. It is necessary to travel these distances, for the most part, in a private conveyance, which occupies no small amount of time. As the business of each of the five tribes is separate and distinct from that of all the rest, it augments and multiplies greatly the labor of both the agent and clerk.

Very respectfully,

C. H. GROVER,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN,  
Flint, September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Mackinac agency. Since my last report there has nothing of any particular importance occurred among the Indians under my charge.

As has heretofore been stated in former reports of this agency, the Indians do not maintain any tribal relations and are not known or treated as having tribal relations, but in all respects are citizens on an equality with the whites, exercising the right of suffrage, and many of them holding local offices.

#### LANDS.

The Indians who are living upon reservations granted under treaties which have not expired by limitation are located in Isabella county, and at L'Anse and Baraga, Baraga county, Mich.

The amount of land yet remaining to be allotted in severally upon the reservation at Isabella is uncertain. During the years 1871 and 1875 about 6,500 acres were allotted, for a portion of which patents were issued, but the Department, believing the selections were fraudulently made, canceled both the patents and the allotments upon which patents had not been issued, since which time these lands have been purchased by whites from either the allottee or the patentee, as the case may be. At the time they were canceled and since they were canceled these same lands remained upon the records of the Department as vacant lands subject to reallocation, some of which have since been allotted. The whites who purchased these lands of the allottees or patentees claim the title to the land upon the theory that the Secretary of the Interior had no legal right to cancel the allotments or the patents.

Since their alleged purchases the whites claiming title have been cutting the timber on these lands. About a year ago several suits were commenced against them in the United States court at Detroit, to recover the value of timber, their defense being that they owned the land by virtue of their purchase from the allottee or patentee. Hence if the court should hold that the title of the land vested in the Indian when the allotment was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the Secretary had no right to cancel the allotments, then it must follow that this 6,500 acres of land is not vacant, and is not subject to allotment, and this amount of land will be deducted from the amount now shown to be vacant by the records. These suits we expect to dispose of the next term of court. In March last I made complaints against several parties for cutting timber upon lands supposed to be vacant; they are now under indictment, and will be tried at the next term of court. The suits pending are for only a small fraction of the timber trespasses that have occurred, and if the Government prevail, large amounts can and ought to be recovered.

If the cancellation of these allotments and patents was illegal we now have only 1,440 acres of vacant lands, which have never been selected, otherwise we have about 6,000 acres subject to allotment. On this reservation 36,200 acres were granted to the Indians in fee simple with a right to dispose of it at their will. They have sold it all but about 2,000 acres, not having received anything like its value. About 6,600 acres were granted them, with a restriction in the patent that the land could not be sold without the consent of the President of the United States; hence of this but little if any has been disposed of. These facts show conclusively that not an acre of land should be given to an Indian without restriction, until he shall have shown himself capable of owning and taking care of property.

The Indians on the L'Anse reservation have received their lands with the restriction in their patent, consequently they have not been defrauded of their lands nor bartered them away. They now have about 25,000 acres subject to allotment. There are many Indians on this reservation who are entitled to lands under the treaty of 1855, and many more that are entitled to lands under act of Congress of February 8, 1887. They are anxious that an allotment should be made, and I believe if the land were allotted it would be better for the Indians. They could better preserve the timber and prevent trespasses; it would place responsibility on each individual Indian to whom lands had been allotted; whereas, with so large an amount of unallotted land, the opportunities for trespasses are almost unlimited.

#### BUILDINGS.

There are now the following buildings owned by the Government at this agency—school-houses as follows: One at Isabella, one at Middle Village, one at Sugar Island, one at Baraga, one at L'Anse; there is also one school-house at Garden Island and one at Cedar River upon the property return, but they are not owned by the Government. During the second quarter of the past year buildings have been expended as follows, by authority of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs: One blacksmith-shop and one council-house at Isabella, sold at public sale; one store-house at L'Anse, issued to the Indians, two school-houses at Isabella, issued to Indians; one blacksmith-shop, and one school-house at Little Traverse, and one school-house at Iroquois Point, were dropped from property return by evidence of non-existence. The school-house at Baraga was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$831, and will accommodate fifty pupils. The house at L'Anse is in process of repairs, and when completed will cost about \$600, and will then be as good as new, and will accommodate fifty pupils. The house at Middle Village is in poor condition, but can be used the present year without repairs. The school-house at Isabella is in good condition, but cheaply built, and very small. The house at Sugar Island is in poor condition, but from the present outlook will not be required for school purposes.

#### SCHOOLS.

During the year 1886 there were 8 schools in session at the following places: Isabella, Middle Village, Sugar Island, Iroquois Point, Munising, L'Anse, Baraga, and Hannahville. The attendance at all of them except Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point were small and not sufficient to warrant their continuance any longer. During the present fiscal year schools will be maintained at Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point.

The question of schools in this agency is a question of importance. There are about 1,000 children of school age in the agency and less than 150 attending Government schools. A portion of them attend the public schools where there is an opportunity, thus leaving a large number of Indian children to grow up in ignorance, and tend to defeat the real object of the service. It is impossible to maintain day schools, for the reason that the Indians are so scattered, but few settlements containing a sufficient number of children to maintain a profitable school. I have conferred with many of the Indians with reference to an industrial and training school, and with one accord they all think favorably of it. I believe if such a school were established in this agency from 300 to 500 Indian children would attend, and unless some such method is adopted the future education of the Indians of Michigan (outside of reservations) appears very uncertain, for but few of them are living in places where they can attend the public schools. The schools at L'Anse and Baraga are good, and the children attend regularly and are doing well. There are over 6,000 Indians in this agency who are not living on reservations, and consequently can not be benefited by day schools. It is only upon reservations that day schools can be made profitable, for the reason that the agent makes frequent visits among the Indians on the reservations and has an opportunity to assist in maintaining an interest in the schools; but the schools not on reservations the agent can not visit more than once or twice a year, and then for only a limited space of time. He does not become personally acquainted with the Indians and can do but little in awakening them to the necessity of an education.



## PAYMENTS.

During the last fiscal year payments were made as follows: December, 1886, provisions and clothing to destitute aged and infirm Indians at L'Anse, amounting to \$199.80. Issued at L'Anse May, 1887, cows, oxen, and agricultural implements to the amount of \$993.50. June, 1887, Pottawatomies, of Huron, treaty obligation to the amount of \$394.74.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés for the present fiscal year consist of one clerk at agency office, salary \$720; one physician at L'Anse, salary \$700; four teachers, salary \$400 each. When required interpreters and special clerks are employed at \$3 per day.

## SANITARY.

The Indians as a rule are healthy; the full-blood Indians are seldom sick; the mixed bloods seem to contract disease more readily than full bloods. The number of births just about equals the number of deaths. Although the full-bloods are disappearing, the numbers do not materially decrease, for the reason that the proportion of mixed bloods are increasing.

## GENERAL PROSPERITY.

So far as I have been able to discover, their prosperity depends upon their location, viz: The Indians on the Isabella reservation have not been and are not prosperous; they are more or less discontented, unsettled, and indolent. It can be attributed to no other cause than the fact that the largest part of their lands were patented to them in fee simple without any restrictions as to the sale of them, resulting in the almost entire dispossession of their land by bartering them away without scarcely any equivalent therefor. They are fast disappearing from the reservation, some going to Canada, others farther north and west. The Indians dare not make improvements on the newly allotted lands for fear of being dispossessed by the whites, the whites claiming title to the lands. The effect upon the Indian is the same whether the claim of the whites is valid or not. Their present condition is the result of a well-laid scheme contemplated many years ago, ripened and consummated openly and publicly without the intervention of the Government, whose duty it was to bring the strong arm of the law to bear upon the men who have grown wealthy by their ill-gotten gains, taken from the people whom they now despise. However satisfactory may be the result of the efforts now pending, but little will be accomplished in restoring that of which they have been despoiled.

The Indians on the L'Anse reservation, with the exception of a few that are aged, are self-supporting and have a desire to prosper. They take very much interest in the education of their children, both morally and intellectually. They are ever anxious to adopt all the modern improvements in farming and laboring in all forms that are introduced in their latitude, which in my opinion is due in a great measure to the fact that they could not dispose of their land without the consent of the President of the United States. All stock and farming implements that have been furnished them by the Government during the past two years are in good condition and well taken care of.

In conclusion, I can only say that I regret very much that all the "Michigan Indians" are not in as good condition as those of the L'Anse reservation.

Very respectfully submitted.

MARK W. STEVENS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINNESOTA,  
August 22, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report, together with statistics of the various reservations under this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

## AGRICULTURE.

The combined efforts of the people, both full and mixed bloods, together with the farmer and the employés, aided by the untiring zeal of the missionaries residing on this reservation the past year, have been very gratifying. Although frost damaged early-sowed grain during the month of May, and an excess of rainfall during the

growing season caused great anxiety among the Indians as well as to myself, yet the rains ceased at the right time, thus assuring us that the crops in general will be profitable.

The Indians are very much encouraged, as the frost caused but little damage, and during this harvest time we are all happily disappointed to find that, after all, our fears were not well founded. I am happy to state that the following exhibit will compare very well with those of our white neighbors, and show the progress of farming operations on this reservation :

Land under cultivation .....	acres..	5,703
Land broken during the year.....	do....	1,283
Land under fence.....	do....	13,714
Fence built during the year.....	rods..	1,442
Wheat .....	bushels..	45,096
Oats.....	do....	47,705
Corn .....	do....	3,920
Barley.....	do....	1,350
Potatoes .....	do....	20,160
Turnips .....	do....	4,700
Onions .....	do....	300
Beans .....	do....	585
Pumpkins.....	number..	1,818
Other vegetables.....	pounds..	2,500
Hay, cut and cured.....	tons..	5,153

#### PROGRESS.

The above exhibit showing the extent of farming operations performed by these Indians, and the purchase by them of five reapers and three binders and four mowing machines; the building of twenty-eight houses during the year 1886 and forty-one during this year; the repairing of their old houses; the providing of granaries, lumber being furnished by the Government from the agency supply; a few have employed skilled labor to complete for them hewed log houses 16 by 22 feet, one and a half story, giving each two rooms on the first floor; these better habitations, though few in number, are object-lessons and important factors in Indian civilization; all of which is a substantial proof of their advancement toward self-support and ultimate civilization. The sincere thanks of the Indians are heartily expressed through me to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his kind promptness in sending them three reapers and one thrashing-machine in time to help them husband their grain in season.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The schools under my charge within the White Earth agency, under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, in the occasional appearance of measles, which depopulated the schools at various times, were in the end a success. The overseers, teachers, and all other persons connected with the schools deserve great credit for their laudable tenacity in keeping their schools running with such an average attendance under such a trying ordeal. There are five schools in successful operation within the limits of this agency, with an attendance of 250 pupils for one month or more, and a total average attendance of 182 pupils. They are located as follows:

	Attendance.	
	One month or more.	Average.
Red Lake.....	95	48
Leech Lake.....	67	39
White Earth.....	126	60
Rice River.....	35	10
St. Benedict's Orphan.....	27	25

In connection with the work of education I have constantly kept in view the two great elements or principles underlying Indian civilization, which are education and agriculture, for while the Indian youth's head needs training, his hand needs it more. With all the book-learning he may obtain, unless he has been taught to handle a plow, shove the plane, or strike an anvil, he is as helpless as a child when thrown



out into active life. These Indian pupils now in school will soon enter into the struggle of life, and I am happy to say that these Indian youth belonging to the Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth schools are being taught both the knowledge of letters in school and the use of the plow and other agricultural implements out of school. The kind and nature, together with the efficiency, of the work and its extent, done by the superintendent and principal of the White Earth school with his scholars deserves the highest commendation. A garden covering 6 acres, filled with every kind of vegetable necessary for the subsistence of the pupils, besides a large amount of root-feed for cows, can here be seen. It is really a grand sight to look at, and a credit to the master and his Indian pupils. The garden work at Red Lake and Leech Lake is not on so large a scale, but the energy, perseverance, and taste shown and methods used reflect great credit upon both instructors and Indian youth.

#### - RED LAKE AND LEECH LAKE.

The Indians residing at Red Lake are a peaceable and industrious class of people; and I am happy to state that though they are not the leading agriculturists of the Indians under my charge, yet they are fully as near self-sustaining as any of the Indians within this agency. Under the able management of Overseer J. B. Laird, esq., they cultivate more land than they did in former times. They raise large quantities of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. Being expert hunters, with the natural resources of their large reservation, they are a well-to-do and happy, well-behaved people.

The Leech Lake Pillagers, Cass, and Winnebagoish Indians remain in the same condition as heretofore. They cultivate the same small patches of land in corn and potatoes that they have cultivated for years past without material change, and gather small quantities of wild rice, where it is not destroyed by the overflow caused by the reservoir dams. They also gather blueberries and market the same during the months of July and August, as also cranberries in the latter part of September and forepart of October, selling the same for supplies or anything they can get, depending on fall fishing and deer-hunting for their scanty subsistence during the winter. Their prospects for their future progress towards self-support and ultimate civilization at the present time depend, according to my humble judgment, on the realization of the arrangements made by them with the Northwest Indian Commission during the summer of 1886.

#### MILLE LAC AND SANDY LAKE INDIANS.

I would respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the deplorable condition of the Mille Lac and Sandy Lake Chippewas. Residing in the vicinity and surrounded by white settlers at Mille Lac and Sandy Lake, living on no reservation of their own and at a distance of 150 miles from the agency, it is next to an impossibility to extend to them the care and protection which their condition demands. Being in the neighborhood of towns, they can easily obtain intoxicating beverages, which they never fail of doing when so inclined. Coming in contact with white men of a low grade of morals, which their condition seems to invite, their habits and morals are not in any wise benefited by such contact, and they appear to be sinking, day by day, lower and lower in the depths of degradation. Several murders have occurred amongst them during the past year. Their only chance for their future salvation is in their removal to this reservation, where they belong.

#### MISSIONARY WORK

The educating and Christianizing work done by the two different denominations, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal, deserves the highest encomium of praise that can be bestowed on priests and ministers. Untiring in their zeal to promote the welfare and progress of this people in the paths of religious and temporal duties, co-operating with the agent of the Government in all beneficial and laudable undertakings, and always foremost with the necessary means to assist the needy and in giving aid and comfort to the afflicted, can it be possible, with such inspiring aid, and with the willingness and inclination of these Indians so earnestly displayed to engage so heartily in works of agriculture and all other lawful pursuits which promise remuneration, to doubt that the future of these Indians is bright and promising? The influence upon the Indian mind of the philanthropic work done by these Christian missionaries and their assistants is very beneficial.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good. We were visited by an epidemic of measles, which broke out in the schools in the month of January and for a while was quite serious. This epidemic disappeared partially in the month

of March and again in April, to reappear in the month of June. By the strenuous efforts of the agency physicians, with their untiring care of patients, very few deaths occurred. There are a few cases of consumption and scrofula receiving the professional care of the physicians. Mindful of all the ills that flesh is heir to it keeps the physicians busy in attending to all the calls made upon them for medical aid on account of the extent of the settlement and the distance to be traveled. I respectfully refer you to the yearly statistics for a summary of the births and deaths which have occurred the past year.

#### POLICE.

The police, under the able management of Captain John G. Morrison, have, during the year, made themselves useful in all the ordinary duties required of them. In bringing the children into the boarding-school; in catching runaways; in ejecting intruders from the reservations; in looking after property issued to the Indians by the Government, and reporting to the agent any sales made by them of the same; reporting all suspicious characters coming on the reservations or stopping over night; in reporting any Indian absent without leave from the reservation; in advising me of offenses committed; guarding against the introduction of intoxicating liquors upon the reservation, and in attending to their daily duties about the agency they are quite indispensable. They obey orders from their superior officers with alacrity and are endowed with capabilities which fit them for the position they occupy.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court holds its sessions twice each month, and oftener if exigencies demand it. During the past year thirty-five cases of various crimes were tried. The judges, being men of liberal education, and the love of justice and right being their characteristics, their decision in each separate case seems to have been satisfactory to all the parties concerned. This court is indispensable, and shows the wisdom of the Department in establishing the same as an aid to the agent, helping him to do justice to the Indians and in carrying out the views of the Department.

#### DESTRUCTION TO PINE BY FIRE.

The loss to the White Earth and Red Lake reservations caused, by the destructive fires which raged through the pine districts during the month of October last year and the months of May and June of the present year can not be correctly estimated, but it is thought by experts to be in round numbers about 300,000,000 feet on the two reservations. The fires, being aided by heavy winds and two cyclones, have made very disastrous work in the burnt district. How these fires originated is thus far a mystery. The western and southern boundaries of these reservations lying adjacent to the large western prairies, it is impossible to trace the starting point of these fires from the west, which destroyed a large portion of the pine on the Red Lake reservation. The fires which did such havoc to the pine upon the White Earth reservation came from the east, but investigation fails to develop satisfactory information as to its origin.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I can not close this report without referring to the negotiations made between the honorable Northwestern Indian Commission on the part of the United States and the several bands of Chippewa Indians under my charge during the months of August, September, and October, 1886. The great question pending is as to the future advancement toward civilization and permanent location of these Indians on agricultural lands, where such lands could be allotted to them in severalty; the means to be provided from the resources arising from the disposition of their rights, as contained in the several articles of the different agreements arrived at between the honorable Northwestern Commission and the Chippewas of the White Earth agency, to enable the Government to locate and settle the Indians and provide the necessary auxiliaries incident to their rapid advancement towards self-support and ultimate civilization. A large majority of the Indians are anxious to see the fulfillment and realization of their hopes in an early ratification of the above-mentioned agreements by Congress during the coming session.

#### CONCLUSION.

Peace, quiet, and harmony prevail among the Indians within the limits of this agency. The progress made during the past year by the Indians of this reservation (White Earth) is a good and substantial proof of their honesty of purpose and determination to do and achieve for themselves the blessings of a permanent home. My corps of employés at the present time are efficient and satisfactory to me, and I take



pleasure in stating that their cordial support and manly co-operation have been of great help to me in the performance of my official duties.

With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended to me by the honorable Commissioner and the Department generally,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHEEHAN,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, August 20, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Early in the spring these Indians began their farm work, separating and taking up in severalty land in the more fertile bottoms, valleys, and coulees. In this movement all of the leading Indians engaged. Every plow and harrow was brought into constant use, and a large amount of ground prepared for seeding. In this we underestimated the demand. Judging by the past, we had plenty of seed, but the supply was early exhausted and considerable plowed ground unseeded. About 250 acres of land were broken by the Indians this spring. They have 1,086 acres under fence, as against 60 acres one year ago, and have constructed during the year over 17 miles of fence, hauling the posts and poles therefor from the mountains, distant from 15 to 30 miles. Unless early frosts prevent, from the promising appearance of growing crops it is estimated that they will raise, viz :

	Bushels.
Barley.....	1,500
Oats.....	1,500
Potatoes.....	1,700
Rutabagas.....	400
Turnips.....	400
Wheat.....	200
Total.....	5,700

While this is a small showing for so many Indians, yet, as compared with the previous year, it is a marked stride in agricultural progress, and this year's yield would have been doubled but for want of seed. In addition, upwards of 300 tons of hay have been cut and cared for.

The boarding-school children have a large garden, which produces all vegetables required by them, adding materially to their food supply. About 60 acres of the agency farm are planted with wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, all of which promise an unusually large yield. We have this season been blessed with abundant rainfalls, thus rendering irrigation unnecessary.

In other respects these Indians have made considerable progress. All of them prefer citizen's clothing, and would wear the same if they could get it. The blanket is to many both bedding and clothing, and the same blanket has to serve a twofold purpose. Many have quit painting their faces, and there is a general disposition to work, in which the chiefs and headmen are all engaged. They feel their dependence, and are willing to do anything that will improve their condition. There are troublesome Indians among them, but they are the exception.

Their sanitary condition is good, their remote situation rendering them apparently free from many diseases common among other Indians.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The boarding-school is in a better condition, in many respects, than heretofore; the attendance all that we can accommodate. Much difficulty has been experienced in the matter of employes therefor. The expense of travel is so great as to deter such employes from coming so great a distance. New school buildings ought to be constructed at an early date. The expense of conducting a school containing one hundred children would be but little more than that required for one-third the number. The boarding-school is unquestionably the school for Indian children, and affords them the practical training they so much need.

The blacksmith and carpenters' apprentices have become useful factors in the mechanical pursuits of this agency.

## BUILDINGS.

The Indians have built for themselves during the year 58 log cabins, the agency carpenter making the doors and windows therefor. There have also been 5 agency buildings constructed without other cost to the Government than that of nails, windows, and locks, viz: Carpenter and blacksmith shops, the old building being required for storage; police quarters, consisting of two good rooms and a garret, the old police room being a part of the stable extension is now used as a harness and saddle room; also increased the boarding-school accommodations by building two additional rooms, enabling us thereby to care for about fourteen more children. Last fall we built a good lime-kiln at the mountains and burned all lime required for both the use of the agency and the Indians. All coal used in the blacksmith shop is obtained on the reservation, there being a large tract of coal land on Birch Creek, also small veins of cannel coal being found here. All timber necessary for house building can be obtained at the mountains and floated down the streams to within about 4 miles of the agency saw-mill. About 60,000 feet of lumber was sawed this year.

In the manner of slaughtering beef for the Indians at this agency there is a great improvement. This spring a flume was constructed from the main irrigating ditch to the floor of the slaughter-house, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure, cold water, thereby keeping the same in the cleanest possible condition. The cattle are killed within this building, neatly dressed, allowed to cool over night, and the same, when issued, is always good, clean, wholesome beef, and no one appreciates this more than the Indians.

Drunkenness, the worst vice of these Indians in the past, has practically disappeared, the saloon at Birch creek, on the south boundary line of this reserve, having been abandoned. This is mainly to be attributed to the vigilance of the police, the punishment of several drunken Indians early in the year, as well as having at all times a good example in the conduct and deportment of the agency employés.

## POLICE FORCE.

The police have been efficient in the performance of their duties. In the early part of the year they were vigilant, as they had need to be, in suppressing war parties, or, more properly, horse-stealing expeditions. During the year it was reported that Blood Indians from Canada were crossing the line and committing depredations, extending their operations as far south as the Crow reservation. Such incursive movements gave color to the suspicion that Piegan Indians were the wrong-doers, as such Blood Indians always returned in a northerly direction. Some Crow horses stolen by Bloods were captured by our police and are here ready to be delivered to the proper owners.

In September the Crow Indians made a raid upon the Piegons, stealing some two hundred of their horses, none of which have ever been recovered. Up to this time all Indians of this agency had remained quietly at home, but the loss of this large number of horses caused a number of Indians to pursue the thieves, and failing to overtake them, several continued on into the Crow country, where they stole horses from both whites and Indians, which they succeeded in bringing to this reservation. As soon as it was learned that this war party had returned the police recovered all of said stolen stock and arrested all but one of the thieves, subsequently delivering them to a military detachment from Fort Shaw, by whom they were turned over to the civil authorities of Fergus county, Mont. Two of this number have since been convicted of horse-stealing and are now serving out their sentences in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, Mont.

One of the said party, an Indian named Two Foxes, escaped and fled from the reservation. This spring he returned, but expressed fears of being arrested for his conduct last fall. About two days prior to Two Foxes' return, E. B. Caldwell, an Englishman, residing on the Teton river, was murdered while traveling across the prairie to his home. As Two Foxes and his wife had passed over the same route several hours ahead of Caldwell, it was thought he might be implicated in the murder. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the sheriff of Choteau County, Mont., came to the agency to arrest him. It being issue day, Two Foxes was ascertained to be at the agency. The interpreter told him he was wanted at the office. He gave no reply, but mounted his horse and rode off. The interpreter told the captain of the police force that Two Foxes was wanted, and he with two other policemen at once started in pursuit, overtaking Two Foxes about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the agency. They called on him to stop, but he said "he would not do so, and that they could not arrest him alive; that his body was his own," and before they could prevent it, their horses all running, he shot and instantly killed himself. At the time it was thought he had committed this murder, but subsequent events have established that a party of four or five Blood Indians committed this crime. Two Foxes evidently believed he was about to be arrested for horse-stealing.



The Indians have, with this exception, been quiet and well-behaved, much of the horse-stealing in this Territory being committed by lawless whites, who are the first to charge their own misdoings upon Indians. The police have, this summer, arrested three white men in possession of stolen horses, and by them they were turned over to the civil authorities.

## TRESPASSES.

A number of miners have been working gold mines discovered at the Sweet Grass hills, distant about 90 miles northeast from this agency. They have been notified to remove from the reservation, but refuse to do so. Last winter they petitioned the Department to be permitted to remain until such time this spring as would enable them, with safety to their families, to remove, and that it would be hazardous and subject them to hardships, if not loss of life, to move during the winter season. The relief asked for in this petition was granted them until the weather would permit their removal. They have, this spring, been further notified to leave, but pay no attention thereto.

## TREATY.

On the 7th day of February, 1887, the Indian Commission, consisting of Hon. John V. Wright, Dr. Daniels, and Maj. C. F. Larrabee, came to this agency to treat with these Indians for a reduction of their reservation. They remained one week, in which time they consummated a treaty which, if ratified by Congress, will open to the public upwards of 17,000,000 acres of land, the reservation remaining to these Indians being substantially a strip about 40 miles in width, and extending from Birch Creek on the south to the international boundary, and comprising therein their present homes, settlements, etc.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The allowance of beef and flour during this year has been sufficient, and for the first time in their dependence upon Government aid have these Indians received anything like an adequate amount of food. The purchase of brood mares and freight wagons this spring for their use has been highly gratifying to them and is an encouragement they will not forget.

During the year upwards of \$4,000 were collected from persons driving cattle across this reservation into Canada and from owners of range cattle that grazed upon this reservation. This fund ought to be available for these Indians. The reservation is, and has been for some time, free from all stock except that which is owned by the Indians and Government.

The past winter was unprecedented in its severity, snow-storms and blizzards almost daily during the months of December, January, and February causing enormous losses to stock owners all through this Territory. The loss to the Government stock-herd at this agency was very small compared with losses elsewhere, owing to the fact that we took the precaution to put up a supply of hay for their use during extreme cold weather. This spring our Indians derived considerable money from skinning cattle that perished during the past winter between this locality and the Teton river.

The great fall of snow last winter caused all streams between Helena and the agency to be, and remain during the months of May and June, very high and in an unfordable condition, sweeping away all bridges on Sun River. This condition could not have been foreseen, and in consequence thereof the delivery of flour due this agency was considerably delayed, but the service sustained no injury thereby. In all other supplies the transportation and delivery was all that could be desired.

On the 20th of December, 1886, my family sustained a severe loss by the death of my oldest child, a little girl aged eleven years. The fact that neither the agency nor physician have medical works to aid in the diagnosis of disease makes this loss more keenly felt. It would seem as if a few standard medical works ought to be kept at a place so remote as this, and that a physician ought not to depend entirely upon his memory in the treatment of the sick.

The future progress of these Indians in agricultural pursuits demands intelligent, painstaking instructors. The assistant farmers allowed this agency ought to be continued; their service is practical and the benefits immediate.

For the prompt consideration of all matters submitted to the Department, I desire, on behalf of the Indians of this agency, and the employes thereof, to thank the Commissioner and his assistants.

Statistical report is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

M. D. BALDWIN,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,  
August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency for the year 1887.

The census of the Crow Indians forwarded on the 30th of June last, for which I am greatly indebted to my clerk, Mr. M. L. Blake, and interpreter, T. Stewart, was taken with great care, and exhibits the facts as nearly as it is possible to obtain them, regarding the numbers of Indians of this tribe. The census shows a total of 2,456 Indians, in place of 3,226 as reported last year from records of a census taken several years previous. In future there will be but little trouble in keeping a correct count, as the reservation is divided into agricultural districts, each in charge of a farmer, who is instructed to keep an accurate record of the births and deaths, reporting same at this office monthly, thereby preventing any fraud on part of the Indians regarding the actual numbers in their respective families. This census will be of great assistance in making the allotments to Indians in severalty, removing all difficulty in obtaining the name of each Indian and the English interpretation of the same.

The gentlemen appointed to continue the work of allotment of lands in severalty, Col. James R. Howard, of Washington, and Lieut. John Biddle, of Corps of Engineers, have recently arrived and are now in the field at their labors. Their late arrival is a matter of much regret to me, as so many weeks of fine weather in the spring and early summer were lost by the delay that it will not be possible for them to complete this most important work during the present year. It is doubtful if any work of this nature can be done in the Prior creek district, where the chief, "Plenty Coos," with a large following, resides. Plenty Coos is a very progressive, self-reliant Indian, and I was very anxious that allotments be made to himself and followers this year. Such action would have been of great advantage and encouragement, and could have been obtained had the work commenced early in the season.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report the Indians in the several districts as making very satisfactory progress in farming, and the improvement of their places in way of fencing, building corrals, stables, houses, and root-cellar during the year. Last year they endured no slight degree of discouragement by the loss of their crops, occasioned by the severe drought, and it would not have been strange had many of them exhibited "faint-heartedness" in their work this season, but the reverse has been the case. The Indians have labored very diligently in the great majority of instances, and with the seasonable rains have obtained very fair results in their crops. The accompanying table of statistics will show a very fair satisfactory return when compared with the results of last year.

Of course, the progress of the Indians under the most favorable circumstances is slow, very slow indeed. They are wholly dependent upon competent instructors in their varied labors, and while I have usually found them a very patient and willing people, ever ready to do all in their power to improve their condition, yet they are exceedingly sensitive, and very susceptible to circumstances of a discouraging nature, and I consider it of the greatest importance that the farmers selected for their instruction should be persons peculiarly adapted for their duties. Not every person who possesses a knowledge of agriculture, etc., is adapted to instruct and control, and a person incompetent from any cause, placed in charge of an Indian settlement will, in a short time prove so detrimental to the, at best, slow progress of civilization, that many months' effort of a capable farmer must be required to eradicate such wrong of impression and work as the Indians may have experienced. Without the very best instructors, satisfactory advancement on the part of the Indians can not be obtained and certainly will not obtain. I have, however, an abiding faith that with capable and energetic agents, assisted by competent employés, the civilization of the Indian can, in the near future, be accomplished.

The requirements of the service are many, and the utmost degree of foresight and judgment can not always provide for imperative demands. Exigencies will occur, when it seems they might be avoided. I am convinced that many benefits to the service would occur could the agents be allowed greater latitude. Conscientious, capable agents would not abuse their privileges, and those who are incapable should not be retained. An agent alone can fully realize the immediate and pressing wants of his Indians, and there should be some means provided to meet these many requirements. Regulations most desirable and well adapted for those years of the service when the Indian presented himself at the agency for but a month or six weeks during the entire year, and the first attempts in the direction of civilization had yet to be made, are to-day in many instances of questionable advantage if not a positive injury to the people for whose benefit they were originally promulgated.

The year thus far has been wholly free from raids, made for purposes of theft or murder, by neighboring Indians, and if we escape through the whole year it will indeed be anomalous. To the circular letter from the honorable Commissioner, dated February 2, 1887, prohibiting the visiting of Indians as in times past, or the leaving of reservations by Indians, save under conditions therein set forth, etc., which was,



I presume, forwarded to all agents, I attribute our immunity from raids, which last year were so numerous and prejudicial to our interests. This letter tends to enforce order on every reservation, and has given great satisfaction in this Territory.

In this connection I would say that on the 19th of April last I had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the Stockgrowers' Association of Montana, at Miles City, by invitation of the president, Colonel Stewart, when the instructions to agents, as per the letter above mentioned, were made known and received by the association with the most gratifying expressions of satisfaction, and the earnest support and co-operation of the association in carrying out the letter and spirit of said instructions were tendered me. I also addressed personal letters to the several agents in this vicinity, calling attention to this letter from the honorable Commissioner, and requesting their co-operation in the rigid enforcement of this order, and pledging myself thereto. They nearly all responded that they would do all in their power to enforce the order.

In the early part of spring I received communications from the agents of Rosebud and Pine Ridge, Dakota, saying that they had given permission to a number of their Indians, "some of them non-progressive," to visit this agency. This was in the midst of a season when Indians were most actively engaged in their agricultural pursuits, and the permits issued were in direct violation of your instructions of February 2, 1887. As I recalled the most pernicious results of a similar visit from Sitting Bull last year, I was not a little shocked at the idea of a repetition of such an unfortunate occurrence. I immediately communicated to those agents that my Indians were busily engaged in farming, etc., and I did not want any Indians visitors here, and I also telegraphed the honorable Commissioner asking the intervention of the military to prevent those Indians reaching this reserve, and by the prompt action of General Dudley, commanding officer at Fort Custer, the Indians were removed from this reserve the morning after their arrival. This action had a most gratifying result. Had those Indians come here and made the proposed visit, my own Indians would have been sadly demoralized and the season's labor would have been wholly wanting in all desirable results. Incalculable detriment to the progress of my own Indians would have been inevitable. All of the facts regarding the action of the agents referred to have been communicated to the honorable Commissioner in special letters thereon.

I am sorry to state that the disease so fatal to horses, "glanders," is present among the Indian horses on this reserve. The matter occasions me great anxiety, as it is impossible to bring the Indians to a realization of the proper action for them to pursue. They have an antipathy to killing their stock so diseased which I can not overcome. They will not recognize the malignant nature of the trouble. We are about introducing stallions, which will result in great improvement and increased value to the Indian horses, and I wish that some steps might be taken which would induce the Indians to kill the few horses now afflicted with this disease. Through the courtesy of the governor of the Territory the agency has been visited by Territorial veterinary surgeon, who has made a careful examination of the disease and pronounces it to be glanders beyond any question. I wish that it might be deemed expedient by the Department to take some steps regarding this important matter by which the Indians might be compensated in some degree for the loss of horses afflicted, and which they would then consent to have killed.

In the autumn of last year the honorable Commissioner was informed of the killing of two Indian women in the vicinity of Fort Peck agency by a raiding party of Crows. The Indians engaged in this murder, nineteen in number, were arrested at this agency and placed in jail at Miles City, Mont., to await trial. At their examination it was shown that there was a lack of jurisdiction in the premises, and the Indians were accordingly released, I pledging myself to produce them at any time when called for by proper authorities.

The supply of fuel for this agency, mentioned in my last year's report, still remains a matter worthy of very serious consideration. By the purchase of additional mules, recently authorized, we will be able to obtain sufficient fuel during the approaching winter, but I would again most earnestly call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the importance of developing the coal mine (referred to in my last report) at as early a day as is practicable. This question has been represented by me fully in several communications during the year, and I anxiously await such action as it may be deemed expedient to take. I think the opening of the coal mine can not be delayed later than next season without great inconvenience and injury to the service.

In my last report I also referred to the necessity of a thorough system of irrigating ditches through each farming district, and I trust that the day is not far distant when this important work will be commenced. Crops can not be grown in this vicinity with any degree of certainty until water can be obtained whenever necessary. Reliance upon rain to mature crops will, in this section, result either in total failure or most meager returns two years in every three. The present year the rain was seasonable and the crops of every description are generally yielding fairly well, and in quite a

number of instances the yield has been remarkable; but last year the yield, by reason of drought, was very slight generally, and in many instances did not return the seed planted, and this statement will also apply to a great extent to the year 1885. The expenditure of a large sum will be required to construct a system of irrigating ditches through each settlement. The present favorable season has enabled the Indians to raise fairly good crops, and unless some unforeseen event should occur I think we shall need but a small supply of seed to give them to plant next year's crop.

We have recently received under contract a herd of 1,060 stock cattle of fine quality and grade, which have been issued to deserving Indians at the rate of 5 to each head of family—representing 212 families. This herd will be held under charge of the agency herders until next season, when the Indians will be so situated as to warrant the delivery of these cattle to their respective owners, and I have no doubt but that they will receive satisfactory care.

I did, however, at the annual round-up during July, deliver to the personal care of the Indians to whom cattle were issued in 1885 by my predecessor, and in 1886 by myself, 1,523 head of cattle and their increase. The owners, representing 183 heads of families, were much pleased to receive these cattle in their personal charge, and as I had previously taken pains to ascertain that each Indian was so situated as to be able to take proper care of his little herd, I have no doubt but that the action will prove a wise step and be of no little encouragement to the families receiving the stock.

This number, with the herd first mentioned, exhibits 2,583 head of good stock cattle, issued to 395 families. As our census shows a total of 630 families, there remain 235 families yet to be provided with cattle, and, at the rate of 5 head each, will require an additional purchase of 1,175 cattle, which will afford every Indian family a nice start toward a herd. Could this purchase of cattle under contract be made next year, and I trust it can, great advantage will occur to the service, and I am certain that but few years will pass ere the Indians will be able to maintain themselves so far as the beef ration obtains from the increase in steers from their respective herds, keeping all the female cattle for stock-raising purposes. This is a most desirable object to attain, and the annual saving to the Government is an important feature, as our contracts for beef supply this year amount to \$39,500. I consider the purchase next year of sufficient stock cattle to complete the issue to each head of family a perfectly safe investment, as every family will then be located on their allotments and in a situation to take proper care of any stock issued to them. The increase of Indian cattle given in the table of statistics shows 450 calves, a creditable exhibit considering the severity of the winter, which occasioned great loss among stockmen generally.

Since the commencement of my administration there has been quite a large sum collected from various sources, and deposited by me to the credit of the United States Treasurer, under heads of miscellaneous receipts, classes 2 and 3, amounting to \$23,845.64. Also an additional amount of \$2,115 was obtained by the Department of Justice, from suit brought by the United States district attorney against parties trespassing on this reserve. The total amount being \$25,960.64. I have addressed several communications to the honorable Commissioner regarding this fund and expressed earnest desire that it should be utilized in some judicious manner for the benefit of the Indians to whom it rightfully belongs. I am not aware that any part of such funds have been so expended, but trust the money may soon be used in some one of the many ways suggested in my letters on this subject. The amount is large and the Indians need it badly. Their queries regarding the disposal of the money are very annoying to me; they cannot understand why they do not receive some benefit from the sums that they know are paid to me under these heads, and if I am ever able to show to them that the funds have been expended for their benefit, it will induce much better feeling on their part regarding this question than exists at the present date. The Indians in council have heretofore requested that this money be expended in the purchase of wagons, harness, and cattle, so that each family may be provided with same.

The agency school has progressed satisfactorily since my last year's report. The children are under much better discipline, and are to all appearances contented. Cases of truancy are extremely rare, and I mark with much pleasure the general advancement of the pupils, not only in their ability to speak the English language, but what I consider more encouraging, in their disposition to do so. It is generally recognized that the antipathy of Indian pupils to speak in another language than their own is very difficult to overcome, yet the pupils of this school use the English language largely in their ordinary conversation and plays, and when addressed answer most cheerfully in that tongue.

I trust that the addition to the present building, which was on the 12th of last April asked to be constructed under contract, may be authorized very soon. This addition is needed badly, and if allowed will enable a decided increase of pupils, and will afford a commodious and convenient school building in place of the present in-



convenient structure. The table of statistics of the school and the report of the superintendent accompanying this report will present the details of our educational work during the year.

The Unitarian Association of Boston has a school in successful operation on this reserve, located on the Big Horn river, about 7 miles from Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is in charge of Rev. H. F. Bond. This society has nice, comfortable school buildings. There is a good corps of teachers and assistants, and the school promises success. It is the only school that the Unitarians have among the Indians, I believe.

The Catholics have just completed a fine school building on the Big Horn River, about 20 miles west of the agency, and they expect to open the school the 15th of the coming month. The Jesuit fathers have been laboring among the Crows for two years past. The sisters will take charge of the school for the present, and they will soon open another school for their own use. These schools located among the Crows will be of great benefit to them, and will be a power toward their civilization and education.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been somewhat better than last year, 2,020 patients being treated by the physician; births, 67; deaths, 70.

The report of the physician, herewith forwarded, will present certain matters for consideration. The necessity for a hospital therein set forth is great. It is almost impossible to treat the sick with any degree of satisfaction either to the physician or patients while they are compelled to remain in their houses and tepees, especially when the locations of these Indians extend on the Little and Big Horn rivers and their tributaries and on Pryor creek and Yellowstone river, covering a distance of about 175 miles, and some Indians being located as far as 65 miles from the agency. A hospital building could be erected here at moderate expense which would afford accommodations for all serious cases requiring close medical attention and nursing, and I trust that another year will see satisfactory action taken regarding this important and humane requirement.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner for the liberal assistance afforded me during the past year, without which my efforts would have availed but little. Many of the suggestions made in my last annual report have been acted upon. We are now about to enter into contract for stallions, Indian houses, lumber, etc., all of which will materially contribute to the prosperity of the Indians.

The contracts for breaking land let for several years past have been omitted this season, the Indians being able to break all the land required for farming operations in the future, and I hope in a short time to state that they are capable of making all the improvements required on their farms, including the erection of houses, and I trust that, at no very distant day, the portion of this reserve set apart for the occupancy of the Crows will be dotted by farms with comfortable buildings and exhibiting all the improvements necessary to enable the Indians to maintain themselves in comfort whenever the Government shall withdraw its fostering hand.

Very respectfully,

HENRY E. WILLIAMSON,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF CROW BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, August 20, 1887.

Gen. H. E. WILLIAMSON,  
*U. S. Indian Agent at Crow Agency:*

SIR: As requested, I have the honor to submit a report of Crow boarding and day school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The number of pupils enrolled at the close of the year was 54; boarders 49, day pupils 5. The total number enrolled during the year was 64; boarders 56, day pupils 8.

The progress of the pupils in their studies has been encouraging. At the beginning of the year only 20 pupils could read and write; at the close this number had been increased to 39, and 56 had been advanced to higher classes. Excepting those who have recently entered school, all can understand English well enough to know what they are told to do, and there are 14 who can and do interpret for teachers, employés, and pupils. The greater number speak English willingly, and many of them often speak English when they are not required to do so.

The progress which the pupils have made in manual labor is also encouraging. The greater number do their tasks willingly, and some eagerly, and all much better than at the beginning of the year. A number of the girls this summer cut and made dresses for themselves, fitting and making them well.

While every attention is given to the instruction of the pupils in material things, religion and morality are also taught at all appropriate times, and the fact that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ lived and died for them, as well as for all mankind, is kept before their minds by all possible means. The knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ is increasing amongst them, and its influence on their lives, though slight, is perceptible. Sunday school is held regularly.

Last year the pupils planted 5 acres in potatoes, melons, corn, and garden truck. The crop was almost an entire failure on account of the severe drought. This year they have planted 12 acres, culti-

vated it well, and have every prospect of an excellent crop. Unless unfavorable weather ensues they will have to put away 10,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 pounds of carrots, 1,500 pounds each of beets, parsnips and turnips; 1,000 pumpkins and squashes; 500 pounds of onions; 2,000 pounds of corn, and 1,000 heads of cabbage, besides having the use of all these products in abundance, as well as having peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, water and musk melons, lettuce and other salads in quantities greater than they could consume. Last year the pupils partook of vegetables sparingly; this summer they have eaten them with relish.

The use of milk and butter has greatly increased among them. Last summer but few would use either; now the product of eight cows is consumed by them, and they would use more if they had it.

The pupils are better satisfied than ever before. There has not been a single runaway for a year. They are contented and happy, and as healthy as Indian children usually are.

One pupil died in the school during the year, a little boy eight years old, of consumption. When it was certain that he could live but a few days, his parents asked that he might be taken home, so that when he died his relations could mourn over him, as is the custom of the Indians. The child consenting, his parents were permitted to take him home. Before he died he told his parents that he was now the same as a white boy, and wanted to be buried after the manner of the whites, and that he did not want any one to mourn over him as the Indians do. His parents obeyed his wishes strictly, and his remains were brought to the school, from whence he was buried as became a Christian.

The school is now so advanced that it ought to have a farm and pasture land permanently set apart for its especial use, and well fenced. It should have horses, wagons, farming tools, cattle, hogs, and sheep, a stable for the horses and cows, a pen for the hogs, and a fold for the sheep. A number of chickens and a good hennery should also be provided. If a sufficient plant were given the school and a ditch large enough to irrigate the farm assigned it opened, in a few years the pupils could be fed by the use and sale of the products of the farm.

A small printing-office and printing-press would be of great use to the school, and would enable the teachers to advance the pupils more rapidly in reading and writing English, and the superintendent, being a practical printer, could teach several of the pupils the art of printing, thus giving them a useful occupation. A shoemaker's outfit is also needed, but before it or a printing-office could be used room must be provided for them.

There should be a board fence 12 feet high, inclosing a space 200 by 300 yards around the school buildings. There is now only a wire fence around the school-yard, which is not over 50 feet from the front of the school buildings. Every Indian from the camp who wishes to can converse with the pupils, and it cannot be prevented. The scenes of camp life, which are weekly presented to their view, are very detrimental to the pupils, and the camp gossip, which can not now be shut out, is a serious evil to them. With such a fence they can be separated almost entirely from the demoralizing influences of the camp, and their progress towards civilization be correspondingly accelerated.

To Miss Alice O. Johnson, teacher in the Sunday school, to all the employes of the school, and to yourself also, are thanks due for work willingly and patiently done for the success of the school; and I cannot close without commending H. A. Russell, M. D., late physician at the agency, for the intelligence, skill, care, and humanity shown in treating his patients in the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BEADLE,  
Superintendent.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,  
August 27, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I herewith submit my eleventh annual report from the Flathead Indian agency, Montana Territory.

The confederate tribes of this reservation, consisting of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and the Kootenais, including the Bitter Root Indians of Charlos' band, who have removed here, the latest census shows to be 1,738, and of Charlos' band of Flathead Indians remaining in the Bitter Root valley 278, showing a decrease of 63 from last year's census, the remainder having removed to this reservation during the year.

#### CHARLOS' BAND LIVING IN BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

Whole number of Indians.....	278
Males over eighteen years of age.....	80
Females over fourteen years of age.....	87
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	51

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF CONFEDERATE INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION.

Whole number of Indians .....	1,738
Males over eighteen years of age.....	518
Females over fourteen years of age .....	585
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	405

#### AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

It is a notable fact that the Indians of this reservation each year increase their acreage of planting, and that new families break up and fence in land, until now, in all directions from the agency, the eye is gladdened by the sight of Indian fields of grain, vegetables, and meadows, and also the numerous



## PLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

In my last annual report I stated that sixteen heads of families had been induced to purchase from the Geneva, N. Y., nursery, at their own expense and cost of transportation to this agency, young fruit trees, such as plum, apple, and cherry, which were planted out into orchards. Such was the thrift and growth of the trees that other families followed the example this year, and an agent from the house of L. L. Mann & Co., nurserymen of Saint Paul, Minn., arrived here this spring with a shipment of trees for delivery to the following-named Indian residents of this reservation :

Name.	Amount of order.	Location.
Joe Gardipe .....	\$44. 50	3 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
C. Matt .....	25. 00	6 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
C. B. Vitell .....	15. 00	At mission.
Peter Pain .....	50. 00	Do.
Louis Finley .....	5. 00	16 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
Parish Ashlin .....	25. 00	2 miles northeast.
Frank Elmic .....	10. 00	At mission.
Alex Sarel .....	25. 00	4 miles east mission.
Gideon Gangras .....	35. 00	16 miles north mission.
Isaac Bonapart .....	27. 50	Do.
Isaac Koodnai .....	5. 00	Do.
Kicedlie Moses .....	25. 00	30 miles Horseshoe Bend.
Salowan Malta .....	50. 00	3 miles northwest mission.
Andre Spokane .....	17. 00	10 miles west of mission.
Alex Pairier .....	32. 00	8 miles south of mission.
Bob Irvin .....	115. 00	16 miles north of mission.
Michel, chief of Pend-d'Oreilles .....	31. 00	Do.
Louis Sac Sac .....	50. 00	Mission.
J. Larose .....	25. 00	3 miles north of mission.
Louis Camille .....	15. 00	4 miles north of mission.
Joe Finley .....	10. 00	10 miles east of mission.
Baptiste Michell .....	25. 00	16 miles east of mission.
Antoin Marse .....	35. 00	17 miles east of mission.
John Lumphrey .....	35. 00	16 miles east of mission.
Joe Barnaby .....	30. 00	Do.
Wm. King .....	15. 00	15 miles east of mission.
Frank Secund .....	30. 00	18 miles east of mission.
Adolph Finley .....	25. 00	9 miles east of mission.
Isadore Ladaroot .....	50. 00	Do.
Alex Finley .....	50. 00	6 miles east of mission.

These large orders were sold to the Indians with the understanding that they were to be cash on delivery, and as the trees were delivered this spring by an agent of the nursery and planted into orchards by the Indians, it is presumable that both parties were satisfied. As fruit trees already planted have yielded abundantly on this reservation and at maturity, it will be readily seen that in a few years the raising and selling of fruit will be a marked industry on the Flathead Indian reservation.

## SURVEY OF RESERVE.

The Indians claim that the boundary line designated by the Stevens treaty, and pointed out to them as the line of their reserve, is not the line described in the printed treaty, and therefore all survey of their reservation is looked upon by them as a pretext to encroach on their lands. I quote from the report of the subcommittee of the special committee of the United States Senate appointed to visit the Indian tribes in northern Montana, at a council held at the Flathead agency September 5, 1883, page 238 :

Agent RONAN. In the course of my official duties I was directed to locate the northern boundary of this reservation, and on proceeding to make an examination in connection therewith found certain monuments and posts placed and marked in order to designate such boundary by Surveyor Thomas, sent for that purpose from the surveyor-general's office at Helena, in this Territory. Now, the Territory claims the line as surveyed by Thomas to be the correct boundary, while the Indians claim a line some 4 or 5 miles farther north, running through medicine lodge. The strip of land in dispute is generally unfit for settlement, there being only a small portion of it, sufficient perhaps for one or two occupants, suitable for pasture. This quantity, however, may not be inadequate to cause trouble, as the Indians have already removed one settler therefrom, and I desire Eneas (the chief of the Kootinais,) whose home is in that vicinity, to express his views on that subject to the commission.

ENEAS (chief of Kootinais). We don't know anything about the surveyor's line, or the authority under which he acted, but we do know the line as to which we made the treaty, and it is a well defined natural boundary, marked by a ridge of hills.

Senator VEST. No one had a right to run any line unless sent from Washington, and until such is done the boundary as described by Governor Stevens must be regarded as the proper one.

This summer a contract for the survey of the northern boundary line, running west from shore of Flathead lake and connecting with west boundary line, was let by the surveyor-general of Montana, by instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The survey was completed before I was notified that it was being done. I am not aware where the initial point was established, but infer that the surveyor had his proper instructions and that this vexed question will not come up again, and trust that the Indians will be satisfied with the boundary as recently surveyed. But few Indians are aware as yet that the line has been run out by order of the Government.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

Living close to and bordering upon commercial towns, it can not be expected otherwise than that the Indians and half-breeds of this reservation can purchase all the whisky they want despite the laws governing such traffic. The Indian police are inadequate at times and loath to meet emergencies, and the agent is called upon to act and make arrests when the police hesitate. No matter how much an Indian may annoy or even injure his brethren, my experience is that as soon as the culprit is in the custody of white men his people shrink from assisting in his prosecution and exhibit a vast amount of sympathy in his misfortune. In case a crime is committed by an Indian, no matter how revolting, and the culprit seeks the reservation, he generally has the sympathy of the Indians, and they will assist him in every way to evade arrest by white men. However, the Indian police and the laws governing Indian offenses have a good effect in preserving peace and quiet on the reservation. The judges of the Indian court should be paid a salary as well as the police, as to their vigilance and efficiency all the good arises from the efforts of the police. A good jail should also be provided for the confinement of prisoners. It is a great farce to provide for the payment of Indian police and establish a code of rules governing Indian offenses when there is no proper jail for the confinement of prisoners.

#### THE NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

The agreement which was made and concluded at Saint Ignatius mission on the Flathead Reservation, on the 27th day of April, 1887, by and between John V. Wright, Dr. Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, the gentlemen composing the commission, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult Indians of the confederated bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais Indians—

That whereas it is the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the Government of the United States; and whereas a part of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians have expressed their desire and consent to remove and settle in permanent homes upon this reservation; and whereas the Lower Pend d'Oreilles or Kalespel Indians also express their desire and consent to remove and settle in permanent homes upon this reservation; and whereas it is the policy of the United States Government first to obtain the consent of the reservation Indians before removing the Indians on said reservation:

ARTICLE 1. In consideration of the desire and consent of said Spokane and Pend d'Oreilles Indians as set forth in their respective agreements made with the above-named commissioners of the United States, and our desire that this reservation shall be occupied by Indians only, the undersigned chiefs and headmen and other adult Indians belonging to the confederated bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai Indians now residing on the Jocko Indian reservation in the Territory of Montana, do hereby agree and consent that the said Spokane and Pend d'Oreilles Indians may come and settle upon the lands of said Jocko reservation in permanent homes on terms and conditions contained respectively with the agreement made with said Spokanes, at Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington, and with the said Pend d'Oreilles at Sand Point, in the Territory of Idaho. And we do further agree and consent that the United States may remove to and settle upon the said Jocko reservation any other non-reservation tribes or bands of Indians who desire and agree to said removal, on such terms and conditions as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and any of the said Indians.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the large amount of money expended by the Saint Ignatius Mission in the erection of a church, school-houses, mills, barns, shops, and other useful buildings, and in the opening and fencing of farms and gardens, and in consideration of the religious and educational facilities afforded thereby to our children, and our anxious desire that our posterity in all times to come shall continue to have such advantages and facilities, the undersigned Indians agree that the United States may have a parcel of land not exceeding one section for the boys' school under the charge of the Society of Jesus, and one section for the girls' school under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, on which is situated said buildings and improvements; which land and improvements may be occupied and held by said Saint Ignatius Mission for educational and religious purposes as long as they are used for said purpose and no longer: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with the rights of Indians living on said tracts of land.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the above agreements on the part of the Indians, and the necessity therefore, the United States agree to erect on said reservation a saw and grist mill, also furnish a miller for the same, at such place on said reservation as may be selected by the United States Indian agent in charge of said reservation, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And the United States further agree to furnish a competent blacksmith, and pay for the service of the same, to be located at or near the said saw and grist mill, and to furnish suitable tools for his use.

This agreement not to be binding upon the parties hereto until the same shall be ratified by Congress.



The above agreement was signed on the 27th day of April, 1887, by the Northwest Indian Commission, and a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and adults of the confederated tribes living on the Jocko or Flathead reservation in presence of United States Indian Agent Peter Ronan, and the agency clerk, Thomas E. Adams, and the interpreter, Michael Revais.

#### SHOULD BE RATIFIED.

The agency is situated at the extreme end of the southern habitable portion of the reservation, a fact which will be readily admitted when it is known that not a single farm or even Indian lodge is in existence between it and the southern boundary. It is also placed at the immediate foot of the mountains forming the eastern line, thereby precluding any settlement in that direction. On the other hand, to the north and west there are farms extending in the one case to a distance of 40 miles, and in the other at least 60 miles. Owing to this state of affairs it will be evident that the use of the mills and the services of the mechanics connected with the agency can not be utilized by a great majority of the Indians except at considerable cost and inconvenience, consequently they have not the encouragement which it is the intention of the Government to afford them to follow civilized pursuits. This is especially apparent in connection with building and grain raising, two matters to which attention is most strongly urged by your Department, showing that the transportation by wagon of lumber or wheat for any considerable distance exceeds the value of the article itself. As the Bitter Root Flatheads of Chief Charlos' band are steadily removing from that valley and settling in close proximity to the agency, the mills and shops of the agency are of necessity where they are now located. If the agreement cited between the Indians and the Northwest Commission should be ratified it will place mills and mechanics in the very center of Indian settlements, where are now being opened new farms and new homes by thrifty and progressive Indians, who should be encouraged in their efforts to scatter out from Indian villages and settle upon land which they will soon ask to be set aside for them.

#### IN SEVERALTY.

At present the Indians of this reservation look with suspicion upon this bill, which no doubt arose from a common inspiration to secure legislation having for its object the making out of the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States, and it is hoped and advocated by a large number of the real friends of the Indians that by a wise administration of the severalty act in a few years the Indian as an Indian will cease to exist on the reservations and will give place to the self-supporting, law-abiding citizen. A large majority of the Indians of the Flathead reservation are averse to taking land in severalty, as they labor under the impression that the residue will be sold by the Government to white settlers, thus breaking up their reservations and mixing the Indians up promiscuously with the white settlers. It is apparent, and I seek to impress upon the Indians, that the severalty provisions of this act has only the legal effect whereby one or more of several owners of land in common can secure the separate and exclusive enjoyment of his share apart from the rest, and that in law not an acre of land can be taken from an Indian without his consent and in conformity with his title. It will take some time and patience to bring the Indians here to this understanding of the act, but I trust it can be accomplished.

#### THE SCHOOLS

On this reservation consist of two industrial establishments, one for boys and one for girls, and are situated at St. Ignatius Mission, about 20 miles north of the agency, and within the boundaries of the reservation. Those schools are conducted under contract with the Government by the Jesuit missionaries of St. Ignatius Mission and the Sisters of Providence. The contract is \$150 for each of 75 children in each school. These children remain in the school the year round. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies. It is hardly necessary to report that the Indian schools of this reservation, under the careful teaching of the missionaries, Jesuits of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence, are excellent institutions of education for Indian children, and are fast attaining a national reputation. They should be encouraged and sustained, not only by the Government, but by the good people of all denominations, as education and religion are the best and only means that can be employed with any hope of success in elevating the Indian to citizenship and usefulness.

#### CHARLOS' BAND OF BITTER ROOT FLATHEADS.

The original families of Bitter Root Flatheads of this band who removed to this reservation, and who were furnished with fenced fields, seed, houses, cows, and agricultural implements, provisions, etc., may now be said to be self-supporting. Could they be induced or forced to give up their drinking or gambling habits they would

soon be in comfortable circumstances. As the census shows, several other families of this band removed from the Bitter Root Valley and are living here, but have not been provided with houses, fenced fields, etc., as were the other families who previously removed. It is certain that nearly every family of Bitter Root Flatheads would remove to the reservation if they were offered the encouragement of the first families who preceded them to the reservation, and the privilege of selling their land there. Those who choose to remain should be made to understand that they need look no further for Government aid; that they are amenable to the laws of the country, and to taxation, in common with their white neighbors who are struggling around them to acquire homes and independence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,  
August 16, 1887.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report of agency affairs. Having assumed charge April 13, 1887, this report can cover but a few months as to my personal knowledge.

The reservation is occupied in common by two tribes, viz, Assinaboine and Gros Ventre Indians, and is so large that but a small part of it is occupied by any of them. I found them living in houses and teepees in the valley of Milk river, each way, for a distance of 14 miles east and west of the agency. This valley is frequently called the "garden spot" of Montana, and with sufficient rainfall or irrigation will produce in great abundance wheat, corn, oats, and all kinds of vegetables.

This has been a season of copious rainfall, and I am pleased to report that the crops raised by the Indians will far exceed those of previous years. The acreage of wheat is the largest ever sown on the reservation and is being now harvested and gives promise of a very heavy yield. I estimate the Indians will raise 2,500 bushels this season. The oat crop, although late seeded owing to delay in procuring seed, gives promise of fine returns.

This reservation is entirely too large for the Indians, and I trust the coming Congress will ratify the treaty made by the Commissioners last winter with these Indians, which will greatly reduce its size and throw open to settlement millions of acres of valuable land that is now lying idle, which would be available to agriculturists, stockmen, and other citizens. The Indians are unanimous in desiring that Congress shall ratify this treaty, as the liberal annuities agreed upon would greatly aid them in becoming self-sustaining in a few years.

#### NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The annual census as required by law was taken as accurately as possible and shows the following number of Indians:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	445
Females above fourteen years of age.....	520
School children between ages of six and sixteen:	
Male .....	180
Female .....	167
Children under six years:	
Male .....	218
Female .....	190
Total all ages.....	1,720

Of this population 904 are Gros Ventre and 816 Assinaboine Indians.

#### POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and thirteen privates. They are efficient and discharge their duties promptly when their services are required. Two suits of uniform should be furnished them annually—a light-weight suit for summer and a heavy one and an overcoat for winter, especially in this cold climate.

#### INDIAN COURTS.

Upon assuming charge of this agency I found it destitute of an organized court under the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses," and have deferred the or-



ganization of such court until I am sufficiently familiar with the leading Indians as to act judiciously in the selection of its members.

In cases of dispute as to property, I have had the matters referred to arbitrators; selecting two of the police, and they selecting a third party outside of the force. Their decisions have been just, and generally satisfy the disputants.

#### CRIMES COMMITTED.

The year has been free from outbreaking crimes, the only exception being the leaving from this reservation, on the night of the 5th of May, four Assinaboine Indians without my permission. They returned on the 26th of same month. I was at once advised by the Indian police of their return with stolen Indian ponies. The police arrested them at once and brought them to the agency with the stolen property. The Indians were punished by imprisonment in the post guard-house at Fort Assinaboine, not having a suitable place of confinement here. The stolen horses were advertised, and upon identification returned to their owners, the Blood Indians of the Northwest Territories.

#### PEACE TREATY WITH THE BLOOD INDIANS.

Early in June I was advised of the arrival of Maj. William Pocklington, agent for the Blood Indians of the Northwest Territories, with "Red Crow" and three minor Blood chiefs, at Fort Assinaboine, who desired to visit this agency for the purpose of making a treaty with the Indians of this reservation. I invited them to visit the agency, and the invitation was accepted. The day after their arrival, they met the Gros Ventre and Assinaboines in a "peace council," and after the usual Indian council ceremonies were ended, they made solemn promises to each other to discontinue horse-stealing raids. These promises, I trust, may prove lasting, and Agent Pocklington assures me that I shall have his hearty co-operation in suppressing horse stealing between his Indians and those of this reservation.

#### CATTLE IN SEVERALTY.

Authority has been granted to issue to the Indians in severalty the stock-cattle now held as the agency herd. This is a move in the right direction. A few cows were given them by my predecessor, which are being well cared for. If the Department could purchase for them annually for several years five hundred cows, the increase would be such that in a few years the usual beef contract could be dispensed with.

#### LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No lands have yet been allotted to the Indians in severalty, nor do I deem it wise to take any steps in that direction until after Congress takes some action as to the reduction in size of the present reservation.

#### ALCOHOL.

I am pleased to say a good word for the soberness of these Indians; not having a single complaint reported to me, nor having heard of an Indian indulging in its use.

I feared the great number of white men coming on the reservation for the purpose of building the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Manitoba Railroad would cause trouble among the Indians from its use, but must compliment the officials of said road upon their rigid enforcement of the regulations of the Interior Department, and the kind manner in which their employes have treated the Indians. No trouble has occurred between them.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is fair. They are not generally speaking healthy. Many are either scrofulous or consumptive; yet they have had no diseases among them that have proven necessarily fatal. A few "medicine men" still exist, but the Indians, as a rule, do not place much confidence in their powers of cure.

#### SCHOOL.

A day school has been kept running at the agency during the year, except the regular vacations.

Average attendance of scholars .....	334
School houses .....	1
School rooms .....	2
Teachers employed:	
One teacher, compensation per annum .....	\$600
One matron and assistant teacher, compensation per annum .....	360

The advancement of the pupils has been as satisfactory as could be expected at a day school. The attendance has not been large on account of the long distance most of the scholars are daily required to travel to attend school. There should be maintained by the Government an Indian training and boarding school in addition to the contract mission school, the capacity of which is too small for the requirements of the two Indian tribes. In round numbers there are at present not less than 350 children who by all means should be sent to school.

#### MISSION SCHOOL.

A Catholic Indian Mission school has been established under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and located 60 miles southeast of the agency, with a capacity for 50 pupils. The buildings are well constructed and have all the conveniences suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, but, unfortunately, the contract at present limits the number to 20 pupils, which number are now ready to begin the school year, September 1, 1887. There are many other children whose parents are desirous of sending them, but cannot on account of the limited number contracted for. I respectfully recommend the enlargement of the contract at as early a date as possible.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Three of the agency buildings now occupied by employes are totally unfit for the purposes for which intended. These buildings are rotten, and not worth repairing. The new uncompleted buildings could be finished at a slight cost in comparison to the discomforts of the employes who occupy the old ones, and I would recommend the completion of these new buildings at once.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am frank to say that these Indians, taken as a whole, in my judgment, are above the average for industry and sobriety. The interest they have displayed and the thorough manner in which they have cultivated some of their farms would do credit to white men. They are greatly desirous of helping themselves and not be compelled to rely upon the Government for subsistence, and I believe the day is rapidly approaching when they will be self-supporting and good citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. FIELDS,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,  
*August 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Indian service at this agency. I took charge of this agency on November 6, 1886, relieving Special Agent H. Heth, who had been here since July 1.

#### THE RESERVATION.

Inasmuch as the boundaries of this reservation have been frequently reported and officially published in years past and no changes being made recently, I regard it unnecessary to describe it by metes and bounds.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN COMMISSION,

consisting of Judge Wright, of Tennessee; Dr. Daniels, of Minnesota, and Major Larrabee, of the office of Indian Affairs, Washington, arrived here in December last. They conferred with the chiefs and headmen of the Yanktons and Assinaboines, and entered into an agreement by which these Indians are to surrender whatever title they may have to all lands other than those described, as follows:

Commencing at a point in the center of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Big Muddy creek, thence west following the center of the Missouri to a point opposite the mouth of Milk river, thence up Milk river to Porcupine creek, thence up Porcupine creek 40 miles, thence directly east to the middle of the Big Muddy, thence down the middle of the Big Muddy to the place of beginning.

This proposed reservation will contain about 1,700,000 acres, enough to give every man, woman, and child over 600 acres. It was further agreed that the Government



should pay these Indians for lands surrendered \$165,000 annually for ten years; this money to be expended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to sustain them and provide them with horses, cattle, wagons, farm implements, etc.; in fact, everything necessary to aid and encourage them to finally become self-sustaining. This treaty is yet to be ratified by Congress, and I hope that body will take favorable action soon after assembling next winter, that these people may become settled, not to be disturbed during the next decade.

#### THE CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:

##### Yanktons—

Whole number of Indians .....	945
School children between 6 and 16 years of age .....	213
Males over 18 years of age .....	253
Females over 14 years years of age .....	317

##### Assinnaboines:

Whole number of Indians .....	827
School children between 6 and 16 years of age .....	163
Males over 18 years of age .....	237
Females over 14 years of age .....	335
Grand total of Indians on the reservation June 30, 1887 .....	1,772

At this season of the year a fair and just census cannot be taken because so many Indians are absent (without permission). Not less than four hundred are away, a considerable number having gone north over the United States boundary line to hunt game and pick berries, and others are west on this undivided reservation, beyond the jurisdiction of this agency. Midwinter, when all are at home, is the better time to make the count. Adding these four hundred scattering Indians, there still seems a large reduction in the aggregate when compared with reports of previous years. But this showing is the result of an actual, honest count, and I have given credit for every man, woman, and child. There is a prevailing opinion that at some reservations the agents, desirous of keeping up the original number in their census reports, strain a few points. Would it not be a good plan to have the census taken under supervision of special agents and inspectors? I think so.

#### CIVILIZATION.

About one-half of the Indians at this agency have adopted citizens' dress wholly, and are living in houses. Twenty-six houses have been built thus far this season, and fifty more are in course of erection. I don't think these Indians give themselves much concern about religious matters. Missionaries have been preaching to them at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point for lo! these many years, but I have been unable, since my residence here, to find an Indian, or learn of one, who has embraced the truths of Christianity, and I don't believe the leavening power of the Gospel has been a potent factor in the civilization of these people. Several hundred of them are still inclined to lead a nomadic life, and it is almost impossible to keep this class on the reservation in the summer season. The Montana division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, now being constructed east and west, through this reservation, will, in my opinion, have a greater tendency to civilize these Indians than any other one thing, for the reason that it will bring them in contact with the whites, the most of whom in this country are energetic, pushing people. They are amazed at the activity and endurance of the railroad workmen, and regard them "big medicine."

#### AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Special Agent Heth, who was in charge of this agency from July 1, 1886, to November 5, 1886, in his report of this school for last year, says little progress had been made during the year, owing to bad management, or no management at all; that the school was only nominally in operation, and that the missionary schools at Wolf Point and Poplar creek amounted to nothing. When I took charge, November 6, 1886, I found that Agent Heth had made an effort to revive the school, and had secured the attendance of 51 children. The employes then consisted of a superintendent, industrial teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook. After familiarizing myself as much as possible, for the time being, with agency affairs, and finding winter upon me, so that but little outside work could be done, I concluded to turn my attention mostly to the school, and endeavor to build it up. I called the so-called chiefs and headmen together and talked over school matters with them, pointing out the advantages to be gained by educating their children, etc. Three of these meetings or councils were held, and I made an earnest effort to persuade the Indians

to voluntarily bring in their children, but they did not enthuse over the subject, and I became satisfied the school would not be filled unless they were coerced.

I notified the parents that unless they surrendered their children within five days I should send the police for them; that I should cut off rations from those attempting to hide their children, and imprison those defying the police. They regarded this announcement a big joke, and said that such threats had been made by former agents but were never executed. They soon realized, however, that I was in earnest and did not propose to tolerate any nonsense in the matter. The police were set to work according to instructions, and I refused rations to those who had cached children, and some bad characters who interfered with the police I confined in the agency prison. This effort proved to be successful, and 50 children were placed in the school within a few days. On December 1 the rolls showed 125 in attendance; January 1, 1887, 130; February 1, 136; March 1, 158; April 1, 179; May 1, 196; June 1, 201; July 1, 202, and July 13, 203. The school is crowded full to overflowing, and the buildings are inadequate for this number. If there were room I could easily add children to make the aggregate 250.

An estimate has been sent in for a new building, and I hope to see it erected before cold weather. A hospital, a large water-tank, seats, desks, and other things are needed, and no doubt will be provided. Last fall a 2-inch iron pipe was laid 5 feet in the ground, connecting with a well 1,700 feet distant from the school. Water is forced through this pipe by steam-power, which is a great improvement when compared with hauling with ox-teams from the Missouri river—over a mile.

As the number of pupils increased, employes were necessarily added, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1887, the following positions were authorized: Superintendent, industrial teacher, three teachers, matron, seamstress, laundress, baker, cook, and night-watchman. The various departments have been systematized as much as possible considering the disadvantages the employes had to contend with, and the school management, on the whole, by those in immediate charge, has been successful beyond expectation on my part.

Fully 50 per cent. of these children had never been inside of a school building. They were taken out of the blanket at the tepee or hiding place as wild as their parents when they left the chase. These urchins are now clean and tidy, and so changed in general appearance that sometimes visiting parents experience difficulty in identifying their children. They are contented and happy as a rule, and there is not one runaway where there were ten five months ago.

During school hours object-lessons, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught. Each evening a short session is held, and the time devoted to singing and various exercises to interest and instruct the children. The industries taught are farming and gardening; how to use farm implements and tools; butter-making, dress-making, and sewing generally; baking, cooking, and to manage kitchen and dining room details; washing and ironing; care of stock; cutting and sawing wood, etc. The school-grounds consist of 40 acres, of which about 15 acres are cultivated this year in corn, potatoes, and various kinds of garden truck, and a good yield is promised.

#### FARMING.

Owing to drought, only about one year in four can be relied on for a crop in this region, unless a perfect system of irrigation is devised and adopted. This is one of the fortunate seasons, however, and we have been favored with copious rains since June 1. May was a dry month, and the wheat and oats suffered. The wet weather in June helped the wheat, but too much rain for the oats, and the latter was injured by rust, and will make about one-third of a crop. The wheat will yield perhaps a half crop.

The outlook for potatoes, corn, and garden truck is very favorable, and, unless an early frost should nip them, the Indians who have raised these crops will be rewarded for their labor and encouraged to work with more vim next year.

Farming was done at the following localities this season: At Poplar Creek (agency farm), 95 acres, and 122 acres by Indians; at Upper Box Alder, 3 miles west of agency, 30 acres by Indians; at Wolf Point and vicinity, 25 miles west of agency, 228 acres by Indians; at Deer Tail, 6 miles east of agency, 75 acres by Indians; at Lower Box Alder, 16 miles east of agency, 25 acres by Indians; at the Big Muddy and vicinity, 25 miles east of agency, 26 acres by Indians; at Ash Grove, 36 miles east of agency, 12 acres by Indians, making in all 613 acres under cultivation this year. I do not include in the above about 15 acres at the agency boarding-school wholly cultivated by the larger boys of that institution. These Indians are not model farmers, and in my opinion the great majority of them never will be. Still, taking into consideration everything, particularly the fact that it has not been many years since they left the chase of the buffalo and the war-path, they do pretty well, and many of them are to be commended for the progress in farming that they have made. Not a few of these Indians, especially the Yankton Sioux, are lazy and worthless, and are obstacles in the way of those wishing to work. This class made profuse promises in early spring,



and started out with much energy, but when the time for earnest work came they fell by the wayside, became "very tired," abandoned their patches, and let things go to the dickens.

The Assinnaboines located at Wolf Point are much more inclined to till the soil and work than the Yanktons at Poplar Creek. They have not been fooled with so much as the Yanktons, and seem to understand that the time may come when they will be compelled to shift for themselves. These Assinnaboines understand how to care for and manage stock, and are always anxious to freight goods and do other work by which they can earn a few dollars. They are not habitual beggars, such as the Yanktons, and do not loaf around the agency to await the opening of the warehouse door in the hope of getting coffee and sugar or a chunk of bacon. They saved seed corn from a partial crop raised two years ago, while not an ear was found among the Yanktons.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

There are 22 members of the police force; of these 6 are located at Wolf Point, 6 at Poplar Creek, 4 at Lower Box Alder, and the rest where needed, at various points, from time to time. They have not been very efficient, and many changes were necessarily made for the betterment of the service.

They regard their salary, \$3 a month, entirely too small, inasmuch as they are expected to keep their ponies in the service all the time at their own expense.

I believe a less number at a larger salary would be wise economy and perhaps an incentive to take greater interest in their work.

#### SANITARY.

The native "Medicine Man" is gradually losing his hold, and the agency physician is sought more and more by these Indians. There has been but little sickness other than chronic syphilitic affections and consumption which have prevailed among the Indians, more or less, for many years.

A hospital is greatly needed, so that the aged, infirm, and sick, who have no relatives or friends, can be cared for, instead of lying abandoned on the ground in their teepees or houses without floors. A suitable building could be erected for perhaps \$1,000, as much of the work could be done by agency employes and Indians.

#### INDIAN TRADERS.

Philip W. Lewis is the licensed trader at this agency. He is a straightforward, upright man, and conducts his business in such a manner as to give satisfaction generally among the Indians. He is prompt in complying with the Indian laws and Department regulations, and always willing for the inspection of his books and business by the agent. He is superintendent of the Indian Sabbath-school, held every Sunday morning at the school building, and manifests a deep interest in the education and welfare of the children.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

I am collecting and systematically arranging a large amount of broken, worn-out, and worthless property, the accumulation of many years, which I hope to get rid of as soon as a board of survey is authorized and convened. This stuff, wholly worthless, cumbers the accounts and misleads the Indian Bureau as to the amount of available property on hand.

Three hundred logs were cut during May and June on the south side of the Missouri river, 8 miles west of the agency, under direction of the sawyer and engineer. About half of these logs are delivered at the saw-mill; the rest are rafted to points near the agency and will be hauled to the mill from time to time as needed. This work was done by Indians.

A ditch, 1,700 feet long and 5 feet deep, in which is laid a water-pipe leading from a well to school building, was dug wholly by the Indians last fall.

Among the garden truck being cultivated by the school-boys are 3,000 cabbages, enough if successfully grown to furnish the school 15 heads a day for over 8 months.

There is abundant grass this season, and all hands are now busy haying. Already several hundred tons have been cut. Three hundred tons will be stacked for agency stock.

No grave crimes have been committed on the reservation since my arrival. A number of whisky traders and horse thieves have been arrested and turned over to the United States marshal at Miles City. Gambling prevails to some extent among the Indians, but it is gradually lessening.

Indians received Government funds for labor, etc., as follows during the year: Irrigating ditch and school building trench, \$986.31; transportation of Indian supplies, cutting and hauling hay, \$1,041.62; hauling water, \$135; wood furnished agency and school, \$1,792; building and repairs at agency, \$158.25; police, \$2,106; cutting and hauling logs and packing ice, \$104; making in all, \$7,226.58.

Special Agent Heth arrived at this agency on July 8, 1887, and remained 14 days, during which time he made an inspection of the school and agency affairs.

The loss of Indian ponies and cattle last winter, which was almost unparalleled in severity, aggregates at least 250 head. The loss to the agency herd of cattle did not exceed 5 per cent., but the agency stock had hay to feed on. Considerable hay was also furnished the Indians for their stock, but there was not enough for all. The horses and ponies owned by Indians are usually very inferior and of little value, poorly trained, or rather not trained at all. There are a few Indians, however, who take some care of their stock, and better grades should be introduced to encourage them.

There are 20 Indian wood-yards on the Missouri river within the jurisdiction of this agency, and over 2,000 cords have been cut and sold to steamboats.

In conclusion I will say that all hands in the employ of the Government on the reservation have, as a rule, devoted themselves to the work, and in my opinion much has been attained within the past eight months.

I return thanks for the kind assistance rendered me by officers of the Department, and I hope to make a better showing in my next report.

I am, very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,  
*Ashland, Mont., August 24, 1887.*

SIR: Complying with circular of June 13, I have the honor to submit my annual report with census and accompanying statistics.

The Indians of this agency are a portion of the Northern Cheyennes, who number 819, an increase of 24 over the number reported last year. Great care has been taken in making up the census, and the Indian name, translated into English, has been given of every Indian. It would be impossible to write the Indian names as pronounced.

These Indians are located in Montana Territory, south of the Yellowstone river, on two of its tributaries, Tongue river, and the Rosebud. Their settlements commence about 80 miles south of the mouth of the former and 65 miles south of the mouth of the latter, and extend up these streams a distance of about 20 miles. Lame Deer and Muddy creeks, tributaries of the Rosebud, falling into that stream from the east, have Indian settlements on them, extending up each stream, about 5 miles. The valley of the Rosebud is about one-fourth of a mile wide; that of Lame Deer and Muddy, up to the points to which the Indian settlements reach, about same width. The valley of Tongue river is about three-fourths of a mile wide. Tongue river is about 80 or 90 yards wide, with a mean depth of about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet; the Rosebud is about 25 feet wide; depth about 2 feet. The distance from the Rosebud, at points occupied by Indians, to Tongue river is about 20 miles.

The soil of the valleys is of a yellowish color, rather fine, porous, and occasionally gravelly. With sufficient moisture it produces good crops of potatoes and other root crops. It is too early to pronounce upon its capacities. Irrigation ditches have been taken out both north and south of the Indian settlements by white settlers and the reports of the results are satisfactory. The country between the Rosebud and Tongue river, excepting the little valleys of Lame Deer and Muddy, is rough and broken, not susceptible of any kind of cultivation, but is a good range for stock, and has some good pine timber. Lignite of a good quality for stoves is found on Tongue river and Rosebud and the tributaries of the latter. It is said not to be of any value for blacksmiths' use.

The country on Tongue river is not within the reservation, though it was withdrawn from entry some time last summer at my suggestion; but it will be impossible to determine how much of the Tongue River country will be available for settling Indians in severalty until maps of surveys made last fall have been furnished and claims of white settlers have been adjusted and settled. There are about ten white settlers on the reservation, who claim to have acquired rights previous to the setting apart of the reservation. It is needless to say that their claims cover some of the best lands. One person has settled near the line of the reservation during the year. Whether he is on or off can not well be determined until the map of the surveys alluded to has been received.



The increase in the number of Indian houses since my last report—twenty—shows a commendable progress in that respect. I have not pressed the Indians in that respect as I should have done had their claims been definitely located; but I know many of them will have to make changes in their locations, and they will feel the loss of labor occasioned by a change of location more than a white man. As soon as they are located and are provided with such material as it will be impossible to provide for themselves, I shall use every effort to induce them to put up good log houses and forever abandon tepees.

The progress in agricultural pursuits has not met my anticipations, but there has been some advance. The little spots they cultivate are seldom larger than a garden for a white family, and that is largely devoted to melons and such things as have no lasting value, and there is no market for anything they might raise. Only ten of them, including half-breeds, have cellars in which to store root crops for winter use. A great deficiency in plow harness—probably due in some measure to my want of foresight—has perhaps been a drawback to their farming operations; but this will be remedied another season, the Department having made provision for it. More mowing machines could have been kept employed to advantage. The severe weather of last winter, freezing quite a number of ponies, taught the Indians a lesson, and a great number of them are anxious to put up hay for winter use. Both the machines on hand have been kept at work and a number of scythes also. I estimate that 150 tons of hay has been saved by them this season, an increase of 100 or more over the last.

Whenever I have any Government work I find no difficulty in getting Indians to do it. They have hauled from Rosebud station, distant from the agency about 65 miles, during the past fiscal year, 61,954 pounds of Government freight, for which they have been paid \$464.54; they have performed other work for which they have been paid an aggregate of \$826.95. I have not found it necessary to employ any labor outside of Indians and the regular employes during the year.

The only school connected with the agency is St. Labre's boarding-school, on Tongue river, a contract school conducted by the Roman Catholics, being in charge of Sisters of the Ursuline order. The school building is a very good one, erected at a cost of \$7,000. It has a capacity for 50 boarders and 20 day pupils. The attendance has been an average of about 35 for the year, of boarders, boys and girls. The pupils are making fair progress; great obstacles have been overcome; the Sisters are gaining the confidence of the parents of the children; Indian prejudices are being broken down, and the way made easier every day; but the obstacles in the way of bringing these savages to light are still very great. The school is in most excellent hands and deserves every encouragement. The Sisters make sacrifices seldom made without prospects of great and immediate reward. The major part of theirs will not be realized until death shall have claimed them. The teachers consist of Sisters St. Ignatius, St. Angela, Santa Clara, and St. Ursula, and Mr. J. Mahoney, industrial teacher. The sisters receive no salaries. Mr. Mahoney's salary is at the rate of \$40 per month.

Authority has been granted to erect a building at the agency for a day school. The house is well under way and will probably be completed in the month of September. It is 18 by 50 feet, and consists of two rooms and a hall, and, when finished, will accommodate 50 to 60 pupils.

If permitted to exercise my own discretion in the management of the day school, I shall cause principal attention to be given to the acquisition and use of the English language, and for girls a knowledge of cutting, fitting, sewing, and general housework—all as preparatory to further advancement at St. Labre's school. I deem the learning to speak English by these Indians of the first importance. Half the troubles with them arise from the difficulty of communicating with them, and consequent misunderstandings.

The religious instruction of these Indians, aside from that imparted at St. Labre's school, is given by the Rev. A. VanderVelden, S. J., who devotes himself to his duties with the ardor characteristic of his society in drawing these people from their barbarism. The encouragement he has met with, if measured by tangible evidences of success, is very poor, but his perseverance in his holy duties must in time have its effect even upon the benighted and perverse natives he has to deal with. He has some knowledge of medicine and has dispensed a quantity purchased at his own cost. Hardly a day passes but he is called upon either by Indians or whites to administer medicines or for surgical aid. A part of the year he was absent, necessarily, from the reservation, attending to church business, and his absence was severely felt. It is hoped that the authorities of his church may find it possible to give him an assistant, as the field is too large for one man. I believe the influence of the priests is of the greatest importance in bringing these people to a state of civilization of any value. A semi-civilized savage, copying all the vices of his white neighbors, will be a worse citizen than the barbarian pure and simple.

Since I have been in charge of these Indians I have not seen nor heard of a case of intoxication among them, and do not believe that liquor of any kind has been sold

on the reservation. It is sold on Tongue river, but never, I believe, to Indians. If it were to be, I feel confident, it would be reported to me immediately.

The past winter was one of the most severe experienced in this country for years, and unfortunately during some of the earlier storms the herd of beef cattle, which had been placed at some distance for better pasturage, were scattered, and it was impossible to get a supply of beef from them. However, bacon and other supplies were issued, and some beef purchased in open market, and there was less suffering than I apprehended at first would take place. The loss of cattle will fall short of 10 per cent., which was light when the severity of the winter is considered. Such a contingency will be guarded against hereafter by killing and freezing a reserve supply of beef and taking other precautions.

During the fall three Indians were arrested, charged with killing sheep. A woman, a relative of one of the Indians, was so frightened by the arrest that she died upon the spot. This created great excitement among the Indians, and the interpreter and captain of police, who were present when the arrest was made, were thought to be in danger. The Indians were tried and acquitted. After this a young man or boy was arrested for theft from a house. He was rescued from the officer having charge of him. No immediate attempt was made to rearrest him, and the whole party, principally through the influence of Chief Two-Moons, were induced to go to Miles City and give themselves up to the civil authority. The young man accused of theft was, after being held in jail for some time, discharged. The three charged with rescuing him were released on bail, to appear at the October term of court, an officer of the Army, formerly in charge of these Indians, and a citizen making the bond. Another Indian, who was charged with killing a steer, the property of a citizen, went to Miles City before an arrest could be made, gave himself up, was tried, and acquitted. Chief Two-Moons deserves great credit for exerting his influence so efficaciously in inducing the surrender of all these Indians to the civil authority.

The Indians were all ably defended by Dr. W. A. Burleigh, who was appointed for that purpose by the court, they not being able to offer any fee for his services. It seems to me that some provision should be made to pay for services of this kind, as then Indians could be assured that on trial in the courts they would have all the advantages of defense that a white man would have. It is not always that the selection of the court falls upon a lawyer so capable and who discharges his duty to his clients so faithfully and so well as did Dr. Burleigh in the case of these Indians. Having the highest possible opinion of the legal profession, yet it is nevertheless true that its members are not addicted to working entirely for glory, and the man who depends upon an unfeared lawyer may sometimes be convicted while he has a good defense which has not been properly presented.

I have not found occasion, opportunity, or material for the establishment of "the court of Indian offenses." Nearly if not all the differences between Indians have been settled amicably among themselves, a little time generally sufficing to bring them to terms agreeable to both parties.

I have never known any of the men to come to blows since I have been here. Their fondness for their children and indulgence of them very far exceeds that of white people and negroes.

The Northern Cheyennes are proverbial for chastity of their women. I have yet to hear of any case of venereal disease among them. Their personal habits are filthy in the extreme. It would require a strong stomach to enjoy a meal as ordinarily prepared in a tepee.

During the last summer and fall a number of Cheyennes from Pine Ridge agency came here and applied for rations and to be incorporated with the Indians here. By direction of the Department they were informed that they could not draw rations here, and were directed to return to Pine Ridge. Rations for that purpose were offered them. After a time some of them, notably Wild Hog and his party, did so, but some of them remained over during the winter. Additions to the number were made during the spring and summer until they numbered about 200. They made great complaints of the treatment at the hands of the Sioux at Pine Ridge (but none of the agent or employés), and expressed a determination to live and die with their kinsfolk here. The Indians here were clamorous for them to remain and be incorporated with them. Being unable to remove them with my small police force, Major Snyder, from Fort Keogh, with three companies of infantry, and Captain Forse, from Fort Custer, with two troops of cavalry, were ordered here to effect their removal. The Indians both of this agency and those from Pine Ridge evinced great opposition, but the coolness, tact, and forbearance of Major Snyder proved successful, and the Pine Ridge Indians started from here on the 12th instant in charge of Captain Forse and his cavalry. On the 14th instant Major Snyder with his command left for Fort Keogh; since then everything has been quiet. Those Indians engaged on Government work have returned to their labors, and I have had many more applications for employment than I could supply, indeed more than I have ever had before in the same period of time.



These Indians have not given up the hope that all the Northern Cheyennes may be united in one place. They do not understand the obstacles in the way of such a union. However, they never do or will see obstacles to anything they desire, but, after explanations repeated over and over again, return to the charge with their desires, with unreasonableness of children.

After a residence here of about eighteen months, in daily and hourly contact with these Indians, having had a previous general knowledge of the race from a residence among them when a boy, and a continued interest in all relating to them since then, I can not say their progress has met my anticipations; but there has been progress, and outside parties assure me that they can see it more plainly than I can, being as I am more intimately associated with them.

Very respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

R. L. UPSHAW,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*September 19, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at the Omaha and Winnebago agency.

WINNEBAGOES.

A careful census shows:

Males above eighteen years of age .....	393
Females above fourteen years of age .....	405
Children between six and sixteen years .....	254
All other ages .....	158
Total of all ages .....	1,210

When I assumed charge of this agency, on November 1, 1886, I found everything in a state of confusion on account of frequent changes of agents and other causes. The Indians firmly believed that they had been the procuring cause of the removal of my predecessor, as well as General Hollman, who had been confirmed as agent but declined to take charge after taking invoice of property, etc.

Corrupt and evil-disposed members of the tribe caused the others to believe that all these changes was their work, and claimed great influence "at Washington." The belief that they had such influence held their dupes to their following. These men came to me at once with their demands, and openly threatened my removal in case their wishes were refused. Of course, I could not afford to yield to their dictation. My refusal to listen to their selfish schemes highly incensed them, and they at once began an attack on my predecessor and myself through the Indian Office. Not receiving encouragement from that quarter, the malcontents have generally settled down to quiet, and some of them to industry. These people are naturally politicians, and the war of "the ins and outs" is waged with all the vigor of their white brethren.

Having been well acquainted with them for many years, I was clearly of the opinion that they could be pushed forward if proper interest was taken in their welfare in their agricultural pursuits. With this opinion I commenced at once to impress the importance of this matter upon them, and have never neglected an opportunity to urge them in this direction. As a most valuable aid the Department ordered that in the issue of the one hundred mares, harness, wagons, etc., each Indian be required to sign a contract to the effect that if they failed to properly care for and use such property for the purpose intended the agent should take the property from them and reissue to some one more deserving. This rule placed a powerful lever in the hands of the agent, which has been held over all who seemed not disposed to work.

As a result of the endeavors in their behalf this tribe has fully met my most sanguine expectations. Had we not suffered from a severe drought we could this year make a most remarkable exhibit. But notwithstanding the drought, which shortened the wheat and oat crop one-half or more, we are still proud of this year's result. Every acre of land heretofore broken is in crop. Lands which had lain fallow for years were all plowed and show fine crops. Besides, there has been a very considerable amount of breaking done on new land. The desire to farm is so well rooted and fixed that when the allotment now under way is completed, and they know where to work, the present acreage can be doubled next year if they can have the teams and plows they will need purchased for them from their own money.

They should have 100 yoke of work-cattle and at least 50 breaking-plows. I can not too strongly urge the importance of aid at this time. It would be a serious mis-

take to allow them to lose the force of the momentum now acquired of pushing them forward in the direction desired. With what they have done this year and the spirit they manifest, I feel sure if they fail it will be the fault of those who hold charge over them, by withholding the means belonging to them through solemn treaty stipulations. It would be a short-sighted policy that would withhold an inheritance until the heir no longer needed it. These people should have of their own as fast as they can use wisely; not in erecting barns of houses loosely put up, as has been done in the past, but in such means and implements as will enable them to open good farms and build houses from the proceeds of their labor.

We have suffered serious loss this season in not having a sufficient number of cultivators for the corn crop. Often a man was compelled to wait a week or ten days for his turn for a cultivator when he should have been plowing his corn. For nearly 2,000 acres we had about 30 machines, many of them being the private property of Indians bought by themselves, and every old corn-plow which could be repaired from the rubbish of past years was put to use. This matter will be better regulated next year, as we have been advised by the Indian Office of the purchase of 25 new walking-cultivators for use of these Indians.

The same drawback was experienced for want of sufficient reapers. Being so apprised by me early in the season, the Indian Office kindly shipped two so that they were in time for our harvest. All old ones repairable were put in service, and still all our mowers had to be used and the grain raked and stacked as hay is done. This mode caused much loss from scattering of the grain.

Great loss in machinery results from the manner of purchasing. Almost every machine bought is of a different make, so that it is almost impossible to get repairs. If we had all of one make, often the parts of an old one could be used to repair others. Many things sent us are unfit for our use. For instance, our wagon repairs are all for wide tracks, while our wagons are all narrow. Rims or felloes are sent large enough for heavy army wagons, while we have only light wagons. The cultivators furnished some years ago were so heavy that the Indian ponies could not pull them even when the shovels were out of the ground. These things cause much inconvenience and loss to the people. This evil should be avoided.

But with all our drawbacks and inconveniences the Winnebagoes have made rapid progress, as will be seen by reference to accompanying statistics of crops, etc. Their land is of excellent quality of marl deposit, without "hard-pan," and covered with a deep, rich loam soil. It can stand long-continued drought better than any I have ever seen. I doubt if we have had more rain here than in sections east where crops are a total failure. We had but one shower that wet the ground as deep as the plowing from the time snow melted until after the 10th of July, and yet we have fields of corn that will yield 60 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The small grain suffered most from the drought.

The 100 mares issued to them in November last have been a great help. I have only found it necessary to take three of these animals from the persons to whom issued for misuse, abuse, or failure to farm with them. The order of the Department in this matter is one of the best means ever devised to push these people into farming. They take pride in their teams, and the fear of having them taken away is a most wholesome one.

#### *Crime.*

No serious crimes have been committed during the year. A few cases of intoxication and two or three assaults constitute the entire list. The looseness of the marriage relation is the worst evil we have to deal with. With male and female it is a voluntary association, terminated at any time at the will of either party on the least pretext or a fancy for another. But this evil is of short duration. When allotments are completed and the State laws prevail the evil can be stopped at once by sending one or two to the penitentiary for bigamy, for if they find they can not "take another" they will stay with the first. There are few men here of middle age who have not had ten to twenty women, and the latter are no better than the former in this regard.

#### *Education.*

I can not report entirely satisfactory results from our industrial boarding-school for the past year. A superintendent and matron were appointed by the Indian Office who were physically and mentally unsuited for the positions. \* \* \* Under such conditions it is no wonder the school proved a complete failure.

But the majority of this tribe are fully alive to the subject of education. They have a large number of their children at Genoa, Carlisle, Hampton, Philadelphia, and other schools. The industrial school regained some of its former prosperity in the last two months of the session, ending June 30, under the administration of P. H. Powers and Mrs. McFarland, who were appointed to succeed Mr. Carey and wife, who had failed. I am sorry to add that Mr. Powers was compelled to resign on account of business



matters at his home in New York. A new appointee has arrived, and we earnestly hope to make a success of the school this year. The building has been renovated and put in good condition, and other needed improvements have been allowed, and still others should follow. Frequent changes of employes at the schools are to be deplored unless made for the good of the service. When we have good material it should be retained.

*Missionary work.*

It occurs to my mind that this tribe has suffered from neglect in this very important aid to civilization. It is true there is a resident clergyman supported by the Presbyterian Church, but no church building; when services are held the school building is used. Few, except school children, attend or take any interest in this matter. For a few months past a Catholic priest, Father Clements, has held monthly services with considerable encouragement. As most of the half and mixed bloods incline to that church, Father Clements has the means now provided to erect a church here if he can secure a site to build upon. I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made to this end. If these people can be drawn from the medicine dance to church on Sundays, I care not what sect or denomination does it, the effect will be good.

*Improvements.*

The agency buildings, being old and made of native timber, were badly run down when I took charge last November. Winter setting in early and being unusually severe, improvements could not be successfully undertaken until spring opened. With the repairs completed and now under way the agency will soon be in fair condition. An addition to the office has been completed, a good, substantial ice-house built, fences put in good order, and the school farm fenced, and new floors put down in the dining-room and halls of the school building. Estimates have been made for a barn and wood-house for the school, which are much needed (the old barn being blown down), but as yet no authority under which these buildings can be erected has been obtained. Authority for water-works has been granted, and I hope soon to complete the work.

*Shops.*

The blacksmith and carpenter shops have done a large amount of work and needed repairs under Indian workmen entirely. These employes are really good mechanics. There is a large amount of work to be done in their line for the twelve hundred people engaged in agriculture, so that the mechanics can not be spared from the shops to do other work. Our outside improvements are mainly done by the miller and farmer, who are very valuable aids in this line as well as in their own legitimate work.

*Clerical force.*

I have suffered much inconvenience for want of sufficient clerical help, and have as a consequence been compelled to hire help from my own meager salary to the amount of about \$150 in less than a year's time. When I took charge of the agency I found one clerk only, Mr. J. P. Hawkins, who was not in good health, and the office-work much in arrears. Mr. Hawkins was very efficient, but the effort to do two men's work broke him down, so that he was off duty months at a time, and I had to employ others, inexperienced in the office-work, a small allowance being made by Department and the balance paid from my own pocket. In July Mr. Hawkins resigned, and Mr. W. A. McKewen, of Baltimore, former clerk at Ouray agency, Utah, was appointed by the Indian Office. Mr. McKewen is a very competent clerk, but I do not think he can do all the work. By reference to records it will be seen that the rule heretofore has been to employ two and three clerks in this office, and now, while the labor has increased, one is expected to do all the work. The result is that I am confined in the office with clerical work, and can not devote the time outside of the office in looking after the Indians which should be given them.

OMAHAS.

Much interest has been taken in the Omahas as an experimental test of the capabilities of these Indians to take care of themselves. As to how they have succeeded there is a wide difference of opinion and many conflicting statements. The claim is made that they are progressing; as vehemently is it claimed that they are or have been retrograding.

As a matter of fact both these conflicting views have a measure of truth in them. When they passed from a state of dependence some four years ago, all props and supports being taken away at once, it would be unnatural if they did not stumble under the weight of the responsibility. So far as results were noticeable by a casual observer they lost ground for the first two years, but even then their partial failure was

calling out and arousing the hitherto inert forces within them. They were learning to stand alone as we all did in early childhood. The parent balances the child on its feet, lets go, and the child totters and falls, but by this process gains strength. The fond mother is not discouraged over the first failures, but is certain the child will stand and walk. Impatience of results often leads to false conclusions. I feel safe in saying that the Omahas can now stand alone and are learning to walk.

This year their corps are up to or above the average under the old system. This result, being from their own unaided efforts, is much more favorable for their future than if obtained through outside power. It is true that some of the old fellows weep over the olden times of agents, rations, annuities, and buffalo, etc., while some cranks roam about the country with tales of woe for willing ears. If these complainers would return to their weed-grown farms and set an example of thrift to others, they might be of benefit to some who, like themselves, are too lazy to work. But while such people are gaining a meager support from the charity of the credulous in the "show business," I am glad to say that the people at home are making substantial progress. They are cultivating their old farms, breaking new ground, and are blest with a bountiful harvest. It is too late now to discuss the question as to whether or not the change in the Omaha system was made too soon. The step has been taken, and they are becoming accustomed thereto, and have attained a good measure of self-reliance. This should not be lost and the old ground trampled over again at some future period. The status of these people is now fixed by law. They are citizens, and tribal government is inconsistent with their new relation to the state. I would respectfully suggest for the good of other tribes that they should have time to adapt themselves somewhat to their changed condition and the responsibilities of citizenship before they are dropped from Governmental supervision. In other words, the agency system should be used long enough to tide them over the breakers into smoother water.

The Omahas have used the money derived from herding and the sale of hay from the unallotted lands to purchase needed machinery, such as reapers and mowers. They have managed this business wisely by issuing a machine to groups of relatives or neighbors, according to their convenience and needs.

#### *Education.*

The mission and industrial boarding-schools have been filled to their full capacity, and this without any compulsory process whatever. In addition to this, they have many children at foreign schools, such as Genoa, Nebr., Carlisle and Philadelphia, Pa., Hampton, Va., Lawrence, Kans. The mission station on the reserve also has a system of evening lessons, which are well attended. It can be truthfully said that this tribe is manifesting very commendable interest in education.

#### *Religion.*

Religious services are regularly held at the mission school and at the mission station, which are under the charge of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. These services are well attended, as well as occasional services at private houses and at the industrial school, Revs. Hamilton and Copley officiating as ministers. The progress of religion among the Omahas may be pronounced very encouraging, and the morals of the tribe will compare with a like number of their white brethren in any section of our country.

#### *Improvements.*

The Omahas have built a number of comfortable houses on their allotments during the past year. They have broken quite an amount of new land and have all the old in crops. I have no means provided by which to collect statistical statements, but it is safe to say that their crops exceed any former year in acreage. Their wheat and oats were shortened somewhat by severe drought, while corn is unusually good.

#### *Census.*

A careful census shows:	
Males above eighteen years of age .....	293
Females above fourteen years of age .....	374
Children between six and sixteen years .....	317
All other ages .....	191
Total of all ages .....	1,175

For further information see statistical reports herewith.  
Respectfully submitted.

JESSE F. WARNER,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instruction I submit my second annual report for the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agencies, Nebraska and Dakota.

Santee agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River in Nebraska, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west, comprising about 70,230 acres, allotted to Indians and held for schools and missionary purposes. These lands are not all adjoining each other. The amount comprises about two-thirds of the townships above named; the balance, scattered through the six townships, is owned and occupied by white settlers or is too rough and poor for occupation and remains idle.

Of the lands allotted to Indians, 132 hold patents for them with the twenty-five years' restrictive clause, which is the only salvation to the Indians' landed interest, and will in many cases have to be extended over the twenty-five years' limit as provided in the fifth section of the lands in severalty to Indians bill. Every Indian who sells a piece of land will represent one less Indian owning land as they seldom purchase some, unless it be a few acres, which will be entirely too small to afford a living. Now the question is to get an Indian on to a piece of land, that is waiting to be improved; then the question will be to get a piece of land and to have him improve it, a much more complicated task.

#### HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

During the year seventeen applications or entry for homesteads have been made in the United States local land office at Niobrara, Nebr., as provided in the sixth article of the treaty approved April 29, 1868. These applications were refused at the local land office from the time the lands were allotted to the Indians in April, 1885, until April, 1887, since which time they have been receiving all applications, and as fast as they comply with the law they will make entries until all are entered.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

About one-third of the Indians under my charge having become citizens, the administration of affairs often assumes quite a puzzling turn. Although all are Indians, they are not all citizens. So far those becoming citizens have generally been willing to be guided by common-sense advice when they have believed it was impartially given, while some of the less advanced have to be treated with firmness very similar to children. With the Indian's natural ability to adapt himself in time to his surroundings, I think they will become amenable to the laws entailed by citizenship without hardships that ignorance might bring upon them. Although citizens but a short time their white neighbors realize that the right of suffrage gives them a voice in local affairs, and their votes are anxiously sought after, as was demonstrated in the county-seat contest of this county.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Three thousand nine hundred and one acres of land was cultivated at Santee, as follows, viz:

	Acres.
Wheat .....	996
Oats .....	727
Corn .....	1,726
Barley .....	10
Flax .....	78
Potatoes and other vegetables .....	354
Sorghum .....	10
Broken during the year .....	219

Of the cultivation of the above my observation led me to make an estimate of the kind of farming that had been done, as follows: 1,400 acres was well put in and tilled, 1,800 fairly well, and the balance badly farmed. The points to be kept in the foreground another year, in order that it may be an improvement on this, are to save more seed from this year's product, to have corn better put in cultivation, commence earlier and continue longer, and that considerable more fencing be done.

Grain ripened early and all at once, making a rush for reaping-machines that required all the force of the mechanics to keep them repaired and in running order. Less breakage occurred this year than usual. Special effort was made that no Indian should have to wait for a machine when his grain was ripe.

I have endeavored by every means at my command to encourage and promote farming. As with white people, so with Indians, more depends upon farming and stock-raising than upon any other industry. If they can raise sufficient for their support they are encouraged and contented, and prepare for the coming year's labor very

much as their white neighbors do, while if their crops are short they become discouraged and unsettled, and it is with much greater effort that they prepare for the future.

The product of their year's labor will be about as follows, viz:

Product.	Bushels.	Estimated value per bushel.	Amount.
Wheat .....	9,960	\$0.50	\$4,980.00
Corn .....	52,000	.15	10,400.00
Oats .....	14,000	.20	2,800.00
Barley .....	36	.40	14.40
Potatoes .....	6,050	.40	2,420.00
Turnips .....	500	.20	100.00
Onions .....	100	.75	75.00
Beans, etc. ....	1,500	1.00	1,500.00
Wood, cords. ....	600	3.00	1,800.00
Stock, increase of .....			1,500.00
Furs, freight, etc .....			550.00
Labor, etc., including Indian employes .....			8,456.46
Total estimated income .....			31,595.86

#### INDUSTRY.

The Indians under my charge are generally industrious (sometimes their industry is not judiciously applied), engaging in farming, blacksmithing, carpentering, wagon making, mason work, painting, engineer, milling, harness making, clerks, teachers, and ministers. A person visiting Santee agency now would find the Indians busy with their farming pursuits, and the following industries under the management of Indians, viz: Blacksmith shop, carpenter and wagon shop, steam grist-mill, harness shop, house building, mason work, painting, grain thrashing (four thrashing-machines now in operation), no white person being employed in any of the above departments. That the Indian has the ability to learn to take charge of and satisfactorily govern the different industries above mentioned has been fully demonstrated at this agency.

#### IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty-six frame houses, 16 by 26, one story high, 3 rooms, costing \$8,872.50, were built during the year at Santee, making comfortable homes for them; 6,000 rods of fence was made, the inclosures being mostly for pasture fields, some few fencing their cultivated lands. Much more fencing would have been done had they had the material to do it with. I have requested an increased amount be furnished another year. One frame blacksmith shop, 20 by 40 feet, costing \$415.34, neatly painted, was built, giving plenty of room for blacksmithing, a much needed improvement. The warehouse, granary, machine-house, agent's and physician's dwelling were painted outside; 31 wells were dug by Indians, for which, when reported to me with sufficient depth of water, I issued to them a pump. Many minor improvements were made by the Indians around their homes, such as tree-planting etc., which made them more valuable and attractive and the Indians more contented. This is evidenced from the great number of homes with trees growing around them that can be seen by riding over the agency.

#### POLICE.

The police force at this agency is small but sufficient for all requirements and very efficient. They are not kept on duty constantly, but are called out as their services are needed. I have endeavored to have it looked upon as a disgrace to be arrested by the police.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There were 13 arrests made and only 2 cases on which sentence was passed by the court during the year, which are as follows: 1 case of assault, sentence eight days' imprisonment in agency jail, sentence carried out; 1 case drunkenness, sentence, fine \$5, paid. The cases that have presented themselves before the court have been trivial, and in all cases except above named were not sustained by the evidence.

#### MORALS.

The habits and morals of the Santee Indians are exceptionally good. In this I think their improvement has been as much as in any respect during the past year, which can be attributed to the influence the several schools are having upon these



people and the missionary work that has been and is being done among them. With the exception of a few chronic offenders almost no offenses of a moral nature have come up for adjustment before the Indian court. Jealousy between man and wife has in most every instance been the trouble. In all cases where young women have needed protection I have used the full power of the Indian court, and encouraged as severe punishment on the male offenders as the offense would admit.

#### INTEMPERANCE.

There has been very little intemperance among these people. In some instances they have procured liquor but have been very cautious how they used it. So much secrecy was resorted to that it has been impossible to furnish it before the courts.

#### FOR SANITARY,

see report of W. McKay Dougan, agency physician, herewith.

#### VISITING INDIANS.

All Indians visiting any of the Indians under my charge without passes (when brought to my notice) have been sent home at once. The practice of large parties of Indians visiting other agencies is detrimental to civilization and can not too soon be entirely prohibited. Instructions to agents, dated March 12, 1887, touching Indians visiting, strictly enforced at all agencies, will be the death-blow to Indian customs, breaking up immoral and demoralizing habits which can not live except by association, and will render it far more feasible to advance civilized pursuits.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Santee agency is 853, a decrease of 18 from last year; that is caused by several families which have been in Minnesota or at some of the up-river agencies being stricken from the roll when taking the census June 30. Those who are at the up-river agencies are mostly teachers or missionaries, and have gone on the rolls at the respective agencies where they are located.

#### CENSUS.

Santee agency:		
Males over the age of 18.....	208	
Females over the age of 14.....	271	
Children between 6 and 16 .....	205	
Flandreau agency:		
Males over the age of 18.....	60	
Females over the age of 14.....	78	
Children between 6 and 16 .....	66	
Ponca agency:		
Males over the age of 18.....	43	
Females over the age of 14.....	65	
Children between 6 and 16.....	56	
Number of school-houses connected with the agencies .....	5	

Schools in operation, 5, with attendance as follows, viz:

Pupils.	Santees.	Poncas.	Others.	Total.
Santee agency:				
Santee industrial school.....	72	15	3	90
Normal training school.....	59	1	87	147
Hope, Springfield, Dak.....	8		24	32
Flandreau, Dak.:				
Flandreau day school.....	38			38
Ponca agency, Dak.:				
Ponca day school.....		19		19
Total .....	177	35	114	326

## Teachers employed and salaries paid:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
SANTEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
William R. Davison .....	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$800.00	\$800.00
Annie Gardner .....	Teacher .....	480.00	357.40
Lillie W. Dougan .....	do .....	*40.00	213.37
Alexander Young (I.) .....	Industrial teacher .....	480.00	143.48
Samuel Sully (I.) .....	do .....	480.00	121.85
Mary Lindsay .....	Matron .....	500.00	500.00
Nellie Lindsay (I.) .....	Seamstress .....	360.00	360.00
Amelia Jones (I.) .....	Assistant seamstress .....	96.00	21.00
Lucy Redowl .....	do .....	96.00	70.18
Alice Ramsey .....	Cook .....	360.00	360.00
Mary Whipple (I.) .....	Assistant cook .....	150.00	59.99
Sarah Goodteacher (I.) .....	do .....	150.00	24.90
Julia Chapman (I.) .....	do .....	150.00	50.10
Lulu Hillers (I.) .....	Laundress .....	150.00	22.49
Ellen Paypay (I.) .....	do .....	150.00	37.50
Margaret Chapman (I.) .....	do .....	150.00	112.50
Mary Hoffman (I.) .....	do .....	150.00	112.50
FLAUDREAU DAY SCHOOL, FLAUDREAU, DAK.			
Hosea Locke .....	Teacher .....	600.00	600.00
PONCA DAY SCHOOL, PONCA AGENCY, DAK.			
John E. Smith .....	Teacher .....	600.00	600.00
HOPE BOARDING-SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, DAK.			
Fannie Howes .....	Principal .....	600.00	.....
Maud Knight .....	Teacher .....	420.00	.....
Abbai Miller .....	Teacher (music) .....	420.00	.....
Buford Shelton .....	Teacher (industry) .....	360.00	.....
Josie Foster .....	Cook .....	*16.00	.....
Lucy Whitlach .....	Laundress .....	*12.00	.....
SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.			
Rev. A. L. Riggs .....	Principal .....	1,200.00	1,200.00
J. A. Chadbourne .....	Principal assistant .....	800.00	768.60
H. B. Illsley .....	Music teacher .....	350.00	350.00
H. E. Haynes .....	Drawing teacher .....	350.00	335.00
M. E. Wood .....	Teacher .....	350.00	340.00
Julia E. Pratt .....	do .....	350.00	340.00
Edith Leonard .....	Primary teacher .....	350.00	310.00
Jennie Cox .....	Assistant primary teacher .....	80.00	80.00
James Garvie (I.) .....	Teacher .....	400.00	400.00
Eli Abraham (I.) .....	do .....	330.00	275.50
Ella Worden .....	Clerk .....	350.00	330.00
J. H. Steer .....	Blacksmith .....	900.00	900.00
J. P. Wold .....	Shoemaker .....	800.00	800.00
A. R. Brown .....	Carpenter .....	500.00	220.00
J. Reed McKercher .....	Farm superintendent .....	700.00	408.38
J. S. McFarland .....	do .....	700.00	291.62
H. A. Brown .....	Matron .....	350.00	350.00
L. S. Voorhees .....	do .....	350.00	350.00
E. I. Kennedy .....	do .....	350.00	350.00
M. W. Greene .....	do .....	350.00	350.00
L. H. Douglass .....	do .....	350.00	250.00
Nettie Calhoun .....	Assistant matron .....	350.00	210.00
Angelique Cordier (I.) .....	do .....	120.00	80.00
Lou Payne .....	Cook .....	300.00	120.00
Emma Bormsworth .....	Assistant cook .....	180.00	89.00
Mrs. Troupe .....	Laundress .....	300.00	200.00
Mary Manning .....	Assistant laundress .....	260.00	132.40
Frank Walker .....	Engineer .....	.....	297.71
For irregular employes .....	.....	.....	175.00
For teachers' traveling expenses .....	.....	.....	313.00
Total amount paid .....	.....	.....	10,587.21

\*Per month.

At Santee industrial school, located adjoining the agent's office, there was an enrollment of 90 during the year; average attendance, 77.71, the largest in the history of the school, being children from Santee, Flaudreau, and Ponca agencies. Only 15



Ponca children attended the school; more desired to come, but the school was filled to its utmost capacity and they could not be taken.

The accommodation of the school was much improved during the year by building an extension 18 by 26 feet to main building, a school-house 26 by 44 feet, partitioning the former school-room and turning it into dormitories. The sleeping room, heretofore so much cramped, will now be sufficient. The improvement gives four additional dormitories, two 18 by 26 feet, and two 12 by 25 feet. A kitchen and dining-room for employes, and two school-rooms 25 by 25 feet and 25 by 16 feet, respectively.

The aim of this school is to give the Indian children a plain English education and instruction in useful industries that they will be most likely to follow when they are grown to be men and women, with the responsibilities and cares of life upon them.

Perhaps as good a lesson as they receive is the regular habits and training a steady attendance at school insures. A more steady attendance was secured this year than last, partly of their inclination and from refusal of those in charge to allow any pupils to absent themselves unless very plausible reason existed. A regular system of detail, lasting two weeks in each department, was observed all through the school—for the girls, cooking (including kitchen work), dining-room work, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry. One class of 13 girls in the sewing-room, under the instruction of the seamstress, assisted in cutting, fitting, and making garments for the pupils of the school, making 1,233 new garments, kept up mending, etc. Two classes of smaller girls sewed on buttons, hemmed handkerchiefs, darned stockings, and sewed carpet rags, sewing 160 pounds. For the boys, farm work, care of stock and general choring, carpentering, blacksmithing, and milling at agency shops, particular care being taken to interest the smaller children in such light duties as they could perform.

Twenty-eight acres were cultivated as a school farm by the boys, under the instruction of the superintendent, the boys doing all the plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc. The comparison between school children and those who have not attended school is brought out in its true light by choosing apprentices from those who have attended school and those who have not. The staying qualities are found with the school pupils. The crop is looking very fine, especially corn, sorghum, and potatoes. I would recommend that the school farm be enlarged, and give the boys an opportunity of doing for themselves, by allowing them a specified per cent. of what was raised, thus giving them an idea of the value of labor and money. If the farm was enlarged to about 100 acres the boys would make more progress than they otherwise will. This increase of farming land would have to be secured from an Indian, as all available farm land belonging to the school is under cultivation. Fifty acres of beautiful land, adjoining the school farm, belonging to a blind Indian, could be secured for a nominal rent, and would be of great value to the school.

#### AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Missionary Association are engaged in missionary and school work here that will be a lasting benefit to the Indian and a credit to the Department. This school (Normal Training), with accommodations for 150 pupils, under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs, and an excellent corps of assistants, is among the best schools for Indian training. The closing exercises of this school were very creditable. Their buildings, 18 in number, are well adapted and convenient for the work, giving accommodations for the large and small pupils of both sexes in separate buildings, all eating in one dining hall, which is a large and commodious building, capable of seating 200 pupils at one time. The industries taught at this school are for boys—blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, stock raising, and farming on a limited scale; and all kinds of housework, sewing, etc., for girls. A great deal might be written regarding the good work being done by this school. I append report of Mr. Riggs, principal, herewith.

#### EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The Episcopal Mission, under the management of Bishop W. H. Hare, has been very useful in leading the Indians in the way of right living. The churches, three in number, were up to July 26 under the immediate supervision of Rev. W. W. Fowler, who was always ready to look after the wants of these people, and displayed an earnest zeal that is truly commendable. Hope School, situated at Springfield, Dak., belongs to this mission (Miss F. E. Howes, principal); has accommodations for 32 pupils, who are carefully taught—the girls in all kinds of general housework, sewing, etc.; the boys, care of garden, grounds, cattle, and two boys learning trades, harness-making and carpentering.

#### FLANDREAU.

Flandreau agency, containing 4,200 acres, located in Moody county, Dakota, on the Big Sioux river, contains a population of 241 Indians. They are Santee Sioux who made settlement along the Big Sioux some fifteen years ago, under the general

homestead law, receiving in most cases patents which did not come under the twenty-five years' restrictive clause, and are now transferable or subject to an incumbrance. Many of their lands had become encumbered by mortgages in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$250, amounting in all to \$4,809.52. These mortgages were all paid up from money received from a per capita payment made to them by me May 2 last, said payment being authorized under date of April 12, 1837, for the purpose of allowing them to pay off all indebtedness against their lands. I believe that a majority of them will not allow their lands to again become encumbered.

Eight hundred and sixty acres were cultivated during the year to wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. Owing to dry weather, the yield of grain will be somewhat reduced. It is estimated they will have—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	3,000
Corn.....	200
Oats.....	2,000
Potatoes.....	500
Vegetables.....	650

Three frame houses, 16 by 26 feet, containing three rooms, were built, costing \$913.07. This gives every one a frame house. They have been well provided for with farming implements and stock, but have not held on to and raised as much stock as they should. Twenty-four American mares were furnished them by contract this year.

The Government day school located at Flandreau, Dak., reports an average attendance of 23 for ten months. The board of 27 pupils was paid a portion of the year at a cost to the Government of \$873.80. These children were boarded among the Indian families living near the school. The Flandreau Indians all being farmers, the children receive some industrial instruction at home.

#### PONCAS.

The Poncas of Dakota, numbering 210, located on the Niobrara river near its junction with the Missouri, as a tribe have not made the progress in agriculture they should for the advantages afforded them. Many have preferred to follow the advice of some of their chiefs and cling to the Indian ways and remain comparatively idle. This can not be said of all of them, for quite an increasing minority have broken away from their Indian customs and refuse to make presents, and as farmers and stock-raisers are making commendable progress, as much as could be expected, and have excited the enmity of the less prosperous ones who tried to frown down their efforts towards the white man's ways, as expressed by them, but have failed, and the thrift of the few has encouraged many of the younger people to make an effort to secure a home with comfortable surroundings for themselves.

The Poncas have not advanced as far in the mechanical trades as the Santees. An effort is being made to have them do their own mechanical work, and will be brought to the front so that in a few years it is hoped they will be their own mechanics. They have improved in the use of machinery, breaking much less this year than last.

Five frame houses were built for them during the year, size 12 by 24 feet, two rooms, costing \$1,069.51, the work being done by Santee and Ponca mechanics. Two thousand five hundred rods of fence were built, fencing pasture fields. Heretofore they have built large fields to hold in common for their stock. This season I encouraged each person having stock to build a field for himself, so far as the means at command went, believing it would stimulate stock-raising by giving them a more personal interest in the care of it.

They have 145 head of cattle that are looking fine, reporting an increase of 47 this year. I have steadily refused to allow them to sell cattle of any kind unless a plausible reason existed. Last fall I took back several head that had been sold without permission. A large amount of hay is being put up by the Poncas, not only for their own use, but for sale, which is scarce and commands a good price.

The day school at Ponca, although small, has been quite successful in awakening a desire among the people to have their children sent to school. See report of John E. Smith herewith, which I desire to have incorporated in this.

#### SUGGESTION.

As a means of fitting the great body of Indians to become members of this commonwealth of republican institutions, I suggest that a move be made looking to the electing of all Indian chiefs by vote or ballot of the members of the different tribes to which they belong. The Indian "land in severalty bill" anticipates citizenship to many of them in the near future, and of course they will then have the ballot. As citizens they can not hold office without the will of their fellow-citizens. Why should



they as Indians? And why not instruct them as Indians instead of throwing them among the voting population without even knowing what a ballot is, to be afterward enlightened? I do not think it can be said that it will be unfair to the chiefs, for if deserving they will be elected by vote, thus being assured of the appreciation of their own people, and if not worthy they should not be in power to obstruct the advance of those desiring to do for themselves. New life will be added to those who are looked up to by the Indians, and thought and individuality stimulated among the masses.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. In view of the fact that most of the Indian schools are industrial schools, I would recommend that the quarterly school-report blanks be amended so as to require that the industrial occupation of children be given with each change of season, and that the principal of contract school be required to forward with his quarterly reports a written statement embodying the main features of his school's progress.

Second. And that Indian agents be required to certify to your office the names of all Indians who have become competent to take charge of the different departments of labor generally taught on reservations, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, harness-maker, miller, engineer, etc., and that they be given the preference when filling those positions at the different agencies, with a view of gradually employing Indian skilled labor.

Expressing my appreciation of the constant good-will and support of all my employes, the cordial good feeling of those engaged in mission work, and thanking your office for your hearty support, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, July 23, 1887.

Maj. CHARLES HILL,  
Santee Agency, Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your invitation to furnish a statement respecting the school and missionary work done among the Poncas during the past year, I submit the following:

The day school has been conducted for ten months during the year with a daily session of four hours, commencing at half-past 9 and continuing until 12, and again at half-past 12 and closing at 2. This order has been deemed best, because the children will bring no dinner and also it gives sufficient time for study. If a portion of the time could be used in industrial training the session might be lengthened advantageously.

The attendance has been small for the reason that there are few children. Every child of school age within walking distance has attended with more or less regularity. During the winter the attendance was increased somewhat by one young man coming who obtained board near the school, and by several children of visitors who remained here for some months. As the attendance was small every effort was made to induce any children to attend who might be benefited by school. Nor is the attendance likely to be any larger this next year. As the Poncas are living on farms no more will move in near the school-house, as the land is all selected. The number of children is steadily increasing, as the births are more than the deaths, and in two or three years the school will have a respectable number of pupils.

If the value of my work here were to be measured by the labor done in the school-room it would be better to close the school at once and to send the few children away to school. But the whole community is a school, and as I am the only white man here the whole burden of helping them in the many ways in which they need aid has fallen on me. Instruction and advice has been given in everything that could better their condition. Many have been induced to go away to school, and there has been a general awakening on the subject of education. Two young men, with the help and instruction I could give them, built in a creditable manner the five foundations and chimneys for the new houses; and the shops have required my closest attention and not a little manual labor on my part, that the work might be properly done and on time. Instruction has been given in farming wherever it could be, but just now many of the Poncas know so much in their own estimation about farming that they can learn only from their own experience and failures.

The progress in the school on the part of the few who have attended steadily has been very encouraging and more rapid during the past year than ever before. If the knowledge acquired from books were all that is necessary to a successful life I should feel fully satisfied. But of actual preparation for life's duties they can receive but very little in a four hours' daily session with their imperfect understanding of our language and the remaining twenty hours spent in homes like theirs. They need training in the industries, moralities, and amenities of the home, and in my opinion nothing could be done which would advance the civilization of the Poncas more than to establish a boarding-school among them to accommodate 25 or 30 pupils.

Instruction has been given during the year in moral and religious duties. A religious service has been held on Sunday which is fairly well attended; a Sunday-school has been kept up a part of the year about 6 miles from the agency, with an average attendance of twelve; and on Friday evening a meeting held for general moral and religious training. I can not see that very much which *shows* has been accomplished. The Poncas are certainly advancing toward a truer and better life, and I have no doubt that it is due largely to the indirect influence of religious instruction. In the performance of this general missionary work I represent the American Missionary Association.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN E. SMITH.

SANTÉE AGENCY, August 18, 1887.

HON. CHARLES HILL,

*U. S. Indian Agent:*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit this, my second annual report.

During the year past 305 cases have been treated by the agency physician. This number does not include any of the innumerable cases prescribed for at the physician's office not afterward heard from, and of which no record is made. Nineteen deaths have occurred during the year—18 from disease proper, and 1 suicide. Twenty-four Indian children have been born on the reservation, 12 males and 12 females, in a population of about 853.

The people are badly afflicted with scrofula and consumption. I have no thought that a Santee family can be found in which death has not come from one or the other of these diseases. These afflictions depress the people greatly, and I am sure that the missionaries could not have put their moral qualifications so much in advance of their temporal welfare but for the influence which the fear of death from scrofula or consumption has upon them. It will be observed that the death-rate during the year past has been less than the number of births, and it will become less each succeeding year as the people acquire a better knowledge of the laws of health.

During the summer months they live on their claims, where they can watch their little fields of growing grain and vegetables. Their country is poorly supplied with water, and they are not well enough advanced to know that pure, cold water is better and more palatable than warm water from a pond which may be full of organic matter. This being so, they are daily drinking stagnant water containing myriads of disease germs. Part of the reservation is destitute of fuel, and as a consequence its summer occupants are compelled to abandon their homes when our long winters come, to share the hospitalities of their more fortunate neighbors. Visits to their domiciles at this time of the year impress me deeply. Mercury is below zero, the wind is blowing a gale, and the snow may be drifting high when I knock at the door for admission. In the tight little Government house I find all the cats, dogs, babes, and other members of several families congregated, and unengaged, save in smoking, talking, and sleeping. One dog is generally found under the stove, while the others fare equally with other occupants of the house. The windows are closed, and these people and animals are breathing an atmosphere which has been polluted by the exhalations from disintegrating lung tissue and the emanations from open stoves.

That mortality is not greater under these conditions is a wonder. It is certain, however, that the Santees have passed the worst period found between wild life and true civilization. They will not become extinct, as has been predicted of the Indian race. People who know Indians are beginning to realize that they can survive the ordeal, and the faster they are pushed through the transition period the greater will be the number rescued from barbarism and death from lingering disease.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.,  
*Agency Physician.*


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SANTÉE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL,  
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,  
*Santee Agency, Nebr., August 19, 1887.*

CHARLES HILL,

*U. S. Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebr.:*

The progress of our Santee Normal Training School during the past year has been very gratifying. The work of the year is good in itself, but the greater satisfaction comes from seeing that the results of each year are an advance upon those before it, and that the plan that has been in our mind for the seventeen years this school has been in operation is becoming fulfilled. Time and practical results have proven the soundness of our ideas and correctness of our methods.

Manual training has always been prominent in our school; but for a number of years past we have made it coequal with school-room work, one section of the school being in the industrial classes in the shops, farm, kitchens, laundries, sewing rooms, etc., while the other section was in the school-room; and so turn about. We have found only beneficial results from this plan of co-ordinating the industrial and academic training. The health of the pupils is improved by it, and their proficiency in school-room studies and handicrafts is mutually advanced, the one by the stimulus of the other. Our pupils are brighter in the school-room than all-day scholars, and make more advance in their industrial lessons than those who do not go to school.

While all our industrial classes have made good progress, the best progress has been made in our blacksmithing department, and for the evident reason that the instructor has had such command of the Dakota language that he has been able to explain the principles and processes involved, in a way impossible in English. This of course will not be done any more under order of the Indian Office.

Already much practical advantage has come to our pupils from this branch of their training. One of our students went out last vacation and was boss carpenter on a church which his own people were building. Another secured an appointment as assistant blacksmith. It is not our object to teach the trades to a few, but to give all such training as shall make them generally "handy," and give them the mastery of themselves.

For school-room work we have a fine corps of teachers. Mr. J. A. Chadbourne, a trained and skilled teacher, is in charge of this department. While taking up the round of studies commonly pursued, we have also had classes in algebra, botany, and geometry. Most emphasis has been put upon studies that lead to a good knowledge and use of the English language. To this end translation work from English to Dakota and from Dakota to English, and the comparative study of the two languages in their structure and idioms, have been most helpful in giving the pupil a good vocabulary and an easy use of English. Now that such exercises are forbidden, we cannot attain the same results as quickly or as well. One of our most useful books has been the Interlinear English-Dakota Reader, first published under the auspices of the Indian Bureau.

Music and drawing are studies for which our pupils have great liking. Miss H. B. Isley, our instructor in music, is an experienced teacher in her department, and an adept in drilling Indian pupils, as her chorus classes and organ pupils demonstrate. The ability to sing and to accompany song on the cabinet organ is a very important part of the training of those of our pupils who are to be teachers. Our teacher of drawing, Miss Helen E. Haynes, has had good success in all her classes. Most of the work is free-hand drawing and from objects. But this year, with special reference to the shop-work, we have introduced mechanical drawing.

Our normal department, which we have been working towards for several years, now gives promise of good success. Miss Edith Leonard, a graduate of Bridgewater Normal, Massachusetts, is the instructor, and also has charge of the primary department, which is our model school. The normal class of



six has done good work. Here, too, the use of the Dakota is indispensable to the best instruction. Things, not names, are what the true teacher must grasp; then names come afterwards. What headway could one make teaching psychology in German terms to one who had but little knowledge of German.

We have had yearly a *theological class* in some shape, and for a longer or shorter time. To this we have gathered, from time to time, those who were already pastors of Indian churches and those who are preparing to go as missionary teachers. This class has done much good in training those who are the spiritual and intellectual leaders of this Indian people. But the instruction in this department has to be almost entirely in the Dakota, and so, under the order of the Indian Office, it is suspended.

We have also made much of training our pupils to be competent *interpreters*. Those who are trained in the schools must stand as mediators between the two races, and as such should be able to think and speak the language of both. Heretofore the Government has recognized the good work we are doing in this line, and for two years extended aid to the school for the sake of this alone. This, however, is now all broken up by the order of the Government.

As principal of the school I have endeavored to round out and complete the whole course of study and training by daily lectures at morning chapel. It has been the opportunity for bringing up an untold variety of topics related to good discipline and correct living as individuals and citizens. The great aim has been to reach those inner springs of *will*, which, rightly developed, make *good character*. To do this efficiently, to get at the pupils in their inner castle, these lectures have been largely in Dakota. Consequently they have been discontinued.

For seventeen years I have been working to create this school. First, by bringing the Dakota tribes to understand what a true school meant, and by stimulating in them the desire for the higher training, the real education. Out of this educated sentiment the school has grown. It is not a drafted school. It represents the high-water mark of Indian advance more than any school in the country. Secondly, by studying carefully all methods of instruction in their relation to the needs of this people, adopting and adapting until we have a consistent system, whose work approves its wisdom: I have also gathered here a plant in buildings and apparatus worth \$50,000. And now this is to be dismembered and evicuated by the order of the Government.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness in helping us on in our work, I am, yours respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,

Principal Santee Normal Training School.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,

August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, together with census and statistics of Indians residing on the three reservations comprising Nevada Agency, Nev., as required by circular letter of June 13, 1887.

#### INDIANS.

The population of the Pah-Ute tribe of Indians is estimated at 4,500, all told, 425 of whom reside permanently upon Walker River Reservation and 469 upon Pyramid Lake Reservation.

The Pi-Utes number 150, and only a few of them reside permanently upon Moapa Reservation. Farmer W. R. Bradfute reports on census roll 82 names, which he states includes visitors.

Thus it will be seen that fully three-fourths of these Indians do not avail themselves of the benefits which they might derive from the Government by living on their reservations and working, preferring to loiter around the suburbs of adjacent towns along the lines of railroad, doing some little work, begging, and leading a lazy life generally. However, there are a few hundred who work on farms and in salt, soda, and borax marshes. Those who are willing to work command good wages, as they are considered fair laborers.

The Pah-Utes living on these reservations are certainly deserving of all the encouragement which they are receiving from the Government. They are, with very few exceptions, peaceable, quiet, law-abiding, tractable, sober, and industrious, doing much hard work to place their little farms in a condition for advantageous cultivation, by plowing, scraping, etc., and leveling their lands, in order to make irrigation practicable. Their industries consist principally of farming, teaming, and fishing. They have harvested on their individual farms, as arrived at by actual measurement, count, and close estimates 700 tons of hay, 6,800 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, 700 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of corn, 54,000 pounds assorted vegetables, 6,000 melons, and 2,700 pumpkins and squash.

They have hauled with their teams for rations and credits on wagons and harness 1,700 perch of stone with which to strengthen the dams and abutments of bridge; hauled from Wadsworth to reservations 236,118 pounds of freight, for which they have received from the Government in cash \$1,264.76 and \$100.44 credit on wagons; also \$127.25 for harvesting, and have for rations chopped for agency and school fuel 153 cords of wood, and have also done an immense amount of work in widening and cleaning out the main irrigating ditches.

It is estimated that they caught and sold 50,000 pounds of fish, from which they probably realized \$3,000. They have also hewn and put up 10 log cabins, 16 by 24

feet, for which the Government furnished the lumber, shingles, doors, and windows, at a cost of \$365. Some of these cabins are not yet completed, but the carpenter is at work on them and will soon have them all completed.

#### AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm consists of about 50 acres of land, 30 of which are in pasture, 7 were seeded in oats, and 3 in wheat were cut in the milk for hay, also 6 acres of alfalfa and 4 of corn. We have already cut two crops of alfalfa hay and could cut two more, but I have concluded to let the third crop go to seed and have it headed by Indian women in the same manner they gather their grain, saving the seed for next year's planting, and cutting the hay for feeding cattle during the winter; this, together with the 4 acres of corn fodder, will give us an abundance of feed for stock at this reserve for the season, as we have already harvested and stacked 30,270 cubic feet, or 60 tons, of excellent assorted hay, 18 of which being what is known here as "blue-joint."

O. B. Genty, farmer in charge at Walker River Reserve, has 7 acres of land under cultivation, and reports having cut 8 tons of hay.

#### STOCK.

The stock owned by the Government at this agency is, as usual, in fine condition, and there is sufficient for all purposes required. We lost one fine old horse by a runaway, wherein he was killed.

The swine have not done as well as was expected, as the amount, \$60, allowed for the purchase, \$20 of which was paid for one fine male pig, leaving only \$40 with which to purchase ten shoats. I had to purchase inferior stock and breed up, which is a slow process, yet we will be able to put up some pork next quarter.

#### FRUIT TREES.

We have sustained a heavy and incalculable loss in fruit trees. From the 1,600 set out in the spring of 1885 we have only 600 living. This loss is attributed to the long, unusual dry spell of weather experienced last winter after crops had been harvested and irrigation suspended. As it was quite cool, it never occurred to me that the fruit trees required water, as the leaves had fallen from all vegetation. I am now convinced that the want of water caused the loss, and can only impute it to my ignorance of the fact, not negligence or carelessness. Others may benefit by this knowledge. The late frost killed all fruit hereabouts. Trees that are living look healthy and thrifty.

#### EDUCATION.

The boarding-school at Pyramid Lake Reservation, as also the day-school at Walker River Reservation have both been filled to their utmost capacity with pupils. Notwithstanding that Mr. W. I. Davis, superintendent of the training-school at Grand Junction, Colo., obtained ten of the most advanced scholars (boys) from the boarding-school and eight boys from Walker River Reservation, and judging from letters received of recent date by relatives and friends from these boys, they are apparently better contented with their new home than was anticipated, yet I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of the move in having the transfer of children made, as it has certainly had a most demoralizing effect on these scholars, which I hope will only be temporary. The children who were competing with each other in advancement in education seem to have lost some of their ambition in that direction, and I fear it will prove a hard task to revive it again as of yore, the parents of those remaining no doubt fearing that when their children arrive at the same proficiency they will leave them also, while the parents of those who are in Colorado mourn them as lost, or as they would the dead, and are frequently at the office at daylight making inquiries as to their (the children's) welfare and asking for letters. It is really a pitiful sight to witness their distress and sorrow at times when they come to talk about the children and ask how many "moons" before they come home, while their appearance indicates that they had passed a restless night, or perhaps not slept any. At times I really feel sorry, and console them in every possible manner, by pointing out the advantages their children will derive by the change, and refer them to the letters of encouragement they receive. They have heard of the recent Indian troubles in Colorado, and their greatest fears will soon be aroused, when I anticipate that they will insist upon me to intercede in their behalf with the Department to have their children returned.

I sincerely hope that success will crown the efforts of those who are taking an interest in having an appropriation made for the erection of a building and the establishment of an industrial training-school in Carson City, or somewhere within the



borders of this State, as I firmly believe it would prove the very best thing which could be done for the rising generation of aborigines of this State, and my opinion is fortified by the action of the last State legislature in session, when it appropriated \$10,000 to be expended for that purpose. The Indians are praying for such a school, where children can be taught within their reach.

Now that our school facilities are to be increased by the building of a new school-house here at agency headquarters, I confidently look for a large attendance of pupils when it is completed.

There are enough Pah-Ute children of school age to fill a half dozen school-houses, providing there was some means devised of collecting them and compelling their attendance at school. I believe in compulsory education. We have such a law in force in this State; and as the citizens are constantly complaining of Indian children being a great nuisance around their towns and places of business, I have no doubt but that the State law could be readily so amended as to require peace officers to arrest all Indian children of school age and deliver them to Indian agents and superintendents at their terminal points for receiving along the lines of railroads, from where they could be conveyed to schools on reservations at a very slight expense to the Government. This would necessitate the erection of more boarding-schools, but I believe the beneficial results that would accrue by adopting such a course would warrant the expenditure. There is certainly no class of people within the confines of our Government upon whom the rigid enforcement of such a law could bestow such beneficial results as it would our aborigines.

#### INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

The boys have been taught carpentering, blacksmithing, teaming, farming, gardening, handling wood, and caring for stock under the supervision of the industrial teacher. They have raised from 8 acres of land under cultivation 350 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels green corn, 15 bushels turnips, 15,000 pounds assorted vegetables, 4,000 melons, 500 pumpkins, and 500 heads of cabbage.

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, chamber work, etc. They have fabricated the following articles: 15 aprons, 110 chemises, 121 dresses, 60 pairs pants, 251 shirts, 2 skirts, 46 pillow-cases, 7 bedticks, 23 towels, 5 vests, and 4 waists.

At the boarding-school we have had, for the ten months school was in session, a daily average attendance of 57 pupils; at the day-school, a daily average attendance for the number of days school was in session during the ten months, 38.

In summing up the advancements made by the pupils, all I have to say is, that my most sanguine and earnest hope for their success has been more than realized.

#### BUILDINGS.

During vacation we have had all the agency and school-buildings repaired, renovated, and whitewashed, which gives the surroundings here a cheerful and attractive appearance.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is composed of the captain of police and 2 privates, 1 of whom has refused a reappointment to the position of either judge or policeman, saying that there was nothing in it, and that he had worked long enough for nothing, only to make enemies. While I regret his action, as he is a good interpreter (and I was not allowed one for this agency), I approve of his judgment, as it is a thankless and vexatious position to occupy. I think that judges should be remunerated. However, the court has had but little business brought before it during the year.

Three Indians were arrested for drinking whisky, tried by this court, convicted, and sentenced to thirty days in the guard-house; two of them bought the whisky, and told where they got it. I had the white man arrested by the United States marshal, tried before Commissioner Julien, at Reno, who held him under \$500 bond to answer the charge. As there was a change made in United States attorneys, I received a letter from the present incumbent, Thomas E. Hayden, stating that the evidence was deemed insufficient to obtain a conviction, or that the commissioner and attorney who had previously tried the case had so informed him; also that the United States authorities were much opposed to incurring the expense of trials, except where the evidence is quite strong and conclusive. Not being able to produce any stronger evidence, I presume the case was dismissed.

There have been three other suits of but little importance brought during the year, to decide the right to property, which was settled by the court.

While the court has had but little to do, I know it strikes terror to evil-doers, and no doubt has saved us much trouble. Drunkenness on this reservation has almost entirely disappeared.

## POLICE FORCE.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 9 privates, the sergeant and 3 privates being appointed to serve at Walker River Reservation. They are doing well, and peace, order, and prosperity are the result.

## MISSIONARY.

The Rev. J. M. Helsey, of the Baptist Church, who resides in Wadsworth, officiates here, holding divine services in school-room usually once a week. He takes a great interest in the christianization of the Pah-Utes, and always addresses a large assemblage when school is in session, as many of the older Indians like to attend church. He talks with much earnestness and is decidedly impressive. The Indians listen attentively and like him very much.

## SANITARY.

The health of Indians and employés at this agency during the year has been exceedingly good. Dr. R. Webber, agency physician, has administered to the wants of several hundred, and been very successful in his treatment of them.

Many of the Indians who were almost blind have regained their sight. The beneficial results to these necessitous unfortunates already accomplished by his care and treatment appear miraculous. Mortality report shows 11 deaths—7 males, 4 females; 44 births—22 males, 22 females.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have most cheerfully, and with signal unanimity, accomplished the duties assigned to them.

## IN CONCLUSION,

To you and the Department officers I desire to return thanks for the courteous manner in which you have so promptly complied with requests for supplies and funds to enable me to accomplish what has been done.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,  
*August 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census. The Indians on this reservation comprise portions of two tribes, Shoshones and Piutes, and, according to the census recently taken, numbered, Shoshones, 296; Piutes, 115; total, 411.

The Piutes have recently settled on the new addition, made by Executive order of the President for the benefit of the tribe. I regret to state there is very little agricultural or arable land, as well as an insufficiency of water for irrigating purposes, whereas on the Shoshone portion of the reserve there is an unlimited supply of water, with from eight to ten thousand acres of agricultural land. I can see no reason why these tribes should not be consolidated; they are peaceable and well disposed, and they have intermarried until there really exists no appreciable difference between them.

## FARMING.

The Indians of this agency have made commendable efforts in their agricultural pursuits the present year; they have worked with unusual industry and earnestness, and have nearly doubled the area under cultivation last year. They have paid more attention to improving their places and cultivating their gardens, and their crops would have been excellent, but, owing to the depredations of ground squirrels, their grain crops were nearly all destroyed in spite of their diligent efforts to protect them. I regret to state this serious loss will necessitate the purchase of flour required for subsistence of the Indians for the present year, also an outlay for seed wheat.



## CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

I am in entire sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the circular letter from the Department, which says, "that the Indians must rely upon their own resources for all that they get and properly care for that which is placed in their hands. The agent is directed to tell the Indians that he is in earnest when he tells them that they can support themselves and the time has come when they must do so or starve." But it requires something more than words to convince the Indians that you are in earnest. It will be my untiring effort to make them self-supporting. Encouragement will be given those who manifest a disposition to work and improve their condition by preferring in the distribution of useful articles. The work of civilizing these Indians will be slow; it will require many years under the most favorable circumstances to elevate them to the respectable standard of civilization. The prevailing opinion that the Indian is ready and anxious to become civilized is a mistake. As a rule he is opposed to it; he clings to his nomadic habits of life.

The ultimate and successful solution of this Indian problem depends upon a careful and proper education of the Indian children, and the greatest possible care should be given to this branch of the Indian service.

If permitted to suggest the need of these Indians, I would issue fewer annuity goods and only to those who are actually in need and deserving; fewer blankets; less "tepee" cloth, and more lumber; and some mode of coercing them to send their children to school when all other means fail; and the allotment of lands to them in severalty as soon as can be done, so as to require all who are able to support themselves to do so. If this policy is rigorously pursued in a few years it is my conviction that they will become self-supporting.

## EDUCATION.

The day school established at this agency on the 14th of March last has made considerable progress under the superior guidance of Mrs. L. L. Wines, who seems to possess a peculiar faculty for teaching Indian children. I am much pleased with her mode of teaching and general supervision of the scholars. Considering the short time this school has been in operation, the scholars have made considerable progress. Indian children learn as readily the primary branches of education as white children, while in writing and drawing they excel.

A mid-day meal is given the pupils, with the most satisfactory results to all concerned. The boys attending the school have performed cheerfully the manual labor required in the cultivation of the school garden, and vegetables will be produced sufficient to supply the school during the winter.

The daily average attendance is 35 scholars. The capacity of the school is not sufficient for the accommodation of the number of children of school age at this agency. I would recommend that the present school-room should be enlarged and that an additional teacher should be employed. I think 50 scholars could be induced to attend school if room was provided.

After a term of four months and a half, I deemed it advisable to give a vacation of four weeks during August, so as to give the scholars rest and allow the larger boys to assist their parents during harvest.

## SANITARY.

The physician reports the sanitary condition of the Indians good. The death-rate has not been large. The births have exceeded the deaths.

## POLICE.

The Indian police have performed their duties quite satisfactorily, but will not take an active interest in the suppression of gambling. I shall continue to use every effort in my power to suppress this vice.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. SCOTT,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,

August 1, 1887.

SIR: Referring to a circular letter from your office, dated June 13 last, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as agent for the Mescalero Apaches.

## THE RESERVATION.

This reservation, established in 1873, is located in southeastern New Mexico, about 200 miles south of Santa Fé, and 140 miles northeast of El Paso, Tex. It contains nearly 800 square miles, and lies in the Sierra Blanca and Sacramento mountain ranges. The greatest altitude is that attained by the chief peak of the former range, which is, according to Lawton's Military Map, 11,892 feet. The country comprising the reservation is all mountainous, but as fine as any in the Territory. It is well watered compared with the rest of the country, well timbered with pine, fir, cedar, juniper, and piñon, with some post-oaks and aspens, and affords an excellent range for horses and cattle, but is of small value for agricultural purposes. This is due to the limited area of irrigable land. There is still some game to be found, such as deer, turkey, bear, mountain lion, and elk, but it is becoming scarce.

## THE AGENCY.

The agency is in the southwestern part of the reservation, 36 miles from Fort Stanton, the nearest military post. It is a healthful and attractive location in the Rio Tuleroso cañon, surrounded by wooded mountains and watered by numerous clear, cold springs. The altitude of the agency is 6,448 feet, which renders it very pleasant in summer, while, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the winters are mild. The agency is connected with the post at Fort Stanton by a telephone line, and in this way has telegraphic communication with the outside world. The agent's residence is a comfortable two-story adobe building, containing ten rooms, one of which is used as an office. The other buildings, exclusive of those belonging to the boarding-school, are the physician's office and quarters, three houses occupied by employés, a blacksmith-shop, a commissary, a store-room for annuities, a granary and stables, a guard-room, and a shed for agricultural implements. These are all kept in a good state of repair.

## THE INDIANS.

There are now only 438 Indians belonging to this reservation. These are Mescalero Apaches. They are divided as regards sex as follows: Males, 185; females, 253; and children of school age as follows: Males, 33; females, 31.

The Jicarillas, numbering nearly 800 persons, were removed to their former reservation, near Amargo, N. Mex., in May last. They were brought here in 1833 against their will, and at a cost of about \$10,000 to the Government. They were always dissatisfied, and grew constantly more so as the pressure to make them work was increased. Their leaders were continually intriguing to get back to their former haunts. Last summer and autumn small bands of them began to leave the reservation clandestinely and go to the neighborhood of Santa Fé. They were encouraged by the governor of the Territory, whom they impressed with the idea that they wished to abandon their Indian life and adopt that of white people. By November nearly 300 of them were congregated at Espanola, near Santa Fé, loud in their protestations of a desire to enter into a state of civilization, but very clear of making any move in that direction. Augustin Vigil, a veritable savage Macchiavelli, is the chief spokesman, and no one knows better the kind of talk white people like to hear from an Indian or can deliver it with a more consummate adroitness than he. When they found that they were not to be brought back to their reservation they demanded rations of the Government. These they received. They then asked that their former reservation be restored to them and their fellows, who were still held on this reservation. This was also granted, and they are now re-established at Amargo in their former status as Government pensioners.

The Mescaleros have been quiet and apparently contented during the year. They expressed no regrets at the departure of the Jicarillas, except that it might ultimately lead to their own removal. They are strongly opposed either to removing or to having the size of their reserve reduced, having lived here from time immemorial.

They are making some little advance toward civilization, as is evinced in their taking more interest in their farms and stock than formerly. Their cattle, which were before held in common as tribal property, have been divided this year among individuals and families, and most of them are showing a disposition to look after and care for them. They are also much better behaved than they were a few years since. I have never had occasion to invoke the aid of the military in my management of them, and although all the available country adjacent to the reservation is occupied by settlers, not a complaint of a depredation of any kind has reached me for a year past, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Indians' horses were stolen by Mexicans, an act which usually provokes them to retaliation.

However, the improvement of adult Indians—those who have spent the formative period of their lives wholly in the environment of savagery—can never be more than superficial. Nothing is truer than the aphorism in regard to the bending of the twig,



and those agents who fill their reports with glowing accounts of the rapid progress of civilization among the older Indians, deceive themselves and the public. We cannot divest an Indian of his barbarous nature as we do of his breech clout and leggings, or put civilization on him as we do the clothing of civilized people. Civilization must grow in him, and it grows slowly and requires infinite care and patience.

#### FARMING.

The nature of this reservation is such that farming can never be done upon it to any considerable extent. Irrigable land is scarce, and without irrigation the chances are ten to one against any crop. The Indians have been more industrious this year than ever. They have all their old land in cultivation, and about 30 acres of new land, which, with the help of the farmer, they have fenced and broken. They have now in cultivation about five acres each to every man able to work. While the Jicarillas were here the average was not above two acres. The crops consist of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, and pumpkins. They planted oats for the first time this year, and are well pleased with their experiment.

Last fall I purchased the year's supply of corn for the agency teams from them. This was the first they had ever sold the Government, and I think it has been quite a stimulus to them. Previously they had been only able to barter their corn for goods with the trader. This year they will furnish the agency its supply of both corn and oats. It is proper to state, however, that these Indians do not display any fondness for work, and engage in it only under pressure. They prefer to hire Mexicans when they have the means.

#### STOCK.

Three or four years ago 500 head of stock cattle were issued by the Government to the Mescaleros and Jicarillas. They were given them as tribal property—250 head to each tribe. The Indians seemed to take little interest in them and no care of them whatever. Nearly all the calves were killed and eaten secretly, despite the vigilance of the chief herder. During this year I have had collected all that could be found, the Jicarillas having removed theirs, and have divided them, so that now each man owns his cattle separately and has his private brand. It is already apparent that this will be a better arrangement than the former one. They manifest more interest in their stock than before, and some, at least, will take care of them. The reservation affords some excellent grazing, and if the Indians took the proper interest in their cattle they might become self-sustaining in a few years. If they remain on this reservation, it is to this source that they must look chiefly when Government aid is withdrawn.

They have about 500 head of ponies. These subsist almost entirely by grazing and are of small value for agricultural purposes. Twenty yoke of oxen and wagons were issued to them this year. With these it is proposed that they shall do the freighting of their own supplies from Las Cruces, a distance of 100 miles. They are now absent upon their first trip.

#### SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school of 35 pupils has been maintained at the agency during the entire year, and a day school at Three Rivers, 45 miles distant, until April, when the removal of the Jicarillas necessitated its discontinuance. The same cause depleted the boarding-school of about half its pupils. Considerable trouble was experienced in refilling it, and it was necessary to withhold rations and use force before it could be done. The intensity of their opposition to the school is almost incredible, but why they should so oppose it is hard to say. Their children are better clothed and better fed than they are in the camp, have comfortable houses and beds, and they are permitted to see them at any time they choose; still there is nothing that so demoralizes them as a requisition upon the camps for pupils. They sometimes try to bribe me to leave their children alone, and all my coaxing and reasoning with them amount apparently to nothing. In several instances where men have been required to furnish a child they have given their horses to other members of their band—generally poor women—for a substitute. However, after the children have been a little time in school all parties seem to become reconciled, and an attempt is rarely made to have them return to camp.

The progress of the pupils, when once they have acquired some knowledge of English, compares favorably with that of white children. One of the most difficult things to impress upon them is a regard for neatness and a care for their clothing. Fondness for dirt and rags seems to be inherent in them. No amount of washing and mending is adequate to keep them decent with the allowance of clothing prescribed by the regulations.

The school farm has been increased from two to fifteen acres under the present management. An ample supply of vegetables was harvested last autumn for the

winter and spring use of the school. This year the yield will be much greater and more varied. I estimate that it will consist of 10 tons of oat hay, 30 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 5,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 200 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of beets, 20 bushels of onions, and 1,000 pumpkins, besides peas, beans, squashes, cucumbers, &c. The school herd has received good attention and is in a thriving condition. The children have an ample supply of milk and butter, of which they are very fond. This is a taste cultivated altogether in the school. The camp Indians never avail themselves of such luxuries. A supply of hay for the winter feed of the cows is provided by the pupils under the industrial teacher.

One pupil has been kept half the time with the blacksmith and is becoming familiar with such work. Two have been kept under the care of the shoe and harness maker, who has also instructed them in carpenter's work, house painting, etc. They have assisted in nearly all the work of this kind that has been done. Two new school buildings have been erected during the year—an additional dormitory for the boys, and a shoe and harness shop. The girls, all of whom are yet small, are taught such domestic work as they are large enough to learn. Several of the more advanced boys subscribe for and read a small newspaper published for Indian youths.

#### POLICE.

A force of 22 policemen has been maintained at this agency during the past year. They have shown themselves ready in most cases to do the work required of them. The only exception occurred when they were required to assist in securing pupils for the school. Two or three became recalcitrant and were discharged. They have of themselves raided and broken up some "tiswin" camps, but generally need the leadership of a white man in carrying out orders that bear upon their own people. The organization, however, exerts a wholesome influence upon the Indians, and should be continued.

#### VICES AND CRIMES.

The most common vices of these people are drunkenness, gambling, and polygamy. Like all barbarians, and most civilized people, too, for that matter, they are very fond of intoxicants. They do not get much whisky, however. Their chief intoxicating drink is tiswin, or *toolpie*, as it is called in Apache. This they manufacture themselves from grain. It contains but a small per centum of alcohol, and a large quantity is necessary to produce intoxication. Every means is resorted to to suppress the practice of making and drinking of this vile stuff.

Gambling still prevails to a considerable extent, but not so much, I believe, as formerly. The practice of polygamy is common, and seems to be in great favor among the Indians. Affrays are rare considering the circumstances surrounding these people. Neither is theft common. The greatest of their crimes are abortion and infanticide. There is reason to believe that these two horrible practices are carried on to quite an extent, especially among unmarried women. The cause which actuates them to these deeds is not shame, by any means, but a desire to be rid of the responsibility of children. Detection in these crimes is extremely difficult, but everything possible is done to stop them.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary field here is still unoccupied, though there is ground for hope that something will be done in this line during the coming year. It is certainly greatly needed.

#### OFFENSES.

There have been no complaints made by settlers of offenses done by Indians during the past year. Their conduct in this particular has been exemplary. Among themselves they have had some differences, but none that were not adjusted satisfactorily. In February several horses were stolen from members of Sans Peur's band. The trail was followed for some distance, but lost. Some two months afterward it was ascertained that they were in Mexico, near Paso del Norte. The parties having them in possession claimed to have bought them from two Mexicans, who had been employed as herders near the reservation. These men, having been before suspected, were arrested upon this information, but the parties holding the horses refused to surrender them, or to come into the United States as witnesses against the thieves. The Indians were very much wrought up on the subject, and, learning where their horses were, proposed to make a raid into Mexico and indemnify themselves. I went to Paso del Norte, saw the horses, and fully identified them. The case was laid before the local officials, who, after having delayed me upon one pretext or another for four days, declined to take any decisive action. I then placed the matter in the hands of United



States Consul Brigham. He writes me that, after a delay of two months, it has been referred to the governor of Chihuahua. It is very doubtful whether the Indians will ever see their horses again. Such experience is not calculated to impress them with the strength and justice of our laws, or the disposition of the Government to protect them in their rights.

#### SANITARY MATTERS.

Under this head I quote from a late report of the agency physician, Dr. Howard Thompson, as follows:

There has been a marked improvement in the past year among the Indians in the matter of wearing civilized dress, which can not fail to have a good influence on their health. The English language is now spoken by a much larger number than formerly, and medical practice among such persons is much more satisfactory than where an interpreter is required. I have been able to do most good in the earlier stages of coughs, in arresting scrofula before it has become incurable, and in treating eczematous affections, which, in the camps, are liable to have scrofula as a sequel. It is somewhat humiliating to have to admit that when a camp Indian is once sick enough to be confined to his tent medical skill is apt to be of little avail to him. His nursing is so poor, his diet so little suited to his condition, and he so seldom takes medicines as directed, that his case is well nigh hopeless.

It is a significant fact that many women of child-bearing age, who are married, have no children. It is more than probable that infanticide and criminal abortion are practiced in the camps to a considerable extent.

The general health of the employés at the agency and their families has been good, and the same is true of the school. In over two years there has been no death at the agency, either in the school or among the employés and their families. But while this is true it is also true that the sanitary condition here might be greatly bettered by some much needed improvements.

The school, which is the most important factor in the civilization of these Indians, is sadly in need of new buildings.

It is pleasant to note that not a case of primary syphilis has been seen in the past year, and that while the scarlet fever has prevailed to an alarming extent among the Mexican children in the vicinity of the agency, not a single case occurred among the children of the school or in the camps.

#### GENERAL REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The quickest and most effective way to civilize the Indian and relieve the Treasury of the burden he imposes, should be the chief question to engage all workers in this department of the Government. Theories are plentiful and cheap, especially from persons who have no practical knowledge of the subject; but to those upon whom the labor and responsibility more directly rest the question is entangled with a thousand perplexities. Those who suppose that the Indian is waiting anxiously for the door of civilization to open in order that he may enter in are mistaken. The door is already wide open, but he will enter only by compulsion. He is very fond of the fruits of civilization won by the muscle and sweat of the white man, but he has no desire to enter the contest. The truth is, he is a pauper, and a presumptuous one. The tendency of his nature to idleness has been fostered by the Government's policy toward him. This policy of feeding and clothing the Indian in consideration of his good behavior was undoubtedly good when first instituted, but it has outlived its usefulness. The necessity for peace offerings is past. The policy is pauperizing. It removes the very foundation-stone upon which all civilization rests—necessity. There is nothing to build upon. The constant urging of the agent and his assistants compels a little perfunctory labor, but the Indian is a stranger to that keen interest which animates the white man as to the success of his labors, and ever will be until forced to eat bread earned by his own industry. There must be a stronger incentive than the mere propitiation of the agent. He must work to live before he is ever truly civilized and fit for citizenship. Just so long as he is fed without rendering some sort of an equivalent in labor, just that long will the goal toward which we are striving to lead him be unattained.

If some kind of light, steady work were provided by the Government—farming would be best—and all able-bodied persons required each week to present a ticket of credit, or certificate of labor performed, before any rations or clothing should be issued to them, and then only in proportion to the amount of work done, it would be a great improvement upon the present mode, and hasten the time of their taking land in severalty. To do this successfully it would be necessary, in most cases, to remove them from their present reservations, nearer centers of civilization. Isolated as they are in the wild regions and mountain fastnesses of their vast reservations, the active forces of progress can not reach them except in a feeble and negative way, and if the pressure upon them should become unpleasantly strong they can evade it through the means afforded by the surrounding wild country. They are as a rule averse to taking land in severalty for the good reason, from a savage stand-point at least, that they prefer being fed to being forced to work for a living. If the two alternatives—to take land in severalty, or to pay in labor for what the Government issues them—were presented, I believe most of them would choose the former. As to being competent to make a living by farming and stock-raising, they are about as nearly so as they ever will be under the present system, having been instructed constantly in these industries for from five to twenty years.

Free industrial schools should be maintained and attendance made compulsory. Facilities for the education of all children should be provided as early as practicable. Statistics show that barely 20 per cent. of the Indian children within the educational age attended school last year. The other 80 per cent. are growing up in the ways of their fathers. Thus are we engaged in maintaining barbarians and breeding paupers. There is also a difficulty with regard to those who are educated. It is well known to all persons familiar with Indian affairs, that a large portion of the pupils, upon leaving school, come back to the reservations and are speedily reabsorbed by the camp. The old life seems to fascinate them, and instead of elevating their people to a higher plane, they themselves drift back to the old level. To withhold subsistence and annuities will not set them to work. They still idle about the camp and the others divide with them.

This state of affairs seems unavoidable under the existing Indian policy. The remedy is in devising a mode of management under which the Indian will be required to render some sort of useful service in consideration of Government support. This would, I believe, hasten the solution of the problem, as most of them would avail themselves of the opportunity offered to take land in severalty, rather than labor for their subsistence under constant surveillance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLETCHER J. COWART,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,  
August 23, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency.

The population of this tribe has been variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000. This I regard as being too high, yet it is extremely difficult to obtain an accurate count as contemplated by the law. From careful inquiry, and from information received from the headmen of the different families or gens of relationship, I am enabled to place the entire population at 17,838, classified as follows:

Males .....	10,000
Females .....	7,838
	<hr/>
	17,838
Number of children of school age .....	6,500
Males over 18 years .....	4,350
Females over 14 years .....	4,619
Number of births during year .....	480
Number of deaths during year .....	138

#### STOCK.

The principal pursuit of these Indians is stock-raising, of which they own in kind and amount as follows:

Horses and ponies .....	245,000
Mules .....	300
Cattle .....	2,000
Sheep .....	750,000
Goats .....	300,000
Burros .....	500

Showing a decrease of 500 horses and 50,000 sheep, and an increase in cattle of 950. The decrease in the number of horses is on account of larger sales of these animals than the year previous. The decrease in sheep is accounted for by reason of having lost a great many during the hard winter from scarcity of feed, also from their poor condition more were slaughtered for actual necessary subsistence. The Indians are manifesting a desire to deal more largely in cattle with a view of that being a more profitable investment, and in this they had the earnest encouragement of the agent.

While it may seem a quarter of a million of horses is a large amount of property of high valuation, yet to them they are a source of very little income or usefulness. Personal property is their basis of wealth, and the Indian who owns the greatest number of horses or other stock is considered the wealthiest. They very often keep horses from year to year until they become old, blind, and worthless. They rarely sell or dispose of a horse except from actual necessity, or by way of trade for beads, arms, and ammunition, etc. Another reason which induces them to keep so many horses



is to use them in the purchase of wives, a custom which has obtained in this tribe from time immemorial. The average value of their horses may be fairly estimated at \$25 per head. Their usefulness is mostly limited to work for saddle horses, being usually of light weight and small. I never fully realized the actual worthlessness of the Navajo horses as roadsters or draft horses as last spring, when I desired to purchase some agency and school teams. Out of the quarter of a million mentioned not a team could be found to answer the purpose designed. It would be a good thing to improve their horses by furnishing them some well-graded stallions, and by inducing them to reduce the number and fit them for market at better prices.

It is a custom with them, as a sort of common law usage, that the husband and wife have their separate estates; the men usually own the horses, mules, cattle, and burros, while the women own the sheep and goats.

#### PRODUCTS.

They sold during the year:

Wool (pounds) .....	750,000, at 8 to 10 cents per pound.
Sheep pelts .....	300,000, at 10 cents each.
Goat skins .....	95,000, at 25 to 50 cents each.

The wool clip of this year fell about 300,000 pounds below that of last year, but the prices received from the sale of the wool was from 2 to 3 cents per pound more than last year. This was occasioned by a lively competition among the dealers.

An important item of manufacture is the Navajo blanket. There were made during the year about 2,700 blankets, of large and small pattern, ranging in price from \$1 to \$100 each. Fully two-thirds of this number were sold and traded for goods. About one-fourth of this number were what is known as fancy blankets, ranging from \$4 to \$100 in price, according to size, quality, and style. These blankets are much prized and sought after by hunters of Indian relics and curiosities. The time occupied in weaving a large-size fancy blanket is from two to three months. The other blankets are of a cheaper and coarser grade, and valued at from \$1 to \$5. Of the latter they sell and trade a large number to the Apache and Ute Indians, who seem to prefer them to the Government blanket for actual wear.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Heretofore these Indians have given very little attention to agricultural pursuits further than to supply in part their family or individual wants, usually planting in small patches of ground, from 1 to 10 acres. Their usual crops are corn, wheat, pumpkins and melons. Of these they raised this year:

Wheat (bushels) .....	8,000
Corn (bushels) .....	65,000
Pumpkins .....	18,000
Melons .....	15,000

Besides they have raised:

Beans (bushels) .....	1,500
Potatoes (bushels) .....	135

They rarely market any of the products of the soil except by way of traffic among themselves. Their usual method of planting and cultivating corn is first to select sandy soil that requires no breaking, and with a hoe make a deep hole in rows about 2 feet apart, dropping from twelve to fifteen grains in each hill. As the corn grows they never cultivate it further than to hoe out the weeds between the rows. This would seem to a prairie State farmer, who raises from 40 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre, a very primitive and impractical system, and so it may be considered, but in that primitive way these Indians produce from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre in a favorable season, each hill yielding from 15 to 25 ears. They sow their wheat in drills made with a sharp-pointed stick, and cut it with a knife. The usual yield per acre of wheat is from 20 to 25 bushels.

Through the agency farmers the Indians are being instructed, but as yet to a limited extent, in the proper use of agricultural implements, namely, plows, cultivators, and sickles for their grain, to which they readily adapt themselves, and the only reason that not more of these implements are used by them is because the Government does not supply them in amount equal to their wants.

The number of acres now cultivated by the Indians is 13,485. This will be more than doubled under the work of irrigation and development of the water supply, so successfully begun.

The only fruit cultivated by the Indians is the peach, of which there are a number of orchards situated in Canyon du Chelly, one of the richest valleys in the reservation. The estimated yield this year is 1,500 bushels.

The Indians have not heretofore exercised the habit of making hay, either for sale or for use of their stock during the winter season. As an encouragement in this respect, last spring I entered into an arrangement with some responsible Indians to put up hay and save corn enough to supply the agency stock during the next year, for which a reasonable price would be paid; but owing to the prevailing drought of this summer, the grass and corn was cut short, and I fear they will not be able to fulfill their promises. The recent rain, however, is causing a rapid growth of grass, which may enable them to furnish a small quantity of hay.

#### FREIGHT.

Previous to last year the Government freight was hauled exclusively by white teamsters. Since then such freight has been transported from the railroad to the agency by Indians with their own teams, at the same rate formerly paid to white men, namely, 50 cents per hundred. The number of pounds hauled this year was 55,640, for which they were paid the sum of \$278.20. This kind of employment I find inspires them with a desire to be earning something by use of their wagons, while at the same time it teaches them habits of industry.

#### RESERVATION.

The Navajo reservation, including the Moqui, embraces a large area of territory, lying in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, within the jurisdiction of three Territories, being 120 miles north and south, and 180 miles east and west the greater portion being broken by high mountain ranges and some as fine valleys and table lands as can be found anywhere. If the valleys and table lands could be brought under a system of cultivation, which they can be to a great extent by the full and proper development of the water supply natural to the country and by use of artesian wells, the Navajos would be furnished with sufficient and ample scope for a full development of agricultural resources.

During the work performed in the construction of dams, ditches, and reservoirs, under the appropriation for the fiscal year just closed, many springs hitherto apparently unknown, and districts where wells could be sunk at a short depth below the surface, were found. In all these places by a further and proper expenditure of money the water supply will be vastly increased.

In this connection I desire to say that it is doubtful whether a poorer place could be found for the location of the agency than where it now is. In support of this statement I will say, first, that the water at the agency is poor and unfit for the use of the school, as it is now supplied. The water is obtained from a small creek running through a deep cañon, by the aid of two dams. In the dry part of the season the water is foul, when in the rainy season, occupying about two months in the year, it is muddy. The dams, owing to the heavy freshets aided by the quicksands of the creek, are more or less damaged and impaired during such freshets, and which require an annual expenditure of from \$300 to \$500 to supply the breaches made. There are, however, at the head of this creek, about 2 miles from the agency, a series of springs of excellent cold, running water, which by an expenditure of about \$3,000 could be piped to the agency for agency and school supply, but not in sufficient quantity for any irrigating purpose. Second, there are no lands at or adjacent to the agency that are suitable for school, garden, or farm, nor pasture lands sufficient for the necessary grazing of agency and school stock. Third, the Indians, for some unknown cause, claim that Fort Defiance is an unhealthy place, and assign this as one reason why they do not send their children to school.

In view of these facts, and other reasons that might be assigned, I believe it would be highly advisable that the agency be removed to a more favorable and suitable point, say 25 or 30 miles north, where there is a fine area of rich tillable land, an abundance of grass, and a running stream of excellent clear water in abundance for all uses. Another place I will mention as eminently suitable, viz: Chin-a-lee valley, at the mouth of Cañon du Chelly. Both of these places usually support a considerable number of the Indians, who would be brought more directly under the influence of the school and tend to increase the scholarship. I am aware that an objection might be raised to the removal of the agency to either of the points mentioned, on a matter of expense, and the abandonment of the agency and school buildings from where it now is, but when the question of the increased benefits which would inure to the Indians is considered, the small expense attending the change would be of little importance. I may further say that if the agency was established at either of the points named it would afford the Indians greater convenience from all parts of the reservation to visit the agency.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

No money that could have been expended for the benefit of these Indians could have resulted in so much good or have supplied a want so greatly needed as the ex-



penditure of the \$7,500 appropriated by Congress for the development of the water supply during the past fiscal year. This work was commenced on the 1st of November last, and continued until cold weather set in, which stopped further operations till the opening of spring, when it was then pushed with vigor to completion. The number of springs that were opened up and improved was 15; dams constructed, 5; reservoirs, 14; and irrigating ditches varying in length from 50 feet to one and a quarter miles, 9. These improvements were made within a radius of 50 miles from the agency. The springs were mostly excavated and walled up with stone. The dams were constructed of stones, timbers, and brush; the reservoirs by hollowing out the ground in the form of lakes and by high embankments. It is estimated that with the increased supply of water by reason of this work, with the addition of some branch ditches, the Indians will be enabled to irrigate some 12,000 or 15,000 acres of tillable land, and to supply water for over 100,000 head of stock. The Indians are well pleased with these improvements, and so express themselves in high terms of gratitude.

During the progress of this work there has come to my knowledge fully 50 other springs and watering-places which require development, also many places where reservoirs and ditches should be constructed. It is very important that this work should be continued. Turning our attention to the San Juan river, a large irrigating ditch should be made by which the lands lately in dispute between the white settlers and the Indians could be brought under cultivation. There are from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of these lands which could be made into a complete garden for the production of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and grain if properly managed. I am now unable to estimate the cost of such a ditch, but it would be money well expended. A detailed statement of the irrigation work performed, with explanations, diagrams, and maps accompanying, is hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

#### TRADERS' STORES.

For a number of years a custom had prevailed among the traders of this reservation of taking articles of personal property by way of pawn or pledge for goods sold to the Indians, to be redeemed at a stated time agreed upon and to be forfeited if not so redeemed. Among such articles were sometimes guns and pistols. This practice I found to be frequently the cause of a vast amount of trouble and angry disputes between the Indians and the trader, which I saw might lead to serious results. For the purpose of putting an end to this custom of traders dealing with the Indians, and to avoid the difficulties and annoyances arising therefrom, I persuaded the traders to agree to receive no more goods on pawn after the 1st of July last, which agreement has been carried out. As a result of this act both traders and Indians are well satisfied, and the troubles that before existed have entirely disappeared.

Speaking of traders, my experience has led me to the belief that all traders upon an Indian reservation should be persons who are in accord and harmony with the administration in power and in sympathy with the agent. Referring particularly to this reservation, out of the six traders there is but one who supports the administration. Most of the others are persons who held license under former administrations. While it may be held that a person has the right to express his political opinions, yet it should be deemed entirely out of place and improper, in the presence of Indians, especially when such expressions are uncomplimentary toward the Government, as is the case here. It can be readily seen that such conduct and conversations in the presence of Indians has a tendency to confuse them, and probably cause distrust and discontent with the management of agency affairs.

#### INDIANS OFF THE RESERVATION.

It may be correctly estimated that from a quarter to a third of the Navajos continually reside without the lines of the reservation. These Indians are a source of incessant annoyance and trouble to the agent, and to ranchmen and other white persons who have their herds near to and adjoining the reserve. Complaints are often made to me by whites of Indians stealing and driving off their stock or riding their horses until their backs are sore and then turning them loose. This is no doubt to a certain extent true. It is also true that the Indians themselves lose horses by theft committed by reckless white men. This sort of thing has engendered a very bitter feeling on the part of the whites against the Indians, and is also the cause of an unfriendly feeling on the part of the Indians towards the whites.

Many depredations, some resulting in bloodshed and loss of life, have occurred during the year, of which I will here briefly mention—

(1) On the 6th of February last, near a place called Houck's Tank, on the railroad, a constable named Lockhart, accompanied by two other white men, attempted to arrest an Indian on an alleged charge of horse stealing, by which the three white men were killed. From the best information I could get of the circumstances connected

with the affair, it was found that the constable had attempted to arrest another Indian instead of the one for whom the warrant was directed. The Indian resisted and a general fight ensued, in which the three white men lost their lives as aforesaid, also an Indian, and another seriously wounded.

(2) About the 15th of March 157 head of horses were stolen from the Indians by white men and driven off some 50 or 60 miles. Luckily the horses were recovered by a party of Indians who followed the thieves. These cases intensified the bitter feeling between the parties, and for the purpose of staying further threatened trouble it was deemed advisable to invoke the aid of the military to keep the peace in that district. At my request General Miles caused a company of troops to be stationed at Navajo Springs, Ariz., near the place of these depredations, which had a salutary effect.

(3) On the 6th of May, at a trader's store at Defiance Station, on the railroad, an Indian was shot and killed by the trader's clerk over a dispute about some change. The murderer immediately fled, the proprietor closed the store, and left with his family for the town of Gallup. The Indians soon after entered and plundered the store.

(4) About the 1st of June, at a trader's store kept by a man named Barton, north of the San Juan River, an Indian who had gone there to trade got into an altercation with Barton, the proprietor, in which both lost their lives. The circumstances of this case, as near as I can learn from the Indians, show that the trouble began or arose from the trading of revolvers between the Indian and Barton.

The cause of many of the Indians being off their reservation may be rightfully traced to traders, who plant themselves along the border, and who persuade and invite the Indians to trade with them, at the same time telling them that they have as much right to locate upon the lands of the public domain as white men.

Disputes of a serious character have also recently occurred on the west side of the reservation, between the Indians and certain Mormons, arising out of the encroachments of the Indians with their flocks upon Mormon pastures and crops; but these troubles have subsided.

For the past year the agent has endeavored by means of persuasion to induce these Indians to come upon the reservation, many of whom have acted upon his advice. I think it would be better for the Indians themselves if they were caused to be placed upon their reservation and made to stay there permanently. This, I think, could be effected by a general order of the Department, which the Indians would obey.

#### WANTS OF THE INDIANS.

A general opinion appears to prevail to an extent that they require very little or no aid from the Government. This is erroneous. They are not self-sustaining to that extent which should enable them to make much progress toward civilization as of themselves. It may be said that they are now in a transition state, emerging, as it were, from barbarism into a general desire to better their condition and gradually drift into the current of civilization. The child when it begins to walk needs the strong hand of the parent to steady its steps; so is it with these people when they manifest a disposition, as they now do, to advance and improve. The protecting arm of the Government should be thrown around them, and such liberal aid furnished as the circumstances of the case demand. While it may be true they possess large amounts of stock and market a considerable quantity of wool and pelts, together with a few blankets of their manufacture, yet the income from these things is inadequate to supply their necessary wants. It must also be considered that there are about one-third of the adult population who own no property, and have no means of earning a livelihood, who are compelled to live off the bounty of their more prosperous friends, it being a custom among them to share the necessities of life with each other, even to the last meal in the house; besides, many of the sick and indigent receive subsistence from agency supplies.

As an evidence of their desire to advance and adopt the ways of the whites I will give a few examples. Ever since the building of the twenty-two stone houses, by the aid of the lumber, doors, and windows furnished last year for their construction, an earnest and general desire has sprung up amongst them to abandon their rude huts of mud and sticks and erect stone houses, containing from two to three rooms, like the twenty-two above mentioned. I am asked almost daily to furnish doors, windows, nails, and tools, but have nothing of the kind to give them. I have, however, caused some batten doors to be made for these builders out of such lumber material as I had to spare; yet, without the aid of lumber and proper tools, they have erected this year from forty to fifty new houses, with a hope that the Government will soon furnish them doors and windows. Many others are making ready to do likewise.

There should be no further delay in furnishing this agency with a portable saw-mill, heretofore estimated for, that could be moved into each pine-timber forest in the reservation, where an abundance of good lumber might be manufactured at little cost to supply all such demands and improvements.



They also express a serious desire for more wagons, plows, and tools for building and other purposes, which should receive the favorable consideration of the Government.

The appropriations for this agency for the past two years have been entirely too small. Economy is a good thing when properly applied, but the strings can be so tightly drawn as to work an absolute injury to the object sought to be improved or obtained.

#### CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Indians upon the reservation is uniformly good. Occasional conflicts and disputes arise between the Navajos residing on the west side and the Moquis over their stock and watering places and other minor things, but such cases are generally easily settled by the agent.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Indians and white settlers on the San Juan River are nearing a close. Agreeably to your instruction I have dispatched a competent representative to remove the few remaining whites from the reservation with the aid of the troops, provided they do not go peacefully. When this is done, the Indians will be restored to the full possession of these lands and the free use of the river for their stock.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

The clerk, physician, blacksmith, and three farmers are all the employés furnished this agency. This number is insufficient to the necessary aid and support of the agent at so large a reservation. In addition, there should be a carpenter and wheelwright and a teamster. The blacksmith is now required to perform the duties of carpenter and wheelwright, actually supplying the place of two men. Besides the usual blacksmithing during the year, he has repaired thirty-two Indian wagons, many of which were badly broken down, and by filling anew over fifty wheels. The carpenter should be a man who could act as wheelwright; then such repairs could be more promptly done instead of accumulating at the shop, often requiring the Indians to wait for their wagons from one to three months.

#### MISSIONARIES.

There are as yet no missionary posts established among these Indians, save what the Mormons have attempted to do on the north and west sides. I believe some well directed work of this character by proper persons would be productive of much good.

#### SCHOOL.

The school has not made the progress in the past year that I had hoped for. By the continued and persistent efforts of the agent and the school employés only an average attendance of 43 could be secured; a slight increase since my last report. The progress, however, was somewhat retarded by the death of some of the pupils, which occurred during the winter and early spring. These children were grossly neglected in their sickness by the agency physician then in charge,\* either from culpable indifference as to his duties or absolute incompetency. This caused a feeling of distrust among the Indians as to the proper care of their children, and some went so far as to attempt to withdraw them from school. It also had the effect of preventing others that were promised from entering the school. It will require some time to fully restore the lost confidence. If this doctor had given half the attention to the duties pertaining to his office as was manifested in his mania to stir up malicious mischief at the agency the interest of the service would have been better subserved. Another loss was occasioned by the expulsion of six boys and a girl for persistent disobedience to the rules and other misconduct. These pupils were too old to be brought under strict discipline, and for the good of the school it was thought best to let them go.

Without the introduction of industrial training I fear that the matter of education will make slow progress among these people. Navajos have a natural and strong aversion to what may be termed book education, but they readily take to the trades, and appreciate such instruction. This is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The school having had no vacation last year, this year it was given from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September. About half the pupils, including the girls, remained in the building, the others visited their parents and friends about the reservation.

\*Another physician, Dr. Taulbee, has since been sent to the Navajo agency.

The superintendent and matron have worked like Spartans to promote the general welfare of the school, and I hope, as a result of their continued labors another year, a more gratifying report may be shown.

## POLICE.

The pay of the police is entirely too small. A prompt performance of their duties can not always be secured at the present rate of wages, which causes frequent embarrassment to the agent. They should receive at least \$15 per month and rations, to enable them to devote their whole time to the service, as is required of a soldier.

In March last a serious but interesting question arose between the sheriff of Apache County, Ariz., and this agency, growing out of an attempt and threat to enter upon the reservation with an armed force of 100 men to arrest an Indian charged with a crime committed in the county, and supposed to be secreted in the Navajo Reserve, and claiming this right under the "Indian crimes act" of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, p. 385). I denied the sheriff the right to invade the reservation in the manner proposed on two grounds: One, that the act gave him no jurisdiction; the other, that it would be an unwise proceeding at that time, owing to the passion and excitement existing between the whites and Indians, resulting from the late shooting affray near Houck's Tank, and the wholesale stealing of Indian horses, of which mention is made in this report. I was afterwards gratified to learn that my decision in the matter was in accordance with the construction of the law as mentioned in your letter of May 27, 1887. The act referred to should be made more definite as to its meaning, or serious and complicated troubles may yet arise from it.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The delay in receiving the material intended for the construction and repairs of agency buildings gave but a short time before the close of the fiscal year to accomplish much of the work intended by the estimate. A neat building, however, of three rooms, was constructed, at a cost of \$600, which is now occupied by the agency physician and his family. The construction and repairs of other buildings mentioned in the estimate will be proceeded with as early as practicable.

## IN CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I again beg leave to call your earnest attention to the matters and things mentioned in this report as required by them for their better support and advancement. There should be at least \$10,000 appropriated for the purchase of wagons, plows, and tools, and above all a portable saw-mill should be furnished without delay, and the school strengthened by practical instruction in the trades.

The annual statistics accompany this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,  
August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report concerning the Moqui Pueblo Indians of this agency.

## CONDUCT.

The conduct of these Indians during the past year was uniformly good. Among themselves absolute peace and harmony reigns. About the only difficulties they encounter come from their Navajo neighbors, who sometimes annoy them by riding or driving off their stock and by stealing their melons and peaches. Several rather serious cases of this character occurred this summer, which caused the presence of the agent to adjust and settle.

## STOCK.

They own:

Horses.....	750
Burros.....	15,000
Sheep.....	20,000
Goats.....	1,500
Cattle (one-third cows).....	300



They cultivate 6,000 acres of land, of which 4,000 is planted in corn. Owing to the dry season their crops are light this year. The estimated yield of their products of the soil is:

Corn .....	bushels..	40,000
Wheat .....	do....	100
Melons .....		20,000
Pumpkins .....		5,000
Squash .....		8,000
Peaches .....	bushels..	3,000

Their wool clip was 20,000 pounds. Of this they sold 10,000 pounds, at an average of 8 cents per pound. The remainder is fabricated into wearing apparel and blankets for their personal use.

#### HOUSES.

I stated in my last report that certain families had expressed a desire to come down from their rock-bound villages and build comfortable stone houses on the plain, provided they could be assisted by way of lumber and hardware material, they to haul it from the railroad and perform the labor. Five hundred dollars' worth of such materials were purchased last June, under authority of the Department, being sufficient for the erection of six good stone houses. I am now pleased to report that three of the houses are being built, with a fair prospect that the others will soon be commenced. Several other Indians express a desire to follow their example.

#### ISSUE OF ANNUITY GOODS.

Last spring I made a general issue of their annuity supplies for 1886. About 1,000, including some women and children, were present. Although the supply was small they were apparently well pleased with what they got. The wagons, stoves, plows, and such articles were placed into the hands of the most worthy and deserving. When the supply is insufficient to give something to each one, instead of making a distribution at once I think it best to give out articles from time to time as they are needed. By this means the actual wants of each will be better ascertained and supplied. The next issue will be made in this way.

#### NO GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Government has no buildings of any kind for the storage and safe-keeping of the annual supplies and other property of this tribe requiring care and preservation. A few years ago there were several substantial agency buildings for the Moquis situated at Keam's Cañon, but by some unwise purpose they have disappeared entirely, and Mr. Keam is now erecting a new traders' store on one of the old foundations; even the additional farmer stationed there has nowhere to lay his head. A proper building should be constructed for these uses.

#### SCHOOL.

The prospect is still favorable to a liberal support of the school, and no time should be lost in opening it. The Moquis are more inclined to yield to persuasion of this character than the Navajos; even the Oriba chief, whose people until recently despised the face of a white man, told me the other day that he would send two of his own children to the school, and would secure the attendance of several others from his village. These are good signs, looking to the improvement of this benighted people.

#### CENSUS.

The census shows a slight increase over last year; 93 births and 38 deaths are reported:

Males under eighteen years.....	722
Females over fourteen years.....	717
School children between six and sixteen years .....	521
Total population of all ages .....	2,206

The above enumeration is not strictly accurate, owing to the limited facilities at hand for taking a correct census.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

-PUEBLO AGENCY, *August 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

I assumed charge September 13, 1886, and as soon as practicable thereafter I visited the various pueblos (19 in all) under the supervision of this agency. They are situated (in respect to agency) as follows: The nearest, Tesuque, 9 miles; the farthest, Zúñi, 285 miles, near Arizona line.

The total population, which I think is very nearly correct, having been taken with great care, is 8,337; number males above eighteen years, 2,279; females above fourteen, 2,347; school children between six and sixteen years, 2,101.

Nearly all of these Indians depend upon agricultural products for their subsistence, receiving no rations from Government. With the products of their fields and their flocks of sheep and small herds of cattle they support themselves. Considering their means of cultivating their lands it is a matter of surprise that the result is so favorable. Their agricultural tools (saving a very few with which the Government has from time to time furnished them) are of the crudest kind, consisting of forked sticks for plows, the ancient sickle for harvesting, and the sheep and goat for thrashing. They very readily and sensibly use the finer tools that have been issued to them and are eager for more.

Their dependence is upon irrigation, and for most part their ditches, or acequias, are inadequate to irrigate sufficient amount of land. At many of the pueblos the water supply is entirely inadequate, notably is this the case at Zúñi. Situated in a county with scarcely any water and a population of about 1,500, it is a matter of surprise that they live at all. This year (having visited the pueblo recently) the river or creek upon which the pueblo is situated, I found the bed of same dry, and the entire population dependent for water upon three wells. I think that a small outlay of \$75 would greatly benefit them in purchasing pumps for these wells.

All of these Indians raise corn, wheat, onions, beans, pease, grapes, and pumpkins. The Pueblos on Rio Grande raise a considerable amount of grapes. Most of the Pueblos have flocks of sheep, goats, horses. Some have small herds of cattle. A tabular statement of the products and number of stock owned are herewith submitted.

#### LAWS.

These Indians hold their lands by grants from Spain dating back several hundred years. At the time the grants were issued a very loose system prevailed; the description and boundaries are very indefinite, calling for certain mesas and arroyos. The face of the country is very much the same, and one mesa and one arroyo does not differ from another, hence, there having been no survey nor no well-marked boundaries established, it is a matter of impossibility to locate the boundaries of these grants. The same is true where additional land has been set apart as reservations; hence there has been and is now a continued contention between the Indians and would-be settlers. I have had to encounter these difficulties in reference to nearly every pueblo. Many parties are now on lands claimed by Indians. Some have been on land for years, others more recent. Several suits are now pending in the Territorial courts. It has been utterly impossible for me to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to these disputes. The only possible remedy that I see is to have the lands surveyed and monuments erected defining their boundaries. In some instances these disputes have nearly resulted in collisions between the Indians and settlers.

#### CIVILIZATION.

I think progress is being made toward civilizing these Indians. They are ready to adopt the ways and habits of the white man, readily adopt the dress, when furnished, and are eager to do so, many that are able procuring the clothing themselves, but the great majority are too poor. They are eager for improved tools.

I am of the opinion that all former estimates of the crops raised by them, of corn and wheat especially, are entirely erroneous, *i. e.*, the amount stated; taking the population at the lowest, 7,000, and the amount of grain stated to have been raised would be wholly insufficient for their support. I submit an estimate based upon observation and such facts as I could possibly gather during the year of the amount of cereals, vegetables, and fruits raised, which I do not think at all overestimates the amount.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are two Government day-schools supported entirely by Government, that is, the pay of teachers; one at Acoma and the other at San Felipe Pueblo. The Acoma school has had but small attendance, the teacher alleging as a reason the want of a suitable house. The San Felipe school has done fairly well, the teacher having nearly as many as he can well attend to, the pupils having made fair progress, and I think the



teacher has faithfully discharged his duty. There are seven day-schools carried on by contract with Catholic Board of Missions and four day-schools carried on by Presbyterian board missions.

One boarding-school for boys managed under supervision of Catholic Board of Missions at Santa Fé and one for girls at Bernalillo.

One boarding-school for boys and girls at Albuquerque under management of Presbyterian Board Missions.

Ramona school, for benefit of Navajos, Apache, and other Indians at Santa Fé, boarding, at Santa Fé, under management of Congregational Church or University of New Mexico.

Also the general Government school at Albuquerque, a detailed statement of the number of pupils herewith sent (see school report).

The total average of all these schools during past year is 680 pupils. All of them have done fairly well. Beside these there are about 100 pupils (Pueblo Indians) in attendance at Carlisle school.

Some of the pupils, who have been educated in the East at Carlisle, have returned and are pursuing the trades learned there and are doing well, while others, notably the girls, are not doing so well. They returned to their pueblos with good clothes and rather higher ideas of life than the average Indian has, hence they are rather looked upon as strangers and derided by their people. No suitable occupation is opened to them in their villages, and as soon as the clothing they have upon arrival is worn out, they relapse into the habits of their associates. I believe that more good could be accomplished if they could all be taught in the neighborhood of their families and occasional visits allowed, so that they could influence their relatives and friends. An absence of four or five years alienates the parent from the child and the child from the parent, and much of the good intended by education is thus lost. While believing this, I believe the boarding-school is much the best to advance the pupils in every way; industrial schools in the Territory.

#### SICKNESS.

No marked epidemic has occurred among these Indians, except at Isleta, during the year. Some time in June I was notified that an epidemic of measles had broken out, and many deaths occurring, I directed R. W. D. Bryan to employ a physician to attend to them, informing you by telegraph of my action afterwards. I directed Dr. Worth, physician to Government school at Albuquerque, to give them such attendance and medicine as they required, which he did. Some thirty or thirty-five deaths occurred.

I have not given as much attention as I should have done to instructions in farming and home life, on account of inadequate means of transportation, having no team or conveyance, and the amount of money allowed for traveling expenses has made it impracticable for me to give such time to said duties as I would have otherwise done.

I herewith transmit statistical reports, as required.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. WILLIAMS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK AGENCY,  
New York, August 29, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions contained in circular letter of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

Since my appointment as agent, which was made in November last, I have visited three of the reservations under my charge, the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany. My knowledge of the condition of the Indians at the other reservations is therefore only limited, but so far as I have been able to learn they are making fair progress in civilization and agricultural pursuits, most of them having forsaken their old pagan customs, adopted full citizen's dress, and seem to be endeavoring to follow the example of their white brethren.

Those upon the Tonawanda reservation, with whom I am more acquainted, are making some progress, but I judge that a greater majority of them still cling to their old Indian customs and usages than those upon the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations.

There are, of course, exceptional cases on all of these reservations, and I find some who are good farmers and have better success than a majority of the whites who surround them. I also find some who are very well educated and informed upon the questions of the day, and who try to live and act as men of a civilized country.

Many of the Indians here turn their hand to stock-raising in a small way, and not a few of them go into it quite extensively. Others are engaged in different mechanical pursuits and trades, and several are engaged upon the different railroads of the State, one who now fills the important position of conductor upon a fast mail and express train on the New York Central Railroad.

The Indian schools in this agency, numbering twenty-nine, are supported by and are under the immediate control and superintendence of the State of New York. The cost to the State last year for the support of these schools was \$9,122.33, with an average daily attendance of about 500 pupils, full and detailed report of which will appear in the following statistical table :

	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus.....	15	866	36	596	281	17	\$4,300.04
Oneida and Madison.....	2	37	30	29	14	2	371.40
Onondaga.....	1	100	30	40	30	1	400.20
St. Regis.....	4	300	40	125	60	4	1,650.60
Shinnecock and Poospatuck.....	2	59	31	57	24	2	719.02
Tonawanda.....	3	178	40	123	54	3	952.03
Tuscarora.....	2	171	33	91	30	2	729.04
Total.....	29	1,711	.....	1,061	493	31	9,122.33

The Thomas Orphan Asylum upon the Cattaraugus reservation was formerly partly supported by the Indians of the Six Nations, who set apart the sum of \$1,000 to be paid annually out of certain moneys due them by treaty. The asylum receives the per capita annuity due to each child while residing at the institution. This school is of great benefit to the Indians who take advantage of it, and is one of the causes which has brought the Indians on this reservation to a better state of civilization than upon the other reservations. It is at present in a flourishing condition, having under its charge about one hundred children, giving the girls practical instruction in house-keeping and household duties, and the boys, farming and other useful trades.

The marriage customs of the Indians on the reservations which I have visited seem to improve very slowly. The greater portion of them still cling to their old custom of living and cohabiting with each other until they become dissatisfied and then part and take up another husband or wife until one or the other of them desires a change. This custom leads to the constant changing of the names of women and children, many of them as often as once or twice a year, and some I have known to change three times in as many years. This I find is very troublesome in making payment of annuities, as it is almost impossible to trace them back from year to year.

I have since my appointment attended one term of the United States court at which two Senecas of the Tonawanda band were convicted and sent to the Erie County penitentiary, perjury alleged to have been committed in proceedings growing out of the sale of whisky to Indians. Whisky and hard cider still continue to be the bane of the Indians, and most of the crimes charged to them can be directly traced to this cause. Although contrary to law they seem to be able to buy whisky almost anywhere and to almost any amount, and I actually believe they can get it under circumstances and conditions where a white man would fail. It is almost impossible to obtain any convictions, for the reason that the Indians would rather perjure themselves than divulge the names of persons who furnish them with whisky.

One important event to which I desire to refer before closing is the matter of the manual-labor school upon the Tonawanda reservation. This school was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to be under the charge of three trustees, and established by the appropriation of \$6,100, by the Senecas of the Tonawanda band from their trust fund interest, together with the sum of \$5,500, appropriated by the State of New York. This money was expended in the purchase of 80 acres of land on the Tonawanda reservation, and the erection of suitable buildings; the purchase of school furniture, teams, and farming implements. It was designed that the institution should be nearly self-sustaining when in full operation. After all of the above purchases were made and the institution was all ready to open, funds were needed to engage instructors, and to put the institution into operation. These necessary funds it was impossible to obtain either from the State of New York, the United States, or the Indians who had already contributed very liberally from their annuities for this



purpose. Thus the building stood idle, unoccupied, and decaying for fifteen years; the farm was operated by the trustees during this time, but the income proved to be insufficient to organize and start the institution. During the past winter the legislature of the State of New York passed an act authorizing the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York to sell the personal property and furniture, (after obtaining the consent of the Indians) land, and buildings reverting to the Indians. Thus ended an experiment from which the best results were expected, but owing to a variety of circumstances, principally a lack of interest in the matter by the Indians, and lack of funds to carry out the original design, it has resulted in utter failure.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on the several reservations is about the same as for the past few years, diseases being principally of a hereditary nature and incurable. The dispensary upon the Cattaraugus reservation is attended by the agency physician and open two days in each week for treatment of such Indians from the several reservations as desire to attend.

Taken as a whole, I think the present condition of the Indians in this agency is as good as usual, and they are making fair advancement toward civilization and citizenship.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,  
*Charleston, N. C., July 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Eastern band of Cherokees. The Indians are making considerable progress in their various avocations; most of them are engaged in agriculture. The crops are much better this year than ever before. The Indians are fast laying aside their old customs of hunting and fishing, and are engaged in the more certain industries for a support. Enough grain will be raised by the Indians this year for their support; vegetables are also raised in considerable quantities. The character and habits of the Indians are similar to their white neighbors, being surrounded by them; their dressing is also similar to that of the whites; they wear very good clothing, mostly jeans; they are civil and perfectly harmless, and are never indicted in the State courts for crime. I will now treat the different subjects pertaining to the interests of this band separately.

#### THE LAND.

The Eastern band of Cherokees own fine lands, estimated to be at least 100,000 acres. Fifty thousand acres of this land is situate in the counties of Swain and Jackson, and is known as the Qualla boundary. The remainder of the land, fifty thousand acres or more, is situate in the counties of Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham, and is known as the outside lands. These lands were acquired in pursuance of the Barringer award, adjusting the rights between the Indians and William H. Thomas, and are now holden in common by the Indians of this agency, excepting the different tracts holden by trespassers who have years ago obtained color of title by different means and gotten possession of those tracts and holds, and refuse to surrender the same, to the great damage and inconvenience of the Indians. I refer to the report of Hon. Jesse J. Yeates for further information and recommendations in regard to instituting proceedings to eject those parties who wrongfully and unlawfully hold those different tracts of land adverse to the rights and privileges of the Indians, who are the equitable owners of the same, and I hope immediate action may be taken to restore this right.

The entire 100,000 acres of land owned by the Indians is of a very fine quality and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and most all kinds of vegetables, and is specially adapted to the growth of tobacco. The land is well watered by the Ocona-Lufta, the Tuckasegee, and the Tennessee rivers, and by Soco creek, and various other smaller streams. Numerous springs and branches abound of the purest water.

It is thought by some that minerals may be found on these lands and in the beds of the rivers. The lands owned by the Indians have advanced at least 40 per centum, within the last three years, owing to the Western North Carolina Railroad passing through the Swain and Jackson counties, where most of the land is situated. This land will still enhance in value as the country is more fully developed. The timber on these lands is very fine, consisting of poplar, ash, and oak of various kinds. A great

deal of walnut and cherry has been taken from these lands, but there still remains some walnut and cherry.

#### SCHOOLS.

There is a training school carried on at this agency, in which are kept 40 Indian children; 20 boys and 20 girls are boarded, clothed, and instructed. The boys in addition to the various English branches are taught to farm, to use stock, to work in the shops and various other useful industries; and the girls in addition to the English branches are taught housekeeping, dairy work, and various other duties. I am inclined to think that it is in the training school that the children make the greater progress. The location of this school could scarcely be excelled. It is located at Cherokee, N. C., a beautiful plateau. The Government has erected some very excellent buildings at this place for educational purposes. The school-rooms are sufficiently large for a school of one hundred or more, and eighty could easily be kept in the home. This school is supported by the Government and is under the control of H. W. Spray by contract. The children have made rapid progress, which shows clearly that the mind of the Indian is capable of being improved.

#### DAY SCHOOLS.

There are also in addition to the training school five day schools carried on at this agency, located at the following places: Cherokee, N. C., Swain county; Birdtown, N. C., Swain county; Big Cove, N. C., Swain county; Macedonia, N. C., Jackson county; and Robbinsville, N. C., Graham county. The day schools are supported by the interest on the educational fund of the Eastern band of Cherokees, and are under the control of B. C. Hobbs by contract. These schools are well patronized by the Indians, and are doing much good. The children who attend them soon learn to speak, read, and write the English language. I think the educational interest is rapidly advancing, and will soon be the means of making good, intelligent, and industrious citizens of the Indians.

#### LAND HOLDEN BY TRESPASSERS.

This is a matter of very great importance. Some steps ought to be taken to restore to the Indians those tracts of land which have long been withheld from them. I think some arrangements ought to be made with a competent attorney to look up the title to those tracts of land that are in controversy and report the same to the Department, that proper action could be taken in the premises.

#### THE ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE BAND.

This body consists of members chosen from each settlement, according to the population. All matters pertaining to the interests of the Eastern band of Cherokees are acted upon by the council. The councils are always dignified and harmonious, and it is through this channel that the wishes and even the necessities of the Indians are made known.

#### THE OLD AND HELPLESS INDIANS.

There are several old, helpless, and infirm Indians who are unable to work, and are without a means of support. Perhaps there are as many as fifty who are unable to support themselves. The Indians at this agency, with the exception of the old, helpless, and infirm, can make a support for themselves and their families, but those who are unable to work have no relation on whom to rely for assistance. Some allowance ought to be made for the purchase of food and clothing for such as are unable to do labor.

#### DISEASES OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians of this agency are generally stout and very healthy. No maladies have prevailed among them during the year, and but few deaths have recently occurred. Many times when disease does prevail among them the need of a physician is very apparent, as medical aid cannot be secured, and hence some die for want of such attention.

#### LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It is very fortunate that this most destructive enemy is prohibited by statute from being sold or given away to Indians. Since I have been in the service I have had a



few cases prosecuted in the United States court, and punishment awarded to the offenders, which I think has put an end to the liquor traffic.

I have given a brief statement of the affairs at this agency. I return my thanks to the Department for the many kindnesses extended me during the time I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August 19, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

#### POPULATION.

The annual census was taken by me going around to each house and examining everything for myself. This is the correct census. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 199 males, 200 females, total 399 Indians and mixed-bloods, of which latter there are 86; these half-breeds claim to have joined the different tribes. By tribes they are as follows:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yoncolla.....	6	Molalla.....	34
Shasta.....	20	Luckimint.....	24
Rogue River.....	23	Wapato Lake.....	35
Mary's River.....	26	Pend d'Oreille.....	6
Calapooia.....	5	Iroquois.....	4
Cow Creek.....	28	Tillamook.....	5
Umpqua.....	76	Yamhill.....	16
Oregon City.....	25		
Santiam.....	28	Total.....	399
Clackamas.....	38		

Children of school age from 6 to 16 .....	70
Indians who can read English .....	133
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	300
Indians who wear citizens' dress (all).....	399
Dwelling houses:	
Indians.....	104
Built by Indians during the year .....	13
Cost of same to the Government (estimated).....	\$8

#### PURSUIITS OF INDIANS, ETC.

Number Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 85; number mixed-bloods cultivating farms, 19. All of the Indians that are able to work make their living by civilized occupations. There are a number of the women that make baskets of different kinds out of hazel sprouts, and they make a large quantity of them during fall, winter, and spring, and peddle them out to the whites, and it brings them quite an income during the year.

#### FARMS AND LAND CULTIVATED.

Tillable land (estimated).....	acres..	8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed-bloods .....	do.....	919
Under fence .....	do.....	4,010
Fenced during the year.....	rods..	2,377

As for crops raised I refer you to inclosed statistics. As for the spring wheat I have become disheartened on account of the dry weather for the two last seasons. We have not had any rain since the grain was sown. What rain has been has passed by us. There are two spurs of mountains that surround us, and when the rain comes it follows those spurs until it reaches the Willamette valley, and spreads over it and leaves us without rain.

I would say here that there is quite a discrepancy between the census this year and last. The cause is this: Last year I took down a number of names of Indians that belonged here, and their friends said they would come back and were anxious I should count them. I did so; but they have not come back, and I left them out this year. There are several hundred Indians that belong to this reservation that are scattered over the country, but I have not any authority to bring them back. There have been some complaints made to me about them by the whites, but I have no funds for the purpose of bringing them back, if I had the authority to do so.

#### LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians are well pleased that the surveyors are at work surveying the lands at this agency, and the next thing they want, His Excellency the President to appoint some one to allot the lands to them. I believe when this is accomplished you will find a marked improvement in the Indians of this reservation.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOL.

There is but one boarding-school, but two houses. The boys' school-house was east of female school 108 feet. I have moved it 156 feet east and 339 feet south, a much better location. It is 24 by 40 feet, two stories 12 by 9 feet. It should be enlarged by 25 feet in length to give more room, but it is too late for this season if we do our other repairs. The female school-house is 60 by 60 feet. It is not worth while for me to repeat what it needs. I made that last year. I have authority for the lumber, and it is on hand and ready to put up,\* but I have not the authority nor money to go ahead with the improvement, but expect it every day. Number of school children, 60. Expense of school paid by Government. Expense per head less than \$100 per annum.

#### RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The Sisters that are employed in the school are of the Benedictine order. There are 17 persons employed in the school 5 Sisters, 1 young man assistant teacher, 1 Indian industrial teacher. This last fills a place that will save the Government many dollars in the course of the year. There is one priest, Father Croquet, located here and has been here a long time. He is a good old man. He is one of those men that you read about but seldom see.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There is one captain, two privates. They are the judges of the court. There is one prosecuting attorney, one sheriff, making in all five. Four receive \$8 per month each, the captain \$10 per month. This money is well expended. We have but few lawsuits. Their troubles are mostly settled by the police and myself without going to court. It saves the Indians from paying court fees.

We are having some trouble at this time about some white men selling the Indians cider mixed with alcohol, and it makes them drunk, and they come home in that condition, so I am informed. I will soon ferret it out. I had a man taken up before Judge Deady last week for selling whisky to my Indians in Marion county, 40 miles from the reservation.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

I will state I have caused to be put up 12,000 new rails around the school farm and agency ground, for pasture, and 6,000 rails put up in fence adjoining the mills, for pasture for the oxen. The fence is nine rails high, and it is a good fence; we have not any trouble with the stock. But when I look at the old board fence around the school building, it makes me low-spirited, but hope soon to have the money to remedy it. I might say much more, but not having a clerk it is impossible for me to devote any more time to this report.

J. B. McCLANE,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,  
*August 20, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the affairs of my agency, together with the statistics required in circular letter bearing date June 13, 1887.



## NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a careful census just completed, I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 793, and the Snakes 132, making a total of 925.

The Klamaths and Modocs are more and more intermingling by marriage, and thus rapidly obliterating all distinction between the two tribes, making it practically impossible to separate them on the census roll.

## SNAKES.

A decrease will be noted in the number of Snakes; this arises from the number of deaths, caused largely for the want of sufficient wholesome food, clothing, and shelter, and from constant desertions from the tribe, leaving the reservation and joining the renegade Piutes, who roam over the plains of Warner and Harney, stretching eastward into Idaho and southward into Nevada.

## THE RESERVATION.

Klamath reservation is situated in southern Oregon, just east of the Cascade mountains. The lowest valleys are over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The reservation contains about 1,000,000 acres; three-fourths of this area is mountainous, covered with forests of pine, fir, and cedar; the other one-fourth is made up of sagebrush plains, valleys, and marshes. The reservation is well watered. Out from the bases of the mountains leap fountains and even miniature rivers of as pure crystal waters as the world affords. These streams spread out over lowlands, watering thousands of acres, affording rich green pasturage from early spring until the meadows are covered with the snows of winter. And when these lands are fenced from stock they yield a large supply of excellent hay.

## CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and the nearness of the snow-crowned peaks of the Cascade range, we have a dry, frosty climate. Our winters are usually long and often severe, the snow falling to a great depth. During the last winter it reached to the depth of 3½ feet at the agency. This year the drought has been unprecedented, less than one-half inch of rain having fallen since the first of June.

## STOCK-RAISING.

Klamath Reservation is noted for the great variety of its rich luxuriant grasses. This will always make stock-raising the surest and most remunerative industry that the Indians can pursue. Most of the Indians possess small bands of cattle, while some of the more thrifty have large herds. Each year marks an improvement in the breed of their stock, both in horses and cattle. The Indians own 1,750 head of cattle, 3,230 head of horses, and 125 head of swine. The annual sales of cattle and horses nearly equal the increase.

## AGRICULTURE.

A marked advance has been made this year in the work of agriculture; 750 acres were planted in wheat, rye, oats, and barley by the Indians, 300 acres cleared and fenced. More than three-fourths of the Indians assisted in this work, nearly every family seeding from 2 to 20 acres. Most of them have cultivated small gardens. The grain is now being harvested, most of it cut for hay, as we have no way of thrashing the grain but by hand. One hundred acres of grain were sown in the school and agency farms, which promise a fair yield.

## EDUCATION.

We have two industrial boarding-schools on the reservation. At these schools over 200 Indian children have received instruction during the year. The average attendance has been 175. It is my constant aim not only to have imparted to these children the rudiments of an English education, but to have them instructed in all the lines of industrial work as far as it is possible with the resources placed at my command, which are calculated to make them intelligent men and women, and thus fitting them for self-support and citizenship in this great Republic.

Two years ago last May, 19 of our most intelligent pupils were removed from our schools and taken to the Indian Industrial School, Forest Grove, Oreg., now located near Salem, Oreg. Since then 10 of these children have died, one other sent home

to die; two have graduated and returned to the reservation; five still remain at the school, two of these I understand are in declining health. These deaths have not resulted from the want of kind care on the part of the managers of this school; but the change from this dry, cold climate and great altitude to the low land and damp climate of the Willamette valley has proved disastrous to the health and lives of these children. These numerous deaths have caused much sorrow and wide-spread discontentment among my Indians. So intense is this feeling that any effort at present to remove children from this reservation to that school would meet with serious resistance on the part of the Indians.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

No regular missionary has labored among these Indians during the year. However, efficient Christian work has been done by some of the employés. Regular Sunday service has been held at four different points on the reservation, and the large majority of the Indians attend these services; also, two large Sunday-schools have been kept up during the year, attended by all the school children.

#### CIVILIZATION.

The Indians have made marked advancement in all that is embodied in that word *civilized*. They have put off the manners, customs, dress, and religion of the savage, and put on the manners, customs, dress, and religion which are the acknowledged exponents of a true civilization.

#### INDUSTRIES.

These Indians are becoming more and more industrious and self-reliant. The assistance they obtain from the Government is small; their treaty allowance having expired, all they receive is purely gratuitous. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting. Fish abound in the streams and lakes of the reservation, and at certain seasons of the year large numbers of these are caught and dried for future use.

In what is known as Klamath marsh the pond-lily grows in great abundance, covering thousands of acres. During the months of August and September the seed of this lily is gathered mainly by the women and children. For centuries this has been their harvest-field. Probably 300 bushels of this seed will be gathered this year. The Indians call it *wo-kus*. It forms a nutritious and palatable diet.

#### POLICE.

The police force consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have with few exceptions proved faithful in the performance of their duties and true to the Government. Their presence in the different neighborhoods prevents crime, and keeps at a respectful distance bad white men who are often found lurking around Indian villages for evil purposes. It would be impossible to administer the affairs of the reservation without the efficient aid of the Indian police.

#### INDIAN COURT.

To make the Indian court efficient and satisfactory, it should be entirely divorced from the police. In the very nature of things, the sheriff should not be judge. Our most active and vigilant police, I find, make poor judges. This beneficial reform could be inaugurated if Congress would set apart a few thousand dollars of the Indian appropriation to pay these judges for their services. One hundred dollars each would be a sufficient salary.

A large number of cases have come before the Indian court during the year. The decisions of the court are usually accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity and enforce order and decorum in the court room.

#### SANITARY.

Dr. C. K. Smith, the agency physician, in his annual report, says:

"I have but few recommendations to make in this department of the service. The health of the Indians has been generally good; no epidemic or contagious diseases have visited the reservation. The prevailing disease among the Indians is consumption. The number of deaths this year has been in excess of the births. The Indians have entirely abandoned their native medicine men, and depend wholly on the agency physician for medical treatment.



A small, comfortable hospital should be erected, into which sick school-children could be removed for treatment, as it is impossible for them to receive proper care in a crowded, noisy boarding-house.

#### CRIMES.

On the 17th of last September a Modoc Indian was shot from his horse and killed by a German by the name of Fritz Munz, a cattle-man. This Indian, a few days before, had assisted, by my orders, to remove a large band of cattle from the reservation. This was the front of his offending. Munz was arrested and placed under \$6,000 bonds to appear before the grand jury, and given his liberty. He disposed of his property, deposited to the credit of his securities the amount of his bonds, and left the country. He sailed from San Francisco for Europe about the 20th of May, 1887. The Indians are much dissatisfied at his escape from justice.

Three whites were arrested for selling liquor to Indians, were taken before Judge Deady, of Portland, Oreg., pleaded guilty, and were fined.

#### BOUNDARY.

The question of boundary remains still unsettled. Early in the year a resurvey was ordered and proposals invited by the surveyor-general. A serious dispute having arisen between the whites and Indians as to the true locus of the eastern boundary, the description in the treaty being very indefinite, a stay of proceedings was ordered, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed me to proceed at once to take the evidence, under oath, of all persons, Indians and whites, having knowledge of the true eastern boundary as understood when the treaty was concluded. This I did, and in the performance of this duty I traveled over 1,000 miles. I visited in person the disputed points and made observations, taking with me Indian guides who were present when the treaty was made. The evidence obtained, with my report, was forwarded to the Indian Office the 20th June. Oral evidence taken after the lapse of a quarter of a century I found to be contradictory and unsatisfactory.

#### REMOVAL OF THE SNAKES.

In order to prevent the entire extinction of the Snake band of Indians it will be necessary to remove them to another portion of the reservation. After the treaty they were given lands east of the Sican and north of the Spragues river; these rivers are not fordable more than four months of the year. Their location has caused them to be neglected, and being near the mountains the snows of winter fall deep and the frosts of summer are severe. Here they have struggled for a living for the last twenty years. During the last winter had it not been for the timely aid granted by the Government many would have starved.

Faithful work was done by these Indians during the spring months in agriculture. About 50 acres of grain was sown, and most of this ground was cleared and fenced; but their crop has been blasted by frost so that they will not harvest their seed. They are anxious to be given lands where they may be able to cultivate the soil and get some return for their labor. In the interest of humanity this should be done.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH EMERY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
*August 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you my first annual report. I assumed charge of this agency June 1, two and one-half months ago, therefore my report will not be as complete as it would be if I had more time to collect the necessary data.

#### CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The census and statistics were carefully gathered by the industrial teacher and interpreter. The absence of any funds to defray the necessary expenses was the cause of some delay, as it is impossible to travel all over this reservation with the facilities the Government has at hand, such as canoe voyages with the necessary portages. However, every Indian was visited at his home, so that the census can be relied upon as correct. The crop statistics were all estimated, but the ground was carefully viewed by the above-named employés.

The following is the census of the eighteen confederated tribes (remnants of) of this agency. It would be impossible to give the exact number of each tribe, on account of so much intermarrying among them, but they range from about 5 to 50 in numbers: Indians and mixed-bloods:

Male.....	310
Female.....	298
Total.....	608
Males over 18 years of age.....	205
Females over 14 years of age.....	218
School children between 6 and 16.....	89
Mixed-bloods.....	34

For further particulars see accompanying statistics.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The limited opportunity and acquaintance I have had with the school children attending the boarding-school here prevents me from saying what advancement they have made in their books or industrial pursuits during the year, but from my limited observation I am convinced that their instruction is up-hill work and one that requires great patience and perseverance. Upon my taking charge here I found about sixty boys and girls attending boarding-school here whose chief occupation seemed to consist in trying how not to accomplish anything beneficial to themselves and in kicking up as much devilry as they knew how. They were in fact a pretty hard lot; there were of course some exceptions. Several of the employes connected with the school were persons wholly unfit for their positions, and morality was at a low condition. I was compelled to dismiss several of them on this account. I will attempt to reconstruct matters at the beginning of the next school year. It is now vacation, and only about fifteen to twenty remain in the boarding hall sufficient to assist in the necessary duties around the school and farm.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work done here was formerly by the Methodist Church, who still retain considerable membership here, but no active efforts have been done by them of late years, from reasons of which I am not apprised. Recently, however, the Rev. Wallace Hurlburt, of Yaquina City, visited the agency and preached to the Indians, and gave out an appointment to preach again during this month, and efforts are again being made by this church to renew their missionary work in this field.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the East have sent me word that they would like to send a lady missionary to visit the families of the Indians and instruct the Indian women in their domestic duties to their children and in Christianity. I have answered that I am in full sympathy with them in their laudable undertaking, and that if the proper person is sent I will heartily co-operate with her in this much needed missionary work.

There are some Catholic members among the Indians here, and an occasional visit is paid them by a priest from Grande Ronde agency. He has not visited this agency, that I am aware of, since my arrival here; I have sent him word, however, that I would be pleased to meet him.

The Rev. David Enos, a United Brethren minister and industrial teacher here, and the Rev. John Adams (teamster), of this agency, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preach turn about every Sabbath. A regular Sunday-school is maintained here, but owing to this being vacation and the children scattered, services have been suspended until the beginning of next school year. Believing that Christianity is a potent factor in the civilization and advancement of these people, I will not stand in the way of any worthy denomination in any proffered assistance that may be made looking to this end.

#### CIVILIZATION AND ADVANCEMENT.

Of course when we look back thirty or more years, when these people were in a wild state, the bow and arrow and blanket Indian of that period, unskilled in all civilized pursuits, and existing on dried fish and game, with roots, crickets, and caterpillars, the transformation is indeed great, but it has been of slow growth through all these years, and in my opinion will take many years to bring them up to the desired condition of independence and fitness to become citizens. But very few evince a desire to accumulate more than enough for their present needs, and a great lack of regard for the value of property, especially such as has been issued to them by the Government, is apparent.



## AGRICULTURAL.

The agricultural land is mostly of rich alluvial nature, very productive of all root crops, grasses, and cereals, and most of the garden vegetables; but the cool nights and frequent foggy weather, on account of the close proximity to the ocean, are not friendly to the production of corn, melons, tomatoes, and such products as thrive in a climate where warmer weather prevails during the summer months; but the same causes tend to keep the grasses of all kinds, such as timothy, clover, mesquite, and native grasses, green and growing much longer than farther in the interior, making it in proper limits a fine stock-producing country. The season has been a good one, considering the late spring, and if the ground had been properly cultivated a good crop would have been the result. On the school farm we cut about 45 tons of hay. About 45 acres were in oats, but it is very foul with wild oats and radish, more than one-half the crop being wild oats.

## BUILDINGS.

The Indians are in most part well supplied with dwelling-houses, but could use profitably a good deal of lumber in building barns and out-houses. At the agency more buildings are needed to more properly care for the Government property, both in connection with the school and agency. I have not yet estimated for any of these buildings on account of having no lumber. A laundry, guard-house, root-house, and shed for wagons and machinery are needed. The buildings in use here are mostly in good condition.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court, as now constituted, is of assistance to the agent in the settlement of disputes; but I think much improvement could be made in the manner of dispensing justice, especially in civil cases. A full set of legal blanks, such as are used in justices' courts, should be on hand and served in the manner that constables serve them, to prevent snap judgment being taken, and some intelligent Indian to act as constable, giving a small bond for protection and being allowed fair compensation for his services. As it is, there is too much divided responsibility among the police and judges, on account of which judgments are not collected and justice miscarries. I will say of these people that no cases of a very serious nature have come before this court since my induction here, and I have not seen or heard of any cases of ruffianism among them.

## EMPLOYÉS.

My relation with all employés is cordial, and they are all industriously engaged; but I am thoroughly convinced that the force is not sufficient to properly manage the affairs of the agency under existing circumstances. A blacksmith and farmer are greatly needed. There should be some one intrusted to go among them and instruct them how and at what time to plant their seed; the kind and variety best adapted to their circumstances; to take care of their crops when gathered; to save such seeds as are necessary; to see that their fences are kept up; that their stock has good care; and a multitude of things, the neglect of which is the cause of endless trouble among them. Duties that are imperative prevent the agent from taking the time necessary to accomplish this end. The clerk, who rates as clerk and farmer, has no time to leave the agency.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

One of the greatest drawbacks is the lack of employment within the reservation. All can not be tillers of the soil, and some have no taste for it that would make good hands at other work, and they must find it outside among the whites. A great many of them leave here on passes, some to fish for market, others work in the woods clearing land and chopping wood and harvesting, and a great many of them go to the hop-fields of the Willamette valley to work at hop picking. This work I would like to discourage if there were any other employment open to them, but it has been the custom for years to allow them this privilege, as men, women, and children can all find employment at it. At these times they come into contact with some of the worst class of white people, and being away from the restraints of the agency liquor is often introduced among them, and their morals are not improved by their contact with the squaw men who generally find their way to the vicinity of these fields. If the Government would lend the assistance, I would recommend that hop raising be introduced here, as there is no doubt that the finest hops could be raised here if the proper facilities for caring and drying were at hand and some one skilled in this branch were sent to give the necessary instructions in their management. This is one of the most profitable crops in this section of country and the article will most always stand high transportation rates. A hop farm properly managed by the Government would not only be a great benefit to the Indians but an actual source of revenue.

Another industry worthy of mention is the canning of salmon. The Siletz river is a fine spring and fall salmon stream. The increase in demand for canned salmon has caused most all the streams where a schooner entrance can be made north and south of here to be occupied by canneries, all doing a profitable business. Overtures have been made to me looking to the leasing from the Government of the privilege to take and can fish on this river. I am not prepared to make any recommendations at this time, but am satisfied that a valuable industry awaits development in this line.

## RAILROADS.

A company by the name of "The Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company" has been incorporated to build a narrow-gauge road, beginning at the Oregon Railway Company's (limited) terminus, thence across the Coast Range, down Rock creek and the Siletz river, via Depot slough to Newport, on Yaquina bay, passing through about 12 miles of the reservation and close to the agency. This road if built will no doubt be of benefit to the Indians and Government in the way of transportation and enhance the value of land, both agricultural and timber, and possibly aid in the development of coal and other mines and inaugurate industries not now possible on account of our isolated position.

Respectfully,

J. B. LANE,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG., *August 15, 1887.*

SIR: In accordance with circular of June 13, 1887, from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

The Indians of this reservation, which consist of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including mixed-bloods which belong to them severally, number 984, as per census, and a correct one, taken by the United States special commissioners sent here for that purpose in October, 1886, and by myself and employes to include the 30th of June, 1887. There are of this number 177 school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

Since that date I have had some 25 more mixed-bloods who have reported to me to have their names taken down in the census as belonging here; but the commissioners having left on the 8th of June, I could not act in the matter, so I forwarded the names to the office for the action of the Department, as, from the evidence presented, they undoubtedly belong to the Walla Walla tribe. If approved, this will bring the number of Indians on the reserve to 1,009.

Inspector George R. Parsons and Special Agent William Parsons, appointed as commissioners to interview the Indians on the subject of taking their lands in severalty under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, arrived here October 20, and 25, respectively, and on this latter date a council was held, and the matter fully discussed, and on the 27th of October, 1886, the Indians approved the bill, and after the preliminaries were settled, the census was taken, and the diminished reservation for these Indians surveyed by G. W. Gordon, another special commissioner duly appointed, the school location selected, 120,000 acres cut off, and the general survey commenced by the duly-appointed surveyors, who are still at work on the reservation.

The Indians seem to be satisfied with all the arrangements with few exceptions, and these only form a few Indians led on by surrounding whites and cattle-men who are, of course, opposed to the whole arrangement, as, when the business is completed, it will seriously interfere with their usual trespassing for grazing purposes on the reservation, as when every Indian owns his own lands and knows exactly his rights, he will know how to maintain them.

This reservation is peculiarly situated, surrounded on all sides by whites up to the very edge of the reserve. There are constant disputes and difficulties at all times in regard to trespassing, and always will be until the land business is entirely settled; and the Indians are so simple minded, notwithstanding all their intercourse with the whites and their own intelligence, they believe almost everything they hear on the outside instead of going as they should do to the agent and getting his advice and assistance in all matters connected with their interests and welfare. Consequently there is constant ill-feeling, and the agent comes in for no small share of it, especially when he tries to do his duty; and the office at Washington is, I am perfectly well aware, deluged with petitions, letters, etc., complaining of one thing or another got up by these surrounding unscrupulous people who care nothing about the Indians



(except for their destruction), as I have often told them, except to make something out of them for their own purposes. Of course I pay no attention to such persons or their communications, for the reason, as I tell them, that the United States governs this reservation, and all for the benefit of these Indians, and that the agent is here for the purpose of carrying out the laws and his instructions from his superiors for the sole benefit and wishes of the Indians and the Government, and not for the benefit of the citizens of Pendleton or any other place outside this reserve.

The crops raised by the Indians and mixed-bloods of the reservation this season are unusually large, consisting of at least—

Wheat .....	bushels..	250,000
Corn .....	do....	7,000
Oats .....	do....	15,000
Barley .....	do....	20,000
Potatoes .....	do....	10,000
Turnips .....	do....	3,000
Onions .....	do....	1,000
Beans .....	do....	2,000
Other vegetables .....	do....	3,000
Melons .....	do....	10,000
Pumpkins .....	do....	5,000
Hay, cut and stacked .....	tons..	2,000

This result was owing to the favorable weather as well as the planting of grain in the fall, and the result proves that to be the best plan in this part of the country.

Most of these Indians, if not all, are thoroughly alive to the fact that they must now earn their own living without much further assistance from the Government, and at last understand what an immense advantage they have when the surplus lands of the reservation are sold and the proceeds expended for their benefit; and being under the immediate protection of the Government for at least twenty-five years, there is no possible reason why, with even ordinary energy, they can not become comfortable and happy, as well as their children, for all time to come, as they certainly have the chance to become so to all intents and purposes under the provisions of the beneficent act of Congress on this subject.

These people as a rule are intelligent, and the majority of them industrious, and they are improving every day. The improvements made by the mixed-bloods among them prove how easily it is, with such facilities as they have, to make a comfortable home for themselves and children, and be entirely independent of every one.

With all their intelligence and good sense, which they undoubtedly possess, many of the old customs of their people have a great influence among them, especially as regards the disposition and distribution of a deceased Indian's property, which the custom was to divide up among the relatives and friends of deceased, utterly regardless of the claims, in many cases, of the widow and children. This was notably the case here a short time ago. An Indian named Jim Yumahowlish died, leaving a large amount of property, consisting principally of horses and cattle and other matters. After a grand feast, which they usually have before the property question comes up, a brother of the deceased named George, himself a wealthy Indian, demanded one-half the property in question, and the balance to be left for his deceased brother's widow and children; this, too, when it was shown that deceased before death expressed a wish that all his property should be held for his wife and children, and said nothing about his brother or any other person. This was acquiesced in by the chiefs and headmen present, but objected to by the widow, who reported the whole matter to me. On finding her statement to be correct, I at once stopped all such proceedings, and demanded that all this property be at once placed in the hands of the widow for herself and children, in accordance with the law of the whites, which the chiefs and headmen strenuously objected to, and held several councils on the subject, and said I had no right to interfere, and that that was the old Indian custom, etc. I explained to them that the custom was a wrong one, and that the Department wished and would have all such customs abolished, and right and justice put in their place, and that this property should be placed as I stated, or the parties interfering would be dealt with according to law; and in order to prove to them I was right and doing my duty in the premises, I told them I would at once write to Washington for orders in the premises, and in the mean time suspend everything until I heard therefrom. I did so, and promptly, as I expected, received the orders from the honorable Commissioner directing all this property to be held for the widow and children, after paying all lawful debts, and allow no interference by any one without the consent of the widow, the lawful guardian of said property. This order was read and explained to them, and after a long discussion and when it was well understood that I would enforce this order at all hazards, both in this case and all other similar cases, they finally acquiesced, and no further trouble in that line of business need be anticipated at this agency. The old leaven of superstition, although the majority are, or at least

profess to be, Christians, is strong in the old people yet, and no doubt always will be; but they have sense enough to be amenable to reason, and especially when the order comes from Washington direct, or from the "Great Father," they are well satisfied that he orders nothing that is not for their benefit and well being.

On the 18th of May last I addressed a letter to the office in favor of a branch land office being established, either at the agency or Pendleton, to conduct the sale of the surplus lands of the reserve, when such sale is ordered, which, I trust, will be granted, as the La Grande office (the nearest) is over 70 miles from here, and it would be a great inconvenience to all parties to have to go there; whereas Pendleton (5 miles) would be convenient for every one, being right on the borders of the reservation.

The buildings at this agency (with the exception of the residence of the agent), as has often been reported before, are in a most dilapidated condition and a disgrace to the Department, being merely log cabins put up some thirty years ago, and are now in a rotten condition, nearly all of them, and afford barely a shelter, and not a very good one at that. But, no doubt, so soon as the land question is disposed of, new buildings will be erected, as I presume nothing will be done in that line before that time.

A hospital and surgery, and suitable quarters for the physician, should be erected as soon as possible, as there is no doubt but what many cases which now prove fatal might be saved under proper care and personal supervision of the physician, which, under any circumstances, these people, owing to their ignorance of sanitary rules and hygiene, and their mode of living, are unable to give at their homes. Although the doctor's orders are usually followed to the best of their ability, yet many of the old men and women resort to their "medicine men," but so secretly that I can not catch them at it or prove it; but I have good reasons to believe it. A good hospital would effectually stop all that business.

The saw-mill, race, and dam need some repairs, which should be done at once, as there are now 133,000 feet of logs there ready to be sawed into lumber, which should be done as soon as the water gets high enough.

If the location for the new school selected by G. W. Gordon and the other commissioners lately here, be approved, the building should be started as soon as possible, as the old school-building where it now is, is in a bad condition, and although there is no danger (owing to its being well propped up) of the building being any further damaged at present, yet the sooner the new buildings are ready the better. Therefore, these logs above mentioned, and which were paid for from the school fund, should be sawed at once and the mill put in order. Inspector F. C. Armstrong, now here, states that he thinks (as I most certainly hope) this will be put up by contract, and plans and specifications furnished from Washington for the building, showing what will be required by the Department. This I trust will be done, and the lumber used for barn, out-houses, fences, etc., all of which will be required, of course.

The boarding-school management at this agency has, I regret to state, given me a great deal of anxiety and trouble within the past year. The superintendent (a Roman Catholic priest) got the idea (from some outsiders, of course, and whom he supposed to be reliable) that the school was entirely outside of the control of the agent, and in some cases objected to my orders on some small matters, which were afterwards amicably settled. When Inspector George R. Pearsons arrived here, and on his visit to the school October 25, 1886, after examination of classes, etc., he suspended the superintendent and appointed another temporarily; but the teachers, matron, seamstress, and laundress being sisters of the Roman Catholic faith, all left their positions on the 30th of October, thereby breaking the school up for a day or two, until new teachers assumed control, which was done at once. One of the mixed-bloods of the reservation was appointed superintendent, and the other employés, including one Indian teacher (all secular), run the school pretty well for some months, when several of the parents of the Catholic pupils, who compose the majority of the school children, complained of the arrogance and tyranny of the new superintendent (Miss Sabina Page, mixed-blood), and threatened to remove their children if Miss Page (superintendent) was not removed. Some of them were actually removed, as shown by the proceedings of an Indian council held here May 20 last, and forwarded to the office at that time, and which well exemplifies the state of feeling among these people here. At my request and remonstrances, however, the greater number of the children remained until the close of the fiscal year, when I promised a change should be made. Inspector Armstrong knows all these facts, and will no doubt embody them in his report.

Ever since the school was first started under the auspices of the Catholic Sisters as teachers, a jealousy has existed between the Protestants (who are small in number but who can and have caused no small trouble) and the Catholic Indians in regard to this school, notwithstanding the fact that every inspector who has visited here, my predecessor as well as myself, explained time after time that this was not a Catholic, but most emphatically a Government school, and for all the children alike, and that no one's religion should be in any way interfered with, and that the Sisters were employed because they were known to be the best teachers that could be had for this pur-



pose; but although they pretended to believe it, yet their acts (so-called Protestants) showed that they did not, as scarcely one of them sent their children to school during the Sisters' administration.

As I recommended when I forwarded the proceedings of the Indian council above referred to, a good superintendent (a man) would, I hope, be appointed direct by the office, as it requires no small skill and tact combined with firmness and kindness to run this school here to suit all. This should be a man who would enforce the rules and regulations with firmness, see that the employés do their whole duty, and, in fine, be a superintendent in fact as well as in name, and acting in perfect harmony with the agent, we would have a school here in a short time as good as any of its kind under the direct orders of the Department; and for the reason that all the elements for a good school exist here, the children are tractable and intelligent, and the supplies furnished by the Government are more than liberal, so that nothing would be wanting to make it a success. Moreover, the Indians when they know that a superintendent has been appointed from Washington, that all children are treated alike and well, and that religion does not enter in any way into the business, the slightest trouble or bad feeling would not exist, as the scholars, according to the wishes of their parents, could have their own Sunday-schools and could attend their own church at any time under charge of some of the employés.

I would not recommend a mixed-blood or Indian, even if competent, to any position outside of a subordinate one, as their own people do not sufficiently respect them. This has been proved by my own observation and experience.

Within the last two months I regret to state that an unusual number of my Indians have been arrested and punished for drunkenness, both by the United States court as well as by our own police court. A good many ponies have been sold by the Indians this summer, and the result, as usual, too much whisky. There are some certain places in these towns around the reservation where these Indians get whisky at any time, it seems; but we can not find them out. Indians will never tell, and too much precaution is taken by the parties who sell it. We have made a good many arrests of whites and Indians and sent them to Portland for trial before the United States court; but the punishment, as I have often reported before, is not at all adequate to the offense. These fellows care nothing for a fine, even \$50, about the highest. There is only one way to stop this traffic, and that is to give some half dozen the full extent of the law—both fine and imprisonment—and that would, I think, deter the balance. Until this is done the evil will continue.

#### THE POLICE AND POLICE COURT

of the Indians here are established institutions and an immense help to the agent. In fact, we could not get along without them. Perfect order and quiet, with few exceptions, reign here through their means; and I would respectfully recommend that, if possible, these police judges be paid a stated salary—at least \$25 per month each, which would be a very reasonable salary, as they have a great deal to do and lose a good deal of their time, for which they should be paid, in justice and equity.

On the whole, the progress of these Indians is satisfactory. They are self-supporting and are getting more and more into habits of industry and thrift, and when they get settled on their new reserve under the act of Congress, I have no doubt but what they will do credit to our great and good Government, which has done so much for them.

Cut-mouth John, We-napsnoot, chief of the Umatillas, Timene, Kentucky, and Jim Yumahowlish, all prominent Indians, died a short time since on the reservation. They were all good men and well off, except, perhaps, Cut-mouth John.

To the honorable Commissioner, United States district attorney, and other officers of the Department, my thanks are tendered for not only prompt and satisfactory responses to all my requests, but also for valuable information imparted in the performance of my official duties.

Statistics herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. COFFEY,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,  
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to make and submit this as my second annual report as Indian agent.

The year has wound up with its usual routine upon an agency. I have not done as I wished in many respects, and therefore if any neglect or shortcomings are noted I

will have to lay them at the door of the Department. I have represented and asked, but have been neglected and refused, my selection of employes, which is of grave importance to me in accomplishing my work; have been refused, as you are aware, and others foisted on me in their stead contrary to my expressed selections and wish, and the salaries of some reduced, and the subterfuge is not parallel with the rule and practice of the Government. As an instance, I will cite Colonel Lee and others. I am victimized, and for what reason I am unable to determine, except it be for trying to perform my duty in accordance with the oath I take. I do not wish to array myself in hostility to your honor, but it seems to me that I should have some say in the selection of employes when I am on a bond in the penal sum of \$20,000, and am acquainted with and have the work to perform, and most certainly would be the best judge as to capable persons, *i. e.*, if I am considered by your honor competent for the position, otherwise I should not be permitted to remain.

#### THE SEASON.

It has been unusually unfavorable; much cold and dry weather. The result is crops have been unusually short. Our gardens are almost an entire failure.

#### SURVEYING.

Deputy Surveyors McQuinn and Campbell are engaged surveying the interior portion of the reservation, progressing nicely; both nice gentlemen and accomplished in their vocation as far as I am informed to judge. Mr. McQuinn surveyed the north boundary line prior to the commencement of the interior work in conjunction with Deputy Campbell. I, with about twenty Indians, assisted him. We made a line no future doubt will ever arise about. We cut out the brush and timber a rod wide, and deeply blazed all the trees in the line, and erected at short distances large piles of stone 4 or 5 feet high and as many feet in diameter.

Some dissatisfaction has arisen among the white settlers of Oak Grove, the adjoining settlement, about the initial point and the traversing of the line from thence; and they in mass meeting petitioned the governor for redress, and he in response thereto asked for relief, and, I understand, that a commissioner [be sent] from the Department to review and survey and locate said line according to the intent of the treaty, as McQuinn and I had not by many miles done so. This is animadverting on McQuinn's and my good faith and work for the Government in an unwarranted manner, and I hope your honor will not entertain any such proceedings. McQuinn and I acted in the best of faith, obtaining all the proof we could by living witnesses, which were Indians present with Agent R. R. Thompson, who with them selected, pointed out, and located the line in the spring of 1856, and agreed upon it, blazed an oak tree as a witness spot (which is now cut down, but the stump of which was found, identified, and shown to us by the Indians), and piled up stone mounds in many places, all of which was shown to us by said Indians, which was all and the best evidence we could obtain, together with the treaty and your honor's instructions. We placed the line, as our best judgment directed, where it now is on a dividing ridge of high lands between the dividing waters of Wapinitia valley and Nena, regardless of who it pleased or who it displeased. White men will always complain; never was nor never will be satisfied.

So far I have no information as to the confirmation or not of the survey. It is important that I should know, as the reservation is always flooded with stock and trespassing willfully and knowingly; but if I complain or mention the matter I am asked, "Where is my reservation? Show my line," etc. General Gibbons, commanding Vancouver Barracks, visited me on the 31st of July, in company with his staff and escort, and I referred the matter to him. After becoming acquainted with the subject, he advised me "to remain quiet until I knew where my reservation line was," which I will do unless otherwise directed by the Department. The Department in the mean time should not unnecessarily delay the matter, as the Indians are being shamefully treated by the stockmen.

#### SALMON QUESTION.

I have done the best I could under the instructions from your honor in the matter. The exact status of this question now is, the Indians were fraudulently cheated out of their fishery by the Huntington treaty. They have applied for relief through their agent. The question never was noticed except by your honor, and your orders to me I have to my utmost complied with, and the success of which I have promptly informed you; the residue of the subject you are in possession of. I informed, and hence will not report further for the want of information. But, in conclusion, I will say the matter is of too grave importance both to the Government and the Indians to be put in its little bed. I enlisted in the matter because I thought it was my duty, and I am



of the same opinion to-day; and by the convention of next Congress I hope your honor will be able to advise the matter more favorably to the satisfaction of the Indians. As I have written before, it is material and of grave importance to them. It is their principal source of subsistence, and they never intended to part with it, but were cheated and swindled out of it by a cunning and unprincipled United States official. I would recommend your early attention to the matter upon the convening of Congress.

## BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

They have been conducted and managed efficiently in the past year as well as prosperously and with marked and good results, save at Sin-e-masho, where the impediment was and still exists with the Indians against the superintendent. Number of children attended the Sin-e-masho school was 38; males 22, females 16. School was taught  $10\frac{1}{30}$  months; average attendance during that time was  $26\frac{11}{15}$ ; largest average was  $35\frac{8}{15}$ , during May. Salaries paid teachers and other employes was \$2,960; all other expenses, \$2,177.79; total, \$5,137.79.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
W. H. Brunk .....	Superintendent and principal teacher .....	\$800.00
E. D. Sloan .....	Industrial teacher .....	800.00
Mrs. Louise Brunk .....	Matron .....	480.00
Mrs. Emily E. Sloan .....	Seamstress .....	480.00
Miss Lizzie L. Olney .....	Cook and laundress .....	400.00

The above were the employes at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year Mrs. Louise Brunk was seamstress and Mrs. Emily E. Sloan was matron, but I thought it best for the superintendent's wife to be matron; so I changed Mrs. Louise Brunk from seamstress to matron, and gave Mrs. Emily E. Sloan the seamstress' place.

At the agency boarding-school the number of scholars attending were 69; males 43, females 26; a gain of fifteen scholars above last session. School was taught  $10\frac{1}{30}$  months. Average attendance during that time was  $54\frac{1}{4}$ ; largest average was  $64\frac{1}{8}$ , in February. Salaries paid teachers and employes \$2,540; all other expenses, \$3,066.74; total, \$5,606.74.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
D. J. Holmes .....	Superintendent and principal teacher .....	\$800.00
Mary P. Wheeler .....	Teacher .....	480.00
Mrs. Mary L. Holmes .....	Matron .....	480.00
Mrs. Ellen Elder .....	Seamstress .....	480.00
Miss Sallie Pitt .....	Cook and laundress .....	400.00

At the beginning of the session Mrs. M. A. Downer was matron and Mrs. Mary L. Holmes cook and laundress. Mrs. Downer resigned October 24, and Mrs. Mary L. Holmes was nominated matron, and Miss Sallie Pitt cook and laundress.

## RELIGIOUS WORK.

The work is conducted by Rev. R. W. McBride, of the United Presbyterian denomination, a very pleasant and congenial gentleman, as far as my information extends. The cause is upward and onward. Mr. McBride has lately returned from an eastern town, whither he went to attend the general assembly as a delegate from Oregon at Philadelphia. In his absence the religious work was conducted by my son-in-law, Mr. C. H. Walker, late of my service as superintendent of farming.

## POPULATION.

There are, as near as can be determined, 857—males 393, females 464—without counting renegades at the different points of their locations. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, I am able to report 15 births and 23 deaths of the different tribes. They respectively number: Warm Springs, 411; Wascoes, 248; Teninoes, 74; John Days, 50; Piutes, 74.

## CROPS.

Of land cultivated I estimate 3,000 acres. Owing to the extreme drought and cold weather I only estimate the production as follows:

Wheat .....	bushels..	3,000
Oats .....	do.....	300
Corn .....	do.....	150
Barley and rye.....	do.....	30
Potatoes .....	do.....	900
Melons .....	number..	2,000
Pumpkins .....	do.....	1,000
Hay, cut .....	tons..	1,015

These are the principal products; other vegetables than those named were raised, but in smaller quantities.

## MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Lumber sawed .....	feet..	175,000
Wood cut .....	cords..	150
Butter made .....	pounds..	150
Value of robes and furs sold.....		\$300

Of the lumber sawed — feet was for Department use.

## STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.

I estimate 6,000 horses, 5 mules, 1,300 head of cattle, 75 swine, 1,800 sheep, 800 domestic fowls. There are but two Indians on the reservation that take any interest in sheep husbandry.

## INDIAN DWELLING-HOUSES.

There has been 8 dwelling-houses erected among the Indians living near the agency. Quite a marked improvement and thrift is manifested; but the Warm Springs tribe all cling to their old habits of living in their wigwams.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I look upon it as a farce, and should be dispensed with, unless the law of our State was made the code for the governing. They have some ideas of it, and get very much confused in their manipulations of jurisprudence—mixed up with rules and regulations, old-time laws, and code of Oregon. I recommend the code of Oregon for their guide in litigation.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS

Are a shame and a slander to the Government. They are remarked by all passers-by. The inspectors say they are the worst in the service. Old and dilapidated, totally unfit for habitation. I can not help it. I have, as you are aware, applied for authority and mechanics to build and repair, but have been answered silently.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

As a rule the "chilled-ironed plow" is best adapted to the soil, as it is generally rocky. Twelve and fourteen inch plows are large enough. At present scythes and cradles are best adapted for the use of the Indians to cut their grain with; but I would recommend as many as two separating thrashers of the "endless-chain" power—one for the agency and the other for the Sin-e-masho Indians. I need and can use and expend all the wagons, plows, harrows, scythes, and harness the Department will allow, and to good purpose, for the Indians.

## CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Nothing of note in the above calendar has occurred save some horse-stealing by one Indian named Qual-ki-sa. He has been some time stealing horses on and off the reservation. He was taken once by the civil authorities and lodged in the Prineville jail, from where he made his escape and came to the reservation. I had him lodged in jail here, and tried him before the court of Indian offenses and freed him. Again



he was discovered in said business; I caused his arrest, and informed the district attorney and Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, and they failed to call for him, and I proceeded to examine him, found him guilty, and the marshal failed to come, and the court was in favor of his release; and it was expensive to keep him longer, when I had no guaranty that the district attorney or marshal would call for him, so I consented, or, rather, did not order him to jail again. He is now at large.

#### SANITARY.

As near as can be determined the general health is comparable with last year's. I can not tell the exact number of Indians that were treated in the past year, as I have been without a regular physician nearly five months. There was no regular physician here from July 1 to September 24; then a physician was appointed by the Department from Ohio. He remained only six months, then returned to the East, and then there was no physician, except irregular physicians who were called in to treat some very serious cases, from April 5 to May 20. Then the Department appointed a physician from Oregon, who is in the service at the present time. He is an accomplished and proficient gentleman; one who knows his duty and is not afraid nor does not hesitate to do it. He is doing good work for the Indians, and I would like very much to retain him in my service; but he informs us that he will not remain for the salary. It costs him about \$400 per year to live here and furnish himself; that leaves him \$500 clear. I would like very much to see his salary raised to \$1,200; that will secure him, or competent services.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There was constructed at Sin-e-masho last year a school-house by the employés with the aid of a few Indian laborers, which makes the school building good and sufficient. But the buildings at the agency school are in a bad state; need more room, especially the girls' sleeping apartment and superintendent and matron's room. The girls' sleeping apartment is a half story room with a 7-foot ceiling, with very poor ventilation. The rules and regulations require the superintendent and matron to sleep in the building. There is no such place provided except a small room partitioned off from the girls' dormitory, 10 by 16, 7-foot ceiling. The physician in charge here pronounces it unsafe and totally unfit for occupancy. I have asked for authority to build and repair, but have not received it.

After concluding and looking over my report I am not satisfied with my remarks upon the salmon question. It is of such vital importance, I will ask your further indulgence upon the subject. Previously I have reported you the barren and sterile condition of the reservation. There is not a sufficient amount of arable land for Indians or anybody else to maintain a living upon. I charge the Government with no fault. Huntington, United States Indian superintendent, is the man who did the unlawful act. As he is now among the dead, I feel a delicacy in assailing his acts; but justice to the suffering living whom he robbed and I am legal guardian for, demands and drives me to the extremity of unveiling the record. Their fishery was particularly and jealously reserved by them in the Palmer treaty of 1855, and stolen from them by Huntington in 1865; all of which I can prove by William Chinook, one of the signers of both treaties, Pianoose, Ta-simpt, Holliquilla, Tullux, and many other old Indians who were present at the time of signing, as well as Donald McKay, a half-breed, whose reputation for truth and veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and who was interpreter at the reading and signing of the said Huntington treaty. He has served the United States under Generals Crook, Wheaton, Col. Otis, Capt. John Mullen, and others, to whom I refer you for the truth of my assertions; and he and all the above-named Indians and others say and will swear that the word "fish" or "fishery" was in no way mentioned by them or Huntington at the time of signing said treaty. They understood they were signing a further treaty to obligate themselves to get passes to go off of the reservation in order to more effectually protect themselves, in that they might not at any time be taken for hostiles, as the Snakes adjoining them were then at war constantly with the whites, and for which they were to receive \$3,500. A more clear case of fraud was never perpetrated since the devil approached Eve. Your honor is now possessed of the important facts of the case. An ignorant and unsophisticated people, deluded and robbed of their principal means of subsistence on a circumscribed tract of land forty miles square; sterile and unproductive, game all gone, grass almost exhausted, what is their ultimatum? You and every other fair and thinking man will say nothing but gradual starvation. Such is the fact. Then is it right that such should be their portion with all the above facts glaring us in the face? If you are of the same opinion of myself, then, in God's name, join me in your might, and immediately lay the matter before the Secretary, and invoke him to a speedy motion for the relief of these people.

## CONCLUSION.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging thanks to your honor for the favors received at your hands; but, above all, my thanks are due to the Giver of all good for the condition in which affairs are in at this agency at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

JASON WHEELER,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH,  
*September 20, 1887.*

SIR: I herewith transmit my first annual report of these agencies with the accompanying statistics.

These agencies were consolidated July 1, 1886. The Uintah agency, the headquarters of these agencies, is situated on the Uintah River, about 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, about 170 miles east of Salt Lake City. The reservation contains over two million acres of land, which is well watered by the Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers and their tributaries, and contains large acreage of fertile lands, more than sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

This reservation is occupied by two tribes of the Ute Nation, known as the Uintah Utes and White River Utes. This reservation was originally set apart for the Uintah Utes and was occupied by them many years ago. The White Rivers were brought here in 1880, after the Meeker massacre. The Indians occupying this reservation are Uintahs, 428; White Rivers, 406; most of whom are located within a radius of 12 miles of the agency. Tabby, chief of the Uintahs, with a band of 15 lodges, is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 50 miles from the agency.

These Indians are known as "blanket" Indians, and still retain in a great degree their ancient habits and customs. They have shown in the past but little disposition for work, most of their time being spent in gambling, horse-racing, and the chase. They draw weekly supplies from the commissary of flour, beef, sugar, coffee, etc., which amounts to about a half ration. They receive annuity goods, consisting of clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, etc. They also receive an annuity payment in cash. The payment this year took place in August; it was made in specie. Each man, woman, and child of the Uintahs received \$14.36, and each of the White Rivers received but \$5.53, moneys for the Meeker pension fund having been deducted from their cash allowance.

I took charge of this agency January 1, last; the carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and farmer had been discharged the day previous. It was midwinter; no wood at agency for schools or agency use; much work to be done and no one to do it. Much time was lost in obtaining necessary help to carry on the ordinary business of the agency.

The school at this agency has much increased in scholarship during the present year. The school building has been filled beyond its capacity. The school supplies were very scant, and I was not able to clothe the pupils as they should have been. In the increase of the school I was ably assisted by the superintendent, Miss Fannie A. Weeks, who devotes her entire time and attention to her duties. The children are mostly small, averaging from six to fourteen years of age, and they have made good progress in their studies.

On my arrival here I found these Indians very much opposed to schools and to work of any kind. By good management and hard work among them I succeeded in gathering their children in. They now seem not only contented, but are well pleased with the school and the treatment of their children and pay frequent visits to it.

The school buildings are not fit for the needs of the agency. They are entirely too small, illy constructed, and not fit to live in during the winter season. More room and better buildings are needed. I have made this school popular with the Indians, and had I the necessary accommodations I could largely increase the attendance.

These Indians by persuasion have shown better disposition for farming this spring than ever before. Over 800 acres of new land was fenced in this spring. Wire fencing has never before been used by these Indians. During the past spring 13,000 pounds have been issued to them at this agency, and much more is needed. Double the amount of seed-oats, and potatoes for planting have been issued to these Indians this spring than ever before.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the harvesting of the crops for the want of proper implements. There was no mower, reaper, or thrasher among the Indians



or at the agency. Some of the Indians, to save their crops, were compelled to purchase mowers on credit. To secure the agency crop of hay we were compelled to borrow a mower from Ouray agency. A thrasher was ordered in this year's supplies; it may reach the agency in time to be of service this season.

The freight for this and Ouray agencies is now being delivered at Price Station. This freight will be hauled by the Indians to the agencies. Their horses are now being shod and their wagons put in complete repair for that purpose. There are a sufficient number of teams at this agency to bring in all the supplies before the bad weather sets in. Authority has been granted for the cutting and hauling of 200 cords of fire-wood for the use of this agency and school, at a price not to exceed \$5 per cord. This work will be done exclusively by the Indians. This as well as the freighting will be a source of revenue to the Indians and will have the effect of stimulating them to further industry.

The agency mill was run by the military during November of last year in sawing lumber to be used in the building of the post known as Fort Du Chesne. The mill was unfit for use, the machinery having been condemned several years ago. On the 22d day of November the boiler exploded with great force, almost destroying the mill, killing one soldier and wounding three soldiers and the blacksmith and farmer, agency employes. Permission having been received from the Indian Office to remove the engine and boiler at Ouray agency 35 miles distant, the same was done by the military under command of General Hatch, and placed in position at this agency, without expense to the Department, and about 110,000 feet of lumber was sawed for buildings at Fort Du Chesne. The mill is not in running order at this time, but it will be put in repair to saw a large number of logs that have been cut and hauled there by the Indians to be cut into building material for use by them.

The Indians have this spring built twelve houses for themselves without any cost to the Government except a few nails.

The police force has been filled to its maximum number—one captain and six privates. They have been very useful and attentive to their duties.

There was considerable excitement at this agency during the month of August relative to Colorow and his followers then in Colorado. Runners were constantly coming to the agency with exaggerated reports of the condition of affairs. Councils were constantly held and the situation fully considered. The hot heads were kept down, and, having every confidence in the agent, they agreed to obey his orders, which they did to the letter. They continued their work, and all of them remained on the reservation.

The agency buildings have been much improved this spring; porches built with lumber received from the military as a percentage for use of mill, and buildings repaired. The office and other buildings were plastered with material and labor kindly furnished by the military at Fort Du Chesne. I have lumber on hand for the building of a comfortable drug-shop for the accommodation of the sick. The building will be erected at no cost to the Department, and by employes when not otherwise engaged at the shops.

Ouray agency is situated on the west bank of Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Chesne Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah agency, the Uncompahgre reservation being south of and adjoining the Uintah reservation. The Uncompahgre reservation contains 1,933,440 acres of land, all of which is a desert excepting small patches on the Green and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

The Indians occupying this reservation are known as the Uncompahgre or Tabequache Utes. They have shown no advance in civilization. They are an indolent, lazy class of Indians, and spend most of their time in gambling, horse-racing, and following the hunt. A few of them have shown some signs of industry, and cultivate small farms on the Du Chesne River, about 6 miles from the agency. They have occupied all the available land on this stream; and, in fact, the farms there are now overcrowded. All crops are grown here by irrigation.

This portion of the reservation is the only part of this vast extent of country where irrigation ditches have been built. A large ditch, at a very great cost, was built for these Indians on the White River by the commissioners who settled these Indians on this reservation in 1880. This ditch proved to be a failure. I am satisfied that more of these Indians would engage in agricultural pursuits if some of these lands were made available by water ditches. Some have already expressed their willingness to do so if such lands could be given them. I am convinced that an expenditure of \$3,000 in irrigating ditches would largely increase the number of farmers here and provide the means of industry in making them self-sustaining.

There is no school at this agency. A very small one-story building was put up here for school purposes a few years ago; it was plastered this spring; it was never used as a school, and never will be until suitable buildings are erected for that purpose. A day school at this agency would not be a success, as the Indians live great distances from the agency. Boarding facilities must be provided to secure a school

at this agency. If suitable buildings are erected for that purpose I am satisfied that I could secure a good school with a little time, patience, and hard work.

These Indians draw weekly supplies of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc. Annuity goods are also issued, consisting of blankets, clothing, agricultural implements, etc. An annuity payment in cash is also made to these Indians.

In the payment of these funds last year the Indians compelled ex-Agent Carson to pay them \$3,300 more than they were entitled to. This he did, as he reported, to save his life and the lives of his employés. In the payment of this fund this year, acting under the instructions of the Indian Office, I retained from them the \$3,300 which ex-Agent Carson was compelled to pay them last year.

With the exception of the agent's house and the small school-house which is used as an office, the buildings are a miserable set of structures, being old stockade log buildings, scarcely habitable, built by the troops in 1880 as temporary quarters, known at the time as Fort Thornburgh.

#### COLOROW.

I insert herewith my reports to you of August 21 and September 11, relative to the Colorow affair, now on file in the Indian Office.

[Uintah Agency, August 21, 1887.]

SIR: I herewith report that on the 6th instant Enny Colorow, son of Chief Colorow, came to this agency and received his annuity money. On the 13th instant he returned to Ouray agency, and stated that on returning to his camp near Meeker, Colorado, he found two of his tents burned down, his goods taken away or destroyed, and six squaws and eight children who were left at the camp had gone. He further reported that he met a white man, who told him that he should not go farther, as there had been trouble between the Indians and the cow-boys. On the 6th instant, when at the agency, he reported that his father was beyond Meeker at that time, and about 200 miles from this agency.

On hearing the report of Enny Colorow, I immediately dispatched John McAndrews, chief herder at Ouray, with the following peaceable Indians of Ouray agency, viz, Wass, McCook, Nickeree, Chas. Shavanah, Mountain Sheep, and Enny Colorow, to the scene of the reported trouble, to order Colorow and his followers on the reservation, and report to me the cause of the trouble, if there be any. This party started out from Ouray agency at noon on Sunday, 13th instant. Since that time three reports have been sent me by Mr. John McAndrews, which reports I herewith inclose to you.

McAndrews has not yet returned. I am informed, however, that he is on his way back. Wass and Chas. Shavanah, two Indians who accompanied McAndrews, returned on the 18th instant, and reported that the whites at Meeker informed them where Colorow was camped and allowed them to go there, and informed them that in bringing him on the reservation they must not pass through Meeker, but must come in by another route. These two Indians reported that they went in the direction pointed out by the whites, but failed to find Colorow, and returned to the reservation by the route directed.

On the first reports from Colorow, the Indians at both this and Ouray agency were much excited. I called the Indians together at each agency and by good management quieted them to such an extent that they have no sympathy with Colorow whatever, but openly condemn his actions. Everything is quiet here and the Indians are busy gathering their crops. I do not know of one Indian who has gone out to join Colorow.

At a large council of the Indians held at this agency yesterday, at which all the chiefs and head-men were present, Sowawick, head chief of the White River Utes, desired to send a messenger to Colorow to induce him to come in on the reservation. I consented, and Uintah Wass was selected as the messenger to be accompanied by another Indian, named Shim-aruff. Uintah Wass is a very reliable Indian, having taken a prominent part in treaties hitherto made, and has been presented by the Department with a medal for good conduct. Armed with the proper papers Uintah Wass started on his mission yesterday at noon.

[Ouray Agency, September 11, 1887.]

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency August 22, and began the payment of the annuity money to the Uncompaghe Utes, according to instructions previously received. Objection was made to the retention of the \$3,300, which these Indians forced ex-Agent Carson to pay them last year. By good management their objections were overcome and the payment proceeded in the most satisfactory manner.



While the payment was progressing great interest and uneasiness was felt by these Indians as to the fate of Colorow and his followers, then in Colorado, who the week before had been fired upon by Sheriff Kendall and his armed posse, while on a peaceful hunt in the mountains beyond Meeker.

When I first heard of this trouble I called a council of the White River Utes. At this council Sowawick, the head chief of the White Rivers, understanding the situation as I explained it, offered to send an Indian to communicate with Colorow and induce him to return at once to the reservation. At this council Wass volunteered to carry the message, and Shim-a-ruff, also an Indian, agreed to accompany him. I wrote a pass which I gave to Wass, which is hereunto annexed, and is a part of this report, and Wass started on his mission by way of Ouray agency. Arriving there, they were afraid to go further, fearing bodily harm. They asked that a white man accompany them.

I at once detailed Mr. John McAndrews, chief herder at Ouray, for that purpose. McAndrews is a thoroughly reliable man, and was perfectly familiar with the roads, country, etc. I also sent out Indians Nickeree and Shavanah to communicate with Colorow and order him on the reservation.

Wednesday, 4 p. m., August 24, Nickeree returned to this agency and reported Colorow and his followers beyond Blair's ranch, about 30 miles from reservation line and 85 miles from the agency, moving toward the reservation as fast as his wounded would allow. These wounded were Wishe-up, his son, Frank Colorow, and Uncompaghe Colorow's son, who was shot by the sheriff's posse above Meeker. Nickeree also stated that these Indians were pursued by the Colorado militia and Sheriff Kendall's posse. The news of these Indians being pursued while on the way to their reservation greatly excited the Indians at this and the Uintah reservations; runners going and returning constantly between the agencies.

The following day, Thursday, 25th August, at 9 a. m., Mr. John McAndrews arrived at the agency and reported himself roughly handled by the Colorado people, and that 125 mounted Colorado troops passed him at a gallop in pursuit of Colorow, while he, McAndrews, was taking dinner at Smith's ranch, about 14 miles west of Meeker; that after these troops passed he mounted his horse and caught up to them at Blair's ranch, 28 miles west of Meeker. There he found Major Leslie in command of the troops, and he, McAndrews, handed him the paper I had given Wass, which is hereunto annexed. Major Leslie paid no attention whatever to this paper, and treated him with the utmost indifference. McAndrews further stated that knowing that Colorow was peaceably making his way to the reservation as fast as possible, under a guaranty that he would not be molested, he was satisfied that the pursuers intended to do the Indians harm by taking advantage of the guaranty given them. He stole out of the militia camp in the night and by a circuitous route came to the Indians, who were camped 8 miles below, and warned them of their danger. McAndrews further reported that the militiamen told him that it was their intention to pursue Colorow 50 miles beyond the reservation line to the agency.

The Indians appeared at the agency in great numbers to hear the report of McAndrews, and upon hearing it the excitement greatly increased. They sent runners to Uintah to arouse them to the threatened danger; they fearing an attack in their homes, armed themselves and prepared for the attack. I went among them and assured them of my protection. I told them that I would not permit them to be molested in their own homes in their own country so long as they remained on their reservation and obeyed my word; that they need not be scared; that I would take care of them and their wives and children. This held them down and for a while gave them encouragement; my earnestness impressed them.

As soon as I heard the story from McAndrews, and fearing that the pursuers in their excitement would carry out their threat and pursue beyond the reservation line, at 9.30 a. m. I sent a written request to Colonel Randlett, the commander at Fort Du Chesne, to permit me to send out to the reservation line Lieut. George R. Burnett, Interpreter Curtis, and a detachment of 11 men of Company B, Ninth Cavalry, who had accompanied me with the annuity funds to this agency August 22, there to inform Major Leslie not to cross the line; if he did so, it would be at his peril.

Pending the return of the courier with the reply of Colonel Randlett, and at 3.15 p. m., Pont, one of Colorow's head-men, arrived greatly excited and reported that shortly after daylight on that day, August 25, that the Colorado troops and Kendall's men came suddenly on Colorow and his followers, who with their wives and children were taking a meal in an unprotected and exposed camp about 3 miles from where the reservation line is supposed to be, and opened a deadly fire on them. This was a great surprise to the Indians, who had confidence in the assurance that they would be allowed to go peaceably to the reservation. They had no pickets, scouts, or runners out, and they were totally unprepared, their horses grazing on the hill-sides. As soon as the attack was made Pont immediately started for this agency to give the alarm.

Pont's story renewed the excitement, which at this time arose to frenzy; the Indians appeared at the agency mounted on their best horses, all armed with the best Winchester rifles. Head-men were haranguing excited Indians in groups. Squaws were yelling and crying, and runners were sent to Uintah to carry the exciting news.

The emergency was upon me; the time had come to act; I feared I could not hold them much longer. So, not waiting the return of my courier from Colonel Randlett, to whom I had in the morning sent a request for the use of the handful of troops I had at this agency, I directed Lieutenant Burnett to mount his men at once and proceed with the Indians to the reservation line, making a forced march, to halt the Indians and his men well inside the line, and then send out a white flag by two of his men and demand an interview with Major Leslie, then in command of the pursuers, and order him to stop further pursuit, and to caution him that if he persisted in crossing the line that he would do so at his peril. At 3.30 p. m. Lieutenant Burnett, Interpreter Curtis, and the detachment of 11 men of Ninth Cavalry left for the line, amidst the wildest excitement, and accompanied by 125 Indians of this agency armed with Winchester rifles.

Shortly after leaving, runners from Uintah reservation came to me here and asked that the Uintahs be permitted to go out, saying that they were all armed and ready to go. I succeeded in quelling their fears, and induced them to disarm and keep quiet and await news from Lieutenant Burnett, who had gone out.

The lieutenant arrived at the line at midnight, and at daylight sent out his flag of truce. The result of his operations is shown in his report to me, a copy of which I herewith annex. This report I received at 8.30 p. m. on that day, August 26.

On the following day, Saturday, at 1 p. m., Lieutenant Burnett and his detachment, bringing with him Colorow and his followers, with the women and children, including Chepeta, arrived at the agency. Immediately on their arrival I sent messengers to Uintah to quiet the fears of the Indians there; large councils were called, my message read, when the excitement subsided. I then resumed the payment of the annuity funds to Colorow's followers.

On the following day, Sunday, August 28, I drove to Uintah to assure them by my presence that there was no cause for alarm, that the danger had passed, and told them to put up their guns and go on with their work. At 5 p. m. on that day I received a telegram to go to the scene of trouble in Colorado, to meet General Crook and Governor Adams, in relation to the pending troubles. I started at once on this mission. Before leaving I mailed to you a full report of Lieutenant Burnett, being a copy of the report to Colonel Randlett.

I went to Ouray on my way to the scene of trouble, arriving there at midnight, where I met Captain Dawson with his Company B, 9th Cavalry, and with this escort I left this agency at daylight next morning, August 29, for Meeker, and by forced marches reached there at noon on Wednesday, August 31. Immediately upon my arrival I reported to General Crook and gave him a full knowledge of the situation, giving him copies of agreements, papers, etc., touching the case. After this a meeting was held with Governor Adams, General Crook, Congressman Symes, State Senator Eddy, Major Clark, of Meeker, the Board of Commissioners, and principal citizens. At this conference I assured them that there were no Indians of mine in the State of Colorado; that they were all at the agency, where I finished paying them on Saturday, August 27; this, notwithstanding the wild rumors that they were all off the reservation, on the war-path, and scattered all over the country.

I called their attention to the instructions given to the Commissioners in 1880, who were sent by the Government to treat with these Indians for their lands in Colorado; also to their agreement with the Commission to remove to lands in Colorado, at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers, and how land was set apart for them in Utah, against their agreement and to which they refused to go, until forced to go at the point of the bayonet by Colonel McKenzie with United States troops; that the lands in Colorado were pointed out to them at the time of the agreement with the Commissioners and by the Commissioners as their lands. Also I called attention to the understanding that was had between the Commissioners and the Indians, that they, the Indians, should have the right to hunt on the lands they had occupied, etc.

I demanded a quick restitution of all the Indians' property, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, etc., or an equivalent therefor. I told them that I could not give them any guaranty as to the keeping of these Indians on the reservation until such restitution was made. In the pursuit of these Indians they were compelled to leave all of their property behind. In the evening of that day a meeting of the citizens was held, at which the members of the conference were in attendance. In response to a call of those present, I addressed the meeting and again demanded the restitution of the Indian property.

In the following day, September 1, Governor Adams made a request that the property be returned to me, and on the morning of September 2 a few of the Indian horses, then at Meeker, were placed in charge of Major Stolbrand, of First Colorado Infantry, to be delivered to me at the agency. I detailed Lieutenant Burnett, with a guard of



seven of his company, to accompany them. They took the trail and arrived at the agency on the 5th instant, bringing with them 110 ponies.

Interpreter Curtis, of Fort Du Chesne, accompanied me on the trip to Meeker and returned with Lieutenant Burnett, leaving Meeker on the morning of the 2d instant. Having to return by wagon road from Meeker, and the necessary forced march to Meeker having nearly used up our horses, I was compelled to return slowly, and reached Uintah agency Thursday evening last, 8th instant. Total miles traveled by wagon on this trip was 325.

On the following day, 9th, I called the Uintah Indians together and fully informed them of my mission, etc. Saturday, 10th instant, I came to this agency, and held a council with the Indians, ordering them to remain on the reservation; that I would make every effort to secure their property to them; that I would protect them on their reservation, etc.; and, further, that I was officially notified that any Indian who crossed the reservation line into Colorado would be shot on sight.

I found Lieutenant Burnett and Interpreter Curtis at this agency on my return. Lieutenant Burnett made a report to General Crook of his actions since leaving Meeker, a copy of which I herewith forward to you for your information.

Everything is quiet here. I am now getting from the Indians a full account of their losses in Colorado, which I will forward to you as soon as completed. The following is a copy of a telegram just received from Governor Adams:

Colonel BYRNES,  
*Uintah Agency, Utah:*

Deputy sheriff has captured one lot of sheep here. Starts to-morrow searching for other lots.

ALVA ADAMS,  
*Governor General.*

In conclusion, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the valuable services rendered me by First Lieut. George R. Burnett, Ninth United States Cavalry, and U. M. Curtis, the post interpreter. These gentlemen, cool-headed and with rare courage and energy, rode through these Indians when with arms in their hands and frenzied with excitement, carried my orders, and accompanied them 50 miles to the border, held them firmly during the peace talk under flag of truce, held them well inside the reservation line, and finally returned them to the agency without firing a shot. Clerk William G. Swanson, at Uintah agency, and Acting Clerk Stephen A. Dole and Herder John McAndrews, of this agency, also rendered me special valuable service and deserve honorable mention. In fact, the employés at both agencies stood at their post of duty, and did all in their power to prevent an uprising of these Indians, which would have brought about a great disaster.

I am satisfied that by my prompt action in sending Lieutenant Burnett and Mr. Curtis to the reservation border with a flag of truce, and firmly holding my Indians within their line, I saved the people of western Colorado from a great disaster.

T. A. BYRNES,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON,  
*August 31, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. On the 4th day of May last I assumed charge of this agency, relieving Benjamin P. Moore, my predecessor, and have since then devoted my time and attention to the affairs of this agency.

It seems that it has been customary to print annual reports with the brightest colors, but presuming that the Department wants facts, not fancies, I will try and write without coloring.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are situated on the north side of the Spokane river, about 1 mile from its confluence with the Columbia. A more unsuitable site could scarcely have been found. The only advantage it has over Chewelah is that it is on the reservation. The buildings consist of one double cottage, finished, which is occupied by the agent, clerk, farmer, interpreter, and, when I have one, laborer; one double cottage, unfinished, one office for agent, one warehouse finished, one barn and stable combined nearly finished, and one office for doctor unfinished. There is no fencing or lumber to fence with. The agent who estimated for the buildings neglected to estimate for lining and papering part of the property; also forgot that it was necessary to have a cistern, out-houses, and fencing. The buildings are situated on a high

sandy plateau, bearing a luxuriant growth of sage brush, and nearly 300 feet above the Spokane river, so as to be beyond irrigation from that stream; the spring, about 200 feet farther up the mountain, will, by building a reservoir, give sufficient water to supply the wants of the agency and agency stock, but not enough for irrigation.

The Spokane reservation, where the agency buildings are situated, is a small one, and the Indians not numerous, while on the opposite side of the Columbia you have six tribes, all needing the special care of an agent. At Nespilum, while not as convenient for the agent, would be trebly beneficial to the Indians. True, the agent would not get his mail or the morning papers as regular as he does here, but he would have less writing to do, and could spare more time with his wards instructing them.

The average Indians must be treated in a great measure like a child at school, who needs careful watching and training to make successful citizens. They are quick of perception, and can grasp the ideas of farming as quickly as a white man. What they want is good farming implements, with careful instruction how to use and take care of them; not to give them a plow and tell them to go and use it, for the chances are they will start wrong, and after trying a while, if they do not break it, throw it aside or trade it off to some good, honest white man for one-fourth its value, and quit farming like a white man and go back to first principles. Give them practical farmers, who can instruct them how to plow, plant, harvest, and sharpen and take care of the implements the Government gives them; convince them by actions that you know how to and will help them if they try.

#### CONDITION OF TRIBES.

*Cœur d'Alènes.*—The Cœur d'Alènes, living upon the Cœur d'Alène reservation, are the most flourishing tribe in the agency. They number 457, and are all self-supporting, the majority of them having large bands of horses and cattle and large farms, well fenced, and the land well tilled. As farmers they will compare favorably with the whites. There is a saw-mill on the reserve, which furnishes Indians lumber at \$7 per M, and the most of them in the neighborhood of it are taking advantage of it and building themselves good dwelling-houses. Their moral standing is good, there being no abandoned women among them. Gambling and drinking are not allowed under the most severe penalties, the laws being carried out even if the offender were the head chief of the tribe. They are all members of the Catholic Church, which has a mission and schools on the reserve. Their prosperity is owing to the indefatigable work of the Jesuit fathers, and the Sisters of the same church, to whom too much praise can not be given for the good they have accomplished with this formerly warlike tribe. They have three head chiefs, who form their court—Seltese, Regis, and Peerey. Regis is captain of police, and of which they have a good force, which the tribe keeps at its own expense.

At a meeting of the tribe, at my request, I asked them to take their lands in severalty, but they unanimously voted against it, saying they had always been friendly to the whites and wanted to remain that way but as yet they were not willing nor capable of mixing with them. If the Calispels and Spokanes (Upper and Middle) go on this reserve, as I think they have decided on, there will be no need of throwing open this reserve, as there will be enough Indians on it in a few years to cultivate all the arable land.

*Lower Spokanes.*—The lower Spokanes, under Chief Whistlepoosum, are living on the Spokane reservation, which is a piece of land 25 miles long by 10 miles wide. The land is good for grazing, but generally poor farming land, being mountainous and cold. There is some fertile land on the Spokane river, but not a great quantity. They number 323 men, women, and children, and under the guidance of their chief are striving hard to be an industrious and self-supporting people. Lot (Whistlepoosum) is an exceptional good man, and if supported will bring his people out all right. In religion, he and a great many of the tribe are Protestants, and he wants a school-house and a preacher. He wants his people to learn the white man's tongue (English) so that they can do business like the whites.

Heretofore they have had but little attention or assistance from the Government. A scythe, an ax, or occasionally a plow was issued to them, and very little else until this summer, when the Government issued to them twenty wagons, harness, and plows. The effect was wonderful; it seemed to give a fresh impetus to the entire tribe to go to work and show Washington, as they term the Government, that they would work if they got a little help. A few more wagons and plows will supply every head of a family, and with a start in seed (which they will return at harvest to the agent), and a school for the children, I can safely predict that in a few years, at most, Lot and his tribe will rank among the best Indians on the continent. They have lately organized an Indian court on this reservation, and established a police force, which has already shown its good work by the almost entire suppression of whisky drinking and gambling on the reservation.



*San Puell and Nespilum Indians.*—The San Puell and Nespilum Indians, to the number of 90 males and as many females (I was not able to get the number of children, and I believe it is the first time that Skolaskan's people were ever counted, and it took the most of three days to get this wily savage to consent to their being counted), claim all the land west of the Columbia river; are poor but proud, refusing to take anything from the Government. They cultivate very small farms, depending more on their bands of horses and hunting than farming for a living, there being very little arable land from the mouth of the Spokane river to within a few miles of Nespilum, it being mountainous, with high, sandy table-lands, covered with sage brush, and too far above the river for irrigation.

They are under control of Chief Skolaskan, who poses before his people as a prophet, and governs them according to his dreams and revelations. Previous to last July there was a very bitter feeling existing between these people and the tribes under Chief Moses, of the Columbias, and Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percés—Skolaskan's people refusing to let the Nez Percés locate on the land given them by the Government, claiming it as theirs, and that the Government had no right to give their land to murderers and horse thieves; that they had always been friendly with the whites; that a drop of white man's blood never stained their hands; that they had stood with arms in their hands and defied Moses to take some white settlers who had fled to them to escape his fury, and before sending such people on his land Washington should have asked him. I persuaded him to accompany me to Nespilum. He was accompanied by several of his followers. At Whitestown there were 15 or 20, who, when asked whom they recognized as chief, said Skolaskan. The same performance was gone through at San Puell, where about 40 acknowledged Skolaskan as their chief. When we arrived at Nespilum, on the evening of July —, 1887, I learned that two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, under command of Captain O'Brien, of Second Cavalry, who had gone down on the opposite side of the river, were camped 4 miles from Nespilum.

On the morning of July, 1877, while holding a conference with the three chiefs, Skoloskan, Moses, and Joseph, and their people, the troops passed the mill where we were, and camped at the school-house about 1 mile below. There was no further trouble. Skoloskan agreed to everything I proposed, and I do not apprehend any further trouble from that quarter. The next day, July, 1887, Lieutenant Hoffin, of the Second Cavalry and myself located Joseph's people without molestation.

*The Nez Percés.*—This tribe, 132 in number—men, women, and children—except 16, are under the immediate charge of Chief Joseph, and are near the Nespilum River, in the immediate vicinity of the Government mill. The remaining 16 are under the charge of Chief Yellow Bull, located near the agency buildings, immediately across the Spokane River from Fort Spokane. Chief Joseph is proving himself an exemplary leader, and by his own industry and work is encouraging his tribe to do likewise. All this tribe have lands assigned them, which they are proceeding to cultivate, with the exception of a few young men who are not the heads of families. The same may be said of that portion of the tribe under the immediate charge of Yellow Bull. The differences and enmities between this tribe and the tribes under Chief Skoloskan have been amicably adjusted, and they are now in harmony. The provisions and implements furnished by the Government for this tribe are being furnished them regularly, and they appear satisfied, and I think are determined to be industrious and improve their condition.

They are anxious for the opening of the school at Nespilum, and when this is done I am sure they will improve the opportunity of educating their children.

*The Moses Indians*, comprising the tribes of the Columbias and Methows, are under Chief Moses, and are doing well. Their chief is rich, not much inclined to work himself, and his people have not shown the industry which I hope to encourage during the coming year. The drinking and gambling is less, though until within the last few days I have been unable to obtain from Moses a promise to stop gambling. They have good farms, and cultivate them well. The amounts of grain, hay, etc., which former agents reported as produced by these people are grossly exaggerated—not one-tenth the amount raised as reported. They have some fine bands of horses and cattle, and are improving their stock, cross-breeding with American stock. If gambling and drinking can be suppressed there is no reason why these people can not be self-supporting in a few years. Moses has promised to stop drinking himself, and show a good example to his people, but in my opinion he never will while he can get whisky. He wants to have an agency school, and says he and Joseph will fill it. He is opposed to the Catholic religion. I think his objection dates to the fact that the priests informed him that he must give up one of his wives, he having two. Joseph's reasons are about the same as Moses's, he also having two wives. They want a preacher, and are not particular as to the denomination.

*Colvilles, Lakes, and Okanagans.*—The Colville, Lake, and Okanagan Indians live on the Colville reservation, and with the exception of a few farming implements have not received any encouragement from the Government. There have been a mill and

school-house erected for Tonasket's people, but I am afraid they will do but little good. Tonasket has been acting badly for some time, getting drunk, giving and selling whisky to other Indians, and the tribe are becoming dissatisfied with him, and refuse to send their children to the school when it is started. Tonasket promised to inform me of the number of children he will send to the school, but to the present has not given me any information. I have sent my farmer to bring him to the agency, and if he does not stop the whisky traffic I will place him in the guard-house for a while. The Colvilles and Lakes are dissatisfied, and I think it would be well to give them more assistance. They need a blacksmith at this point badly, being compelled to go 50 miles to get a plow sharpened or repaired.

*Upper Spokanes.*—The Upper Spokanes, under Chiefs Louis and Gerry, are not on the reservation, but spend the most of their time loafing around the city of Spokane Falls, passing their time in gambling and drinking. There have been several murders committed among them, and they should be placed on the Cœur d'Aléne reservation, where they would be under the strict laws that govern that tribe and would be compelled to change their manner of living, throw away their blankets, and go to work. In my opinion it would be better to send them there than on the Spokane reservation, where Whistlepoosum has just made a start, and the addition of these people would be a serious drawback to the advancement of his tribe. Before sending them on any reservation they should all be carefully examined by a competent physician, and those afflicted with private diseases should not be allowed to go with the others till they are entirely cured. I am informed that there is a great deal of syphilis among them, and it would be necessary to have a building to use as a hospital until they are pronounced well.

#### WHISKY.

There has been so much written about this article it almost looks like an antiquated joke to write again on it. It is, as it always has been, the greatest curse of the Indian race, and it seems that mercenary whites will furnish it to the Indians regardless of consequences. It is safe to say nine-tenths of the crimes committed on the reservation can be attributed to whisky.

There is great trouble in bringing this class of offenders to justice. Often a jury will refuse to convict a white man on Indian evidence; a commissioner will split hairs, technically speaking, deciding beer not an intoxicant because it is not on the statutes. Another and an expensive trouble that an agent has to deal with is the distance he is compelled to travel with a prisoner to bring him before a United States commissioner. The nearest one to this agency is at Spokane Falls, distant 65 miles. I would recommend that a commissioner be placed at Osoayoos Lake, which is 200 miles from Spokane Falls, and one at or near the agency; also one in the neighborhood of Nespilum; then an officer would not have so far to travel with a prisoner to bring him to justice. Think of arresting a man for selling whisky and being compelled to travel from 65 to 200 miles over mountains on horseback, and think how many men would take the trouble to arrest a man and attempt to bring him to justice.

I have written time and again, as my predecessor did before me, for authority to employ a detective, and if I get authority to employ one I will suppress the whisky selling almost, if not entirely.

#### EDUCATION.

My first visit was with Inspector F. C. Armstrong, and the fathers and sisters had no intimation of our coming until we presented ourselves. Enough can not be said in praise of the self-sacrificing sisters, and for the great good they have accomplished in this avocation. Ever attentive and watchful of those under their charge, they have succeeded in developing a change in the girls that is wonderful. There were 46 girls in attendance at the Colville Mission school, and 44 at the De Smit Mission school at Cœur d'Aléne. Everything about the premises was neat and clean, the scholars far advanced in the English branches of education, and more than ordinarily skillful in dress-making, millinery, fancy work, and housekeeping.

The fathers have used the energy that the Jesuits are noted for in educating the boys, and have been very successful. Everything about the schools was neat and clean. The scholars will compare favorably with the same number of boys in any public school both in education and behavior. Some of them have developed a remarkable talent in mathematics. There are 51 boys in attendance at the De Smet and 33 at the Colville Mission school.

I would here remark that the education of the Indian is a hard problem to solve. Educate a boy or girl taken from a tepee to the standard of whites. After educating them say, "We have done all for you we can. Go back to your people and profit by your education," and the consequences nine times out of ten will be that they will go backward instead of forward. Unable to brook the sneers of their companions, they throw away the supposed advantages of civilization, and soon become the worst In-



dians in the tribe. So that after educating them it is necessary for the Government to watch over them until they become accustomed to some branch of enlightened industry.

I would call the attention of the Department to the necessity of having an agency boarding-school on the reserves large enough to accommodate the children from the three tribes who do not want their children to go to Catholic schools, and I would suggest that the agency buildings of this place be turned into a school for Spokane, Moses Columbia, Nez Percé, San Puell, and Nespilum Indians, and have the agency removed from here to Nespilum, where the agent is most needed.

#### STOCK LAWS.

Stock laws are a disadvantage to the Indians. If an Indian's stock strays away from the band and is taken up under the estray laws, notices are posted, and after a certain length of time they are sold to the highest bidder. I would ask what good is there in the posting of notices for the Indians? They can not read them, and can not understand why white men can keep their property without paying them for it. Hence the cause of the oft-repeated howl about Indians stealing horses belonging to the whites. Very often the whites take advantage of the ignorance of the Indians on these matters, and run their stock off and sell it, the Indians being in blissful ignorance of the entire transaction, and I would recommend that the Government be requested to take such action as is necessary to protect the Indian in this matter. If this is done, the Indian horse thieves will be a thing of the past.

#### INSPECTION.

Last May this agency was visited by Inspector F. C. Armstrong, who visited the schools and all localities of interest on the reservation and reported the condition of the agency as miserable, which was perfectly true. Acting under his advice and with his assistance, I have been able to make some headway, and I ascribe my success in a great measure to the kind and energetic manner in which he assisted me.

Special Indian Agent Gordon is now visiting the agency and looking after lands set aside for and allotted to Sar-sop-kin and other Indians, and with whom and the white settlers there has been some trouble. One great trouble with white settlers is that they imagine that the Indian has no rights that they are bound to respect. A special agent to look after Indian land-claims and prevent them from being swindled by whites has been badly needed, and if provided I am satisfied the Indians will be the gainers thereby and feel better satisfied.

#### MISSIONARY.

The Jesuit Fathers are laboring with the same zeal that the Jesuits were ever noted for in the enlightenment of the heathen, and their labor has produced good fruit in the agency. They never seem to tire and are ever found where a missionary is needed. There are no other missionaries on the reservation. There was a Protestant minister by the name of Eells—I do not know to what denomination he belonged—who labored here years ago with Whistlepoosom's people and converted the chief and a large number of the tribe. They often talk about him and his good teachings which have resulted in so much good to the tribe.

#### SANITARY.

The health of the different tribes on this reservation during the past year has been fair. Consumption and scrofula prevail more than any other diseases and suffer more in winter than in summer. Their habits render them more susceptible to those forms of disease than the whites; scantily clad and wearing moccasins in wet weather, makes them an easy prey to consumption. Another trouble is to get a physician. The Government appropriation for physicians is so meager that there are not as many physicians by half on this reservation as there should be. The agency physician is compelled, besides attending to the Spokanes under Whistlepoosom, to cross the Columbia River and go by trail over the mountains 50 miles to visit the sick at Nespilum. Dangerous at any time, it is doubly so to cross in winter. The doctor sits in the bottom of the canoe holding his horse by the bridle while the Indian paddles his frail boat through the icy waters; then saddle up his cayuse and ride 50 miles over the mountains, with only two or three Indian lodges to stop at on the way, and you can imagine some idea of the nature of an Indian physician's duty. I would recommend that at least one more physician be added to the list of employés at this agency, for it is utterly impossible for one doctor to do the work properly.

A hospital is badly needed on this agency to assist in the treatment of obstinate cases, and in case of an epidemic to prevent its spreading by removing the sick to it

immediately. A physician can not do justice to his profession and treat dangerous cases in an ill-ventilated lodge or tepee, the patient laying on a skin or blanket thrown on the ground. The calls of humanity, if nothing else, should cause the establishment of a hospital at this agency.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report I would state that, owing to the vast territory comprising this agency, the number of different tribes scattered over it, and the limited time I have been in charge, four-fifths of which time I have spent traveling, either in wagon or on horseback, there being no railroads, except between Spokane Falls and the Coeur d'Aléne reserve, I have not been able to make as complete a report as I would like to have made.

I sincerely tender my thanks for kindnesses shown me by the Department, and appreciate the promptness with which my requests have been acted upon, thereby assisting me materially in the discharge of my many duties.

Very respectfully,

RICKARD D. GWYDIR,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON,  
*August 15, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge.

#### THE MAKAH INDIANS

have a reservation situated at the extreme northwestern portion of this Territory, around Cape Flattery, containing 23,000 acres, which, with the exception of a few hundred acres of tide-marsh prairie, is exceedingly rough, mountainous, and almost unexplored, and where, perhaps, more of the few elk remaining in this country can be found than elsewhere. Almost entirely surrounded by water, the Straits of Fuca on the one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other, the Indians are fishing Indians, and nothing else; but from this they can make a good living.

#### THE QUILLEHUTES

do not live on a reservation. They are 40 miles south of the agency, on the Pacific. They have lived there for, I suppose, 100 years, yet the very land upon which their village is has been thrown open for settlement, and is now claimed by a white man. This, I think, is a piece of great injustice to these Indians, as I have frequently represented to the Department, and had hoped that long ere this they would have been righted. Special Agent J. M. Carson, of the General Land Office, wrote me that he would be here early in June to go with me to Quillehute and look into this land matter, but business of greater importance prevented him from coming; he then wrote that he would abandon all other engagements and start for this agency immediately after August the 1st, yet he has not arrived. There has been a great deal of discontent among these Indians about their village and the ocean beach being taken away from them, but from promises from me that I would have the matter thoroughly ventilated, they have up to this time stood it quietly. What the outcome in the future will be I can not vouch for.

#### THE BOARDING-SCHOOL

is situated at the agency, 2 miles from the village of Neah Bay, and has a larger attendance than ever before. The number of Makah Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen is found to be 83; of this number, including the apprentices, 64 have attended the industrial boarding-school, the average attendance during the year having been 53, which average would have been larger, but for the parents keeping their children with them during the fall months to dig potatoes after the hop-picking season was over.

#### THE DAY SCHOOLS.

The Quillehute day school has had a large attendance, averaging 51. The scholars have done fairly well. The Department granted me permission last year to issue to



each girl and boy one suit of clothing, which had a happy effect, and I hope the same issue will be granted this year. The teachers are A. W. Smith, principal, with salary of \$500; and H. G. Smith, assistant, with salary of \$360. The Jamestown day school, which had belonged to the Nisqually agency, was placed under my charge last September. This was done without any expressed wish or desire on my part, and at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1887, it was in the same manner retransferred to that agency. The teacher represents to me that there has been better attendance and more interest this year than any previous year since he has had charge. The Clallam Indians, for whom this school is carried on, and the Hoh Indians, belonging to the Quinalt agency, should belong to this agency, as they would be nearer and more accessible to the agent, and it would be according to the wishes of the Indians.

#### PURSUIITS OF THE INDIANS.

Having no agricultural land, surrounded by the sea, the pursuits of these Indians is found in and on the water. Fur seal, whale, halibut, salmon, and codfish are caught in great abundance. They sell the furs and some fish, the remainder of which they dry for their use as food during the year. The past season was a disastrous one for sealing. Owing to the very stormy weather not more than half the number of seal were taken. The Indians owned five schooners, with which they went sealing. During a fearful storm about the 1st of April one of the best schooners was wrecked on Vancouver's Island, with the loss of one Indian drowned.

#### CIVILIZATION.

These Indians are making great progress towards civilization. They can make as good a bargain as white people. They have and manage schooners of their own, one of which is now in the extreme north after seal, with an entire Indian crew. Some of the older Indians do more to retard the growth towards civilization than anything else, of which I will speak more fully in the closing paragraph of this report.

#### TRADER'S STORE.

We have been unfortunate in regard to the trader's store here, owing partly to the licensed trader not having sufficient funds to carry on the business properly. For some months we have had no trader, something that is greatly needed, and which I think will be very shortly supplied.

#### RELIGIOUS WORK.

We have no missionary attached to this agency. Bishop Paddock, of this Territory, paid us a pleasant and I think profitable visit this month, baptizing several of the school children. It is hoped that he will visit us at least annually. The schools are always opened with religious exercises, and twice on each Sabbath do we meet for the same purpose.

#### INSPECTORS.

Inspector Thomas visited this agency in February and Inspector Armstrong in June. I must say that if all of the inspectors are gentlemen as able and willing to give good advice and assistance to me as have been Bannister, Thomas, and Armstrong, I will be glad to meet them twice or oftener each year. Instead of the terror which I had heard inspectors' visits had been looked for, I look forward to them as a pleasure and benefit.

#### LANDS, CROPS, ETC.

As has been reiterated in every report from this agency for years, I would again say that this is no farming country, there being no land suitable. We raise some timothy hay (but not near enough) and some root vegetables. These latter crops were never put in better than the past season; but from the first of June to this time we have not had an inch of rain, consequently the crops will be very short. This may seem strange for a country that in the year 1866 gave us 123 inches of rain. Our water supply gave out this summer, which was not the case last year, causing us to haul water.

#### SANITARY.

The health of these Indians has been good. There has been no sickness of consequence, except venereal and pulmonary diseases, with a good deal of rheumatism. I have had a box-drain made at the village of Neah Bay, which carries off a quantity of water which had been permitted to stand in the rear of their houses. The physician's (Dr. La Moree's) report accompanies this.

## CLOSING REMARKS.

The greatest drawback we have to contend with is that after the girls and boys who have attended school for from five to ten years, settle down among their tribes, they are soon overcome by the ridicule and jeerings of the old Indians at any attempts they may make to live like white people—at sitting at the table to eat their meals with china plates and dishes, and knives and forks—at any unusual care in keeping their houses nice and clean, or at the least attempt to act as Christians should. The influence exerted by these older savages over them is very deleterious. As is the case with all Indians, they can not stand being laughed at. Some of these young Indians, if they marry and go to housekeeping by themselves, do overcome and withstand this, and do live quite nicely; but if they go to live in the lodges with the older ones they soon succumb, and in a few years can scarcely be distinguished from those who have not attended school. As a remedy for this, it has struck me that it would advance these people many years towards civilization could a reservation be set apart for all old Indians, say all that are over fifty-five years of age. Let them live and die together, having no intercourse with the younger ones except at long and rare intervals. By the time the old ones die off, my belief is that the others would be living in as civilized a manner as the same class of white people; indeed, perhaps better. I have never seen this idea advanced, but hope some abler hand will take hold of and develop it. It certainly would, I think, be an economical solution of the Indian question.

With thanks to the Indian Department for many official courtesies extended to me,  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

W. L. POWELL,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON,  
August 14, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians and the Indian service at this agency.

The following form will give the names and population of each tribe under my jurisdiction, as taken and rendered in my census report dated June 30, 1887.

Name of tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children 6 to 16 years.
Hohs .....	30	31	61	20	23	15
Queets .....	39	43	82	24	33	15
Quinaielts .....	46	58	104	30	41	14
Chepalis River .....	3	2	5	2	2	1
Oybut .....	18	16	34	12	13	5
Humtalihs .....	10	7	17	7	7	2
Hoquiam .....	8	7	15	7	6	1
Montesano .....	9	7	16	9	7	.....
Satsop .....	7	5	12	7	5	.....
Georgetown .....	54	45	99	34	39	18
Total .....	224	221	445	152	176	71

The villages of these people are widely scattered, and extend from the agency north 25 miles, south 50 miles, and southeast 43 miles; the Hohs, Queets, and Quinaielts alone having their villages on the reserve. The Queets and Hohs are so situated that they can only be visited occasionally, the country to the north being inaccessible, save by canoe through the breakers or by scaling intervening headlands at the risk of one's neck. The Hohs, living at the greater distance north, do not visit the agency, save at long intervals, but the Queets are frequent visitors, and considerable of my irregular labor is performed by them.

There is a marked difference between these two tribes and the Quinaielts of the agency. The men especially are larger, healthier, and have keener intellects than the Quinaielts. They have been more isolated, and are more free from syphilitic disorders, and are better workers. Until recently the Queets have been shy towards the whites and have only visited us occasionally; but two years ago, being desirous of having a school at their village, the Department complied with their request, and to their credit be it said, they hewed from the forest all the lumber necessary and built



the school-house, with some assistance from the agency employés. A teacher was appointed and the children took to their tasks cheerfully. Since their request in this matter has been complied with these people have opened out wonderfully, so that when any work has to be performed the Queets show a desire to labor, while the Quinaielts, with some exceptions, too often show an indifference, and at times an unwillingness. The Hoks spend much of their time in the Quillehute country, north of their village, where they labor more or less for the white settlers of that section.

In stating the Quinaielts are, many of them, averse to manual labor does not imply they are not an industrious people. I allude more particularly to those living at the village. Many of the young men are away during the greater portion of the day in mills, logging camps, fisheries, etc., and the stay-at-homes, so far as the able-bodied are concerned, are men having families, whom they do not care to move, some of their little ones being in the boarding-school, or who have learned to imitate their old men and bask on the sunny side of their houses. Idleness is a growing plant. The old men of the tribes are bad examples; existence is easy, fish and game are plenty, but it hurts dreadfully to hunt or fish for the family table with some, while others are always ready to labor; and it is with the Indian loafer as with the white, those who are too idle to labor are ever full of grievances, while all objections to the schooling of the children, in fact every disturbing element, can be traced to the able-bodied loafer and the old men of a past generation, who have ever been enemies to advancement.

Of these are the doctors; and I know of no people who are more under the influence of the medicine-men than the tribes under my charge; and strange as it may seem, the Quinaielts of the agency are, without an exception, head over ears in the belief. All means have failed to lessen the influence of the native doctor. We have had excellent physicians, who have demonstrated over and over by cures made; we have reasoned, punished, but all to no purpose. For nigh thirty years the Government has fought the abominable evil, yet I venture to say they are as firm believers in the practices of their doctors as they were thirty years ago. Let a scholar be taken ill and be under the immediate care of physician and matron, yet they are doctored in the village. Some old garment of the sick one—an old pair of shoes, for instance—being sufficient, and the medicine-man goes to work upon them as though the patient were present; and his contortions, yellings, and perspirings are the same, in all of which he is ably assisted by members of the tribe.

There can be no doubt the distance from the white settlements has something to do with this state of things. Were they nearer and in closer communication with the whites, it would have made a material difference in all these years. Were the schools not in the very heart of their villages, and could the children be kept from the ranches, much might be expected from the rising generation; but until our schools can be carried to a distance, with something better than hovels to house them, and something be done to make said schools home for them, it is useless to expect the young to grow up different from the elders. Many of those who have grown up in the boarding-school at this agency are now living in the village, and are not one jot the better for the training.

The Oyhuks, Montesanos, Satsops, and Georgetown Indians are in constant communication with the whites, are industrious, and live in perfect harmony with each other and the whites. They are workers in mills, fisheries, logging camps, in farming, and with the farmers. A few own sailing boats and do considerable freighting.

#### RESERVATION.

Nothing very favorable can be reported of this agency in an agricultural point of view. The land is in every way unfavorable to cultivation. With the exception of a moderately sized prairie the whole country is a dense forest; the trees—hemlock and spruce—are immense. The land along the river bottoms is swampy, and even when a clearing is observed, the concrete lies so near the surface that it could not be made available other than for pasture. The prairie spoken of is of this nature. It is situated 9 miles from the agency, and it is the only range for the stock of Government and Indians alike. All land at or near the agency has become exhausted, and I am now clearing land for cultivation 4 miles distant. It is quite an undertaking owing to the amount of labor necessary to bring it into service.

The Indians living along the Quinaielt river have some good patches of bottom land, and cultivate them to a certain extent. The Queets River bottom has also fertile spots, but the general feature of the reserve is worthless for agricultural purposes.

#### CULTIVATION AND CROPS.

The Indians of this agency are not an agricultural people, nor do I believe, had they ever such good opportunities, would they become so; at any rate, not until the game had been driven from the hills, the rivers emptied of their fish, and the otter and seal seek other feeding grounds.

The agency crops will be light, the lateness of the season being the main cause, and we are not alone in the misfortune; the farmers of western Washington suffer in like manner. During the winter we had no frost, and the grubs are many and destructive. The rain deluged us until late in May, since which we have been suffering from drought. The rain-fall during the last fiscal year at this agency measured 9 feet 10½ inches.

#### SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Living in such a climate, on a bleak coast, open to the fury of prevailing storms, with a rain-fall which can only be surpassed at Neah Bay, north of us, it is, but natural to suppose we are comfortably housed, that our buildings are substantial and impervious to wind and rain. And yet how much to the reverse is all this! Our buildings are rotten from the ground up; every storm gust threatens to topple them over. The rain drips upon us from the roofs, and the wind cuts keenly through the chinks in the walls. In some of them the beds have to be covered with our water-proof clothing, and buckets placed to catch the water during a heavy downpour, while it becomes necessary to mop the floors, or place old sacking to soak up the rain falling upon everything, and being driven through the side walls at every gust. These old buildings are all of wood; we have not a foot of lumber at our command, nor has there been for years. The expense of getting lumber to the agency would be costly, but were the buildings capable of repair, the Department would doubtless authorize the purchase. They are, however, past any repair, and can only be substituted by new buildings.

Yet it is not here our boarding-school should be, in the very heart of the Indian village. Both boys' and girls' dormitories are in the roof; the boys' over the school-room, lighted by a window at each end; the girls' over the employes' quarters at the boarding-house, also lighted by a window at each end; while in each case, with nothing but the rotten shingles between them and the sky. The clatter made by the shod feet of the girls on the floor overhead is not pleasant music to the employes living immediately under them by any means. The boys seek the ranches when out of school, and there is no means of preventing this thing, save by locking them in their dormitory. Plans and cost of suitable buildings have been submitted to the Department on two occasions by me, and I have urged the necessity of something being done ever since my advent. Some sixteen months ago a site of 5 acres was cleared at the Anderson house (8 miles south) for the erection of school-buildings, and the sum of \$300 was spent in doing this work; yet nothing further has been done in the matter, and I have given up hopes of anything being done. My statements above of the Quinalt Indians are not such as to help along the young idea; Government expects us to train our school boys and girls that they may become useful members of society. How are we to do it under the circumstances? The girls are kept close prisoners, save during vacations. We are compelled to do this, but is it right?

#### SANITARY.

##### *Report of physician.*

In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following: There is nothing of unusual interest relating to disease or sickness to report, except to remark the increase in the number of cases of sickness of the classes incident to the climate. The health of the Indians of the agency at the present time is very good.

The matter to which I more particularly desire to direct attention is the condition of the Government buildings. I have avoided mentioning this subject in my reports to the Department, in the hope that the measures taken by you would meet with some response, as it seems to me they were duly entitled. The attention of the inspectors who have visited this agency during the last twelve months have been particularly directed to the very bad condition of the eating and sleeping apartments occupied by the pupils of the school and the employes, and have elicited no little astonishment at the very deplorable and dilapidated condition of the same.

They are in fact not fit for occupancy; the roofs are rotten and leaky, and afford scarcely sufficient room in which to place a bed or a table in rainy weather; they can not be placed out of the reach of the dropping rain, which finds an entrance in nearly every foot square, so to speak. I can not avoid mentioning these facts, as, during the last six months, several severe cases of sickness have come under my care, and for want of a suitable and comfortable house in which to place them, they have, for better accommodation, been conveyed to the Indian house, where they, as well as myself, were subjected to very many inconveniences. At the same time, I may remark, one large school-girl has recently died in your own quarters, after having been carefully nursed through a lingering illness. In a climate so universally cold, damp, and changeable good housing is perhaps more essential than in any other section of the United States. With a tendency to disease of the lungs, and in order to secure satisfactory results, good housing is absolutely as necessary as good treatment.

As far as the healthfulness of this location is concerned, I can say but little in its favor. The cold, harsh, northwest winds, which invariably prevail during the summer months, and the very damp south and southwest winds that prevail during the winter months at this place, are equally productive of disease.

So far as the sick are concerned I find a greater willingness to medical treatment, more faith in the efficiency of medicines, and, were it not that they desire to combine our treatment with the incantations of their medicine men, better results would ensue.

I have had 262 cases under treatment during the year, and report 12 births and 19 deaths during said period.

GEO. W. HAYNIE,  
Agency Physician.



## IRREGULAR LABOR.

My irregular labor returns show for the fiscal year as follows:

Labor on account of schools.....	\$286. 29
Labor on account of agency.....	1, 077. 13
Total.....	1, 363. 42

During the year a new roadway had to be made over the north side of the mountain, entailing considerable labor. Clearing of new land has also been quite an item. The furnishing of fire-wood, fish, laundry work, and haying may also be mentioned as heavy items of expenditure. It will be remembered that all irregular labor at this agency is paid in annuity supplies.

## INSPECTIONS.

Three Indian inspectors have visited this agency during the year, viz: Messrs. William Parsons, M. A. Thomas, and F. C. Armstrong.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The white employés of this agency are a physician, teamster and farmer, teacher (boarding-school), matron, and cook. Of Indian employés, a teacher (day school), laborer and herder, and a mail carrier.

## POLICE.

There are 6 police—1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 4 privates. These employés are all that can be desired at this agency, where but little occurs to disturb the harmony existing among these people, and we are happily free from any trouble with the whites.

## STOCK.

The school herd, numbering 27 all told, are in good condition. Some trouble was experienced during the bad weather of spring from scours among the young stock. Three calves have died during the year. Considerable feed had to be issued to the herd during winter.

## CRIME.

We have had no crime during the entire year. These people, once inveterate gamblers, have, I believe, entirely renounced it. We are far away from the whisky element, and the whites who are nearest to us (otter hunters) and the Indians are on very friendly terms.

## SCHOOLS.

We have a boarding-school and a day school; the first named at the agency, with 20 scholars; the latter at the Queets village, with 19 scholars. There are, as shown, 71 children of ages between six and fifteen years; consequently there are 32 of these not attending school. I would here remark, however, many of these non-attendants are troubled with loathsome syphilitic eruptions, which prevents them being inmates of the boarding-school, and that living far away from our day school, in like manner excludes them from its benefits. Again, there are others whose parents are ever on the move, and who, as occasion offers, attend white schools at or near Georgetown. Both schools have been in session ten and one-fourth months during the year, and I can speak very favorably of the results obtained. I have an efficient corps of instructors, who have been long in the service of the Government.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would state that this agency lies very low, and but for the bulwark of immense drift-logs piled one upon the other, and forming the beach line, not a house would be now standing. We had a very narrow escape on the night of the 7th May last, when at full tide, and at midnight, something like a tidal-wave struck us. Some of the Indian houses were waist deep in water, the inmates yelling in terror as they were submerged during sleep on their low sleeping places. The water receded as rapidly as it came, carrying everything portable in its exit. Verandas, steps, canoes, and cord-wood piles were floated out to sea; fences were broken down by the force of the current and the débris; several of the immense logs from the beach were floated in, threatening destruction to the houses; the Government loss being 33 cords of fire-wood and a quantity of broken fencing.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON,

*August 20, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with general instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my seventeenth annual report of the affairs of this agency and the conditions of the Indians under my charge. Heaven has continued to smile upon us, and to shower down upon a prosperous, contented, and happy people its unmerited blessings.

As stated in my former reports, the Indians living on the Nisqually, Puyallup, and Squakson reservations had received patents for their allotments last year, leaving only the Chehalis and S'kokomish Indians unprotected in the titles to their homes. This has now been done for them also, as far as it can be, so that all the Indians belonging to this agency, with a few individual exceptions, are now living on homes of their own, the titles to which are guaranteed to them by the United States Government.

The S'kokomish Indians have received patents for all that portion of the reservation which was originally given to them by treaty, leaving only a small portion, which was afterwards added on by Executive order, unpatented. A descriptive list of the allotments made to the Indians living on this part of the reservation has also been forwarded to the Department, and I presume that soon these Indians will also have their patents issued to them under the Dawes allotment bill. Contributions were made by these Indians to pay for the expense of running out the boundary lines of their allotments and also for recording their patents in the county auditor's office. This work has all been done for them at their own expense, and they are now secure in the possession of their homes.

The Chehalis reservation not being a treaty reservation, there was no law under which patents could be given to them the same as to the others, but they were allowed to enter their allotments in the land office under the general homestead laws. More than half of them, having already completed their required five years' residence and cultivation on their places, proved up, and have received their certificates of final proof, which entitles them to receive the patents which will probably be sent them in a short time. The others made their entries, and will also get their titles when they have performed the conditions required. This now completes the work of securing to all the reservation Indians belonging to this agency the titles to their homes; a work in which I have labored in various ways, and often amid many discouragements and against strong opposition for the last ten or twelve years. This realization of my fondest hopes and strong desires has been the source of sincere gratitude and intense pleasure to me.

Unexpectedly, as soon as this had been done a law was passed making all Indians who had titles to the land on which they live citizens of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, so that now all the reservation Indians belonging to this agency are no longer wards of the Government, but free-born sovereigns of their native land. With them the Indian problem has been solved, and they have passed through the different stages of development to full-grown manhood. How they will bear these high honors and privileges and perform their new duties, time will tell. They will still need a fatherly care, and some one who will wisely advise, counsel, and encourage them; but if they can have that, I believe they will not be unworthy of the rights and privileges that have been given them.

The next most important matter connected with their welfare is the education of their children. This work has been continued during the year with gratifying success. The three boarding-schools belonging in this agency have been as full as the buildings could accommodate. The progress of the children in their studies and the interest taken by their parents in the schools have been very satisfactory. This work should certainly be continued, as it is their surest safeguard. There are needed more permanent buildings and enlarged quarters for the accommodation of the schools of this agency, and they should be put on a sure and independent basis. New buildings are needed in the Puyallup reservation, as this location has many and superior advantages for a high school. There should be accommodations for 150 scholars, with training shops in which the older boys could learn trades, while the other schools belonging to this agency should be still kept up as feeders to this school, and also on account of the beneficial influence which they would have on the Indians living on those reservations. Good schools, with homes and proper religious instruction, seem to me to be the most important requisites for making good citizens and successful men. There are good farms connected with all of the boarding-schools, which are well supplied with stock, tools, school herds, and all the conveniences needed to carry them on, so that the expense of sustaining these schools can be materially lessened.

But little money has been expended for the erection of new buildings for the several schools during the past year. Two laundries have been erected, one each at the Chehalis and S'kokomish reservations,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories high, 20x30 feet, and at a cost of \$250 each. There has also been erected at Chehalis a carpenter shop, 18x24 feet, built exclusively by Indian labor. Several of the old houses have had new roofs put on them, and repairs have been made in various other ways. The S'kokomish In-



dians have contributed funds to make a good ferry-boat, and to purchase wire rope and all the needed conveniences for a ferry, which was badly needed.

At Puyallup the Indians have promised to raise \$1,000, most of which has been paid in, to aid in the construction of a good bridge across the Puyallup river. The arrangement is for the Indians to pay \$1,000. The whites in the vicinity have promised to give \$500, and the county \$1,500, to put up a bridge that will be nearly 600 feet long. They have crossed the river for the past twenty years or more on a ferry-boat kept by one of their number, but the demands of travel, the larger part of which is their own, in taking their produce to market, has outgrown this way of crossing, and we hope soon to see a good and substantial bridge across the Puyallup river.

As this is probably my last annual report, I may perhaps be indulged in making a few suggestions relative to the service and for the good of the Indians. If good, true work is to be done, the most important person connected with the work of benefiting the Indians is the agent. He should, therefore, be selected on account of his fitness for the place, and not on account of political favoritism. Sufficient salaries should be paid to secure and keep competent and faithful men in these positions. The duties are necessarily arduous and the responsibility great; his privations are many, and the longer he remains the more they are felt. Proper inducement should therefore be offered, so that such men can be obtained and kept; and when a man is found who is adapted to the business, he should be kept as long as possible. It generally takes at least a year for any one to become so well acquainted with his own duties, and for the Indians to become well enough acquainted with him to have that confidence in him which is indispensable to enable him to work efficiently and successfully for their good. The Government having found such a man, and he having learned his business, he should then have as much liberty as possible.

He should be entirely independent of his employé, with the power of appointment and removal, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As he is pecuniarily responsible for all the property, he should have the right to select those upon whom he must rely for its management and care. No business man would accept such a position in private life unless he could protect himself in this way. He is also the one who has the best opportunity to judge, and therefore can the most easily and correctly decide as to the fitness of the employé for their several positions. Give a competent man the power to do what he wants, and the time to do it in, and he can accomplish much; but to appoint a man because he happens to have an influential friend at Washington, who has not the least idea of the duties required of him, and send him out to a reservation, where he finds a heterogeneous collection of employé, all with influential friends to back them and who very likely think they know just as much as he does, and perhaps do, and his hands are tied, even if he wants to do his duty. He finds himself under heavy bonds, and with employé that he has got to manage so as to keep on the right side of them to prevent their being his enemies. Situated in this way he is their slave instead of their master, and, worried and hampered, he soon gets disgusted, and if he is not entirely swamped he soon finds a way to get relieved in more senses than one by some one else, who goes through the same experience. Under such circumstances it is a wonder that as much is accomplished as there is.

School employé should also be encouraged to feel that their tenure of office is in proportion to their faithfulness and success. For a teacher to work hard and build up a fine school, and then at the end of the fiscal year to be unceremoniously dropped out to give place to some one else who has more political influence than he has, is not the way to get good work done in the schools. Schools are now the most effective means of benefiting the Indians. There should be system, and the schools should be entirely eliminated from politics. The generosity of the American people in giving funds for the education of the Indians should be supplemented by corresponding good management in the use of those funds for the benefit of the Indian children. It is mistaken economy, however, to pay meager salaries to teachers in Indian schools. It can only result in getting poor talent, and that is the most expensive. A thorough, wide-awake, and energetic teacher will do more in two months than a common, dull kind of a person would accomplish in a year. It is, however, very wearing work. Numbers of my teachers have had to leave the service entirely worn out. During the past year two of the most faithful teachers I have had were compelled to resign on account of ill-health, after doing good work for six or seven years.

The physician circulates more among the Indians than any other employé, and consequently has more opportunities of coming into such contact with them as to benefit them by giving them good advice than any other. He should by all means be a man of good moral character, as well as of good ability, and imbued with the desire of helping the lowly. Their belief in the supernatural as a means of curing the sick is so strong that it is only by competent and faithful treatment that it can be overcome.

During an unusually long term of service I have made many warm friends among the great number of employé who have served under me. The remembrance of their

faithfulness and earnestness will always be a bright spot in my memory and awaken feelings of gratitude. I also take pleasure in acknowledging the obligations I am under to the officers of the Department for the courtesy and consideration with which I have generally been treated by the Indian Office. I sincerely hope that some good man will be appointed to take up the work where I lay it down, and that the Indians for whom the Government has done so much will continue to improve and prosper and be worthy of the benefits that they have received.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN FIELDS,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASHINGTON,  
*Tulalip, August 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit, in compliance with instructions, my first annual report as agent for the Indians of Tulalip agency, Washington Territory.

I assumed charge on the 1st day of September, 1886, relieving my predecessor, Patrick Buckley, and it has been my earnest endeavor since that time to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability and in accordance with instructions and the rules and regulations of the Indian Office.

#### POPULATION.

This agency comprises five different reservations, with an actual population residing thereon of 1,230 souls, which is an increase of 80 since the last annual report.

#### BUILDING BY INDIANS.

The Indians have built during the year 20 frame houses, and, with a few exceptions, occupy comfortable homes.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

The Indians have cleared more land the past year than ever known before in the same length of time, and I am sure the amount of farming (especially by the Tulalip Indians) will exceed by far all their past efforts in that direction. As no crops (excepting hay and a few oats) are yet harvested, I have made the following estimate of growing crops on each reservation, viz:

*Tulalip*.—1,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels potatoes, and about 500 bushels of other vegetables. They also cut and put under shelter 10 tons clover hay and 100 tons wild grass, and they own and provide for 144 cattle, 116 horses, 29 sheep, 183 hogs, 1 mule, 628 chickens, and 27 turkeys. They have cut during the year about 2,000 cords of fire-wood, for which they receive \$2.50 per cord.

*Swinomish*.—8 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of other vegetables. They also have cut 100 tons of wild grass, and own and provide for 163 cattle, 122 horses, 55 sheep, 208 hogs, and 573 chickens.

*Lummi*.—5,000 bushels of oats; 10,000 bushels of potatoes; 1,000 bushels of turnips, and 2,500 bushels of other vegetables; 500 pounds butter. They have cut 350 tons wild grass and own and provide for 643 cattle, 230 horses, 314 sheep, 262 hogs, 516 chickens.

*Muckleshoot*.—4,350 bushels of oats; 5,400 bushels potatoes; 40 bushels barley and rye; 350 bushels wheat, and 300 bushels of other vegetables; 400 pounds butter. They have cut 227 tons grass and own and provide for 63 cattle, 80 horses, 36 sheep, 45 hogs, and 300 chickens.

The Madison Indians have done comparatively nothing towards clearing and cultivating their severalties, and depend solely upon fishing, and what assistance they get from the saw-mills, and it will require great patience and good management in the future to improve their condition.

The saw-mills are paying (for the choicest timber) \$7 per thousand feet, and I have asked the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for oxen to be furnished these Indians that they may do logging, and sell the timber instead of burning it, as (I am informed) it has been done heretofore. The timber on both the Tulalip and Madison reservations should furnish a handsome revenue to the Indians, and enable them (with the proceeds) to clear, improve, and cultivate their severalties after the timber is taken off.



## IMPROVEMENTS.

I have during the year repaired the employés houses, and built a court-house for the adjudication of Indian offenses, and also made several needed repairs at the school. Among the buildings completed was the construction of a new bakery, and shoe-shop at the school, and also a new kitchen (built by the Indian students with the assistance of the industrial teacher), without cost to the Government.

## MISSION WORK.

The missionary work has been ably conducted by the Rev. Father Boulet under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Junger, Bishop of Nisqually.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés consist of a physician, clerk, millwright, sawyer, one farmer, and three additional farmers. The present force is competent and efficient, and I have always found them willing to obey instructions, and try to advance the condition of the Indians.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police consists of one captain and ten privates, six of which are located at Tulalip, two at Lummi, and one on each of the other three reservations. But for the whisky which is occasionally furnished the Indians, the duties of the police at this agency would be comparatively light. I have succeeded in prosecuting and convicting one case of an individual for selling whisky to Indians while off the reservation.

The police are taught to respect themselves as men, and to always act (under all circumstances) consistently with the dignity of their positions.

## EDUCATION.

The school is under the management, "according to contract," with the bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and most ably conducted under the direct management of the Sisters of Charity and one priest as principal and head teacher. The labors attached to such an institution are arduous; but, all things considered, the children have been very thoroughly instructed.

The buildings need to be enlarged, and some important repairs made to make them comfortable, and I have applied to the honorable Commissioner for funds for that purpose. I am gratified to state, however, that the children have been made quite comfortable under the circumstances.

The average attendance during the year, 99 $\frac{17}{3}$ .

## SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good, the principal ailment being scrofulous diseases. The old practice of medicine men has been squelched, and the directions of the agency physician are faithfully carried out, and the Indians seem anxious to obtain his services when required. The number of cases of all diseases treated during the year, 789.

## CONCLUSION.

As a whole, the condition and progress made by the Indians belonging to this agency during the past year have been satisfactory, and with proper encouragement in agricultural pursuits we can safely hope for good results in the future, and I believe the necessity for Government aid will soon cease.

Inclosed I hand you the reports of the school superintendent and missionary priest, which I respectfully submit with my annual report as an appendix thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP, WASH. August 4, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, dear sir, to submit to you the following report of Tulalip Mission School for the year 1887.

I took charge as superintendent of said school January 1, 1886, and reported, March 31, an average of 112 pupils. I employed 1 male teacher and 1 industrial teacher for the boys, whilst 8 Sisters took charge of the girls' department. As my quarterly reports state, I had end of June the same average. Vacation was allowed from August 15 till October 1.

Owing to the ignorance and necessary consequences of ignorance, the mismanagement of your predecessor, the school opened with a small number, but thanks to your kind efforts, I could state in report of December 31, attendance of 110, average 62; March 31, attendance 120, average 117 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; June 30, attendance 120, average 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Our school is supported by Government appropriation of \$1.08 per capita for 100 pupils. Thanks to your kindness payment for extra number of 17½ in quarter ending March 31 was allowed by the honorable Commissioner. Besides this Government appropriation, our school is kept in the present good condition by private charity.

Encouraged by your energy and ability to help towards the civilization of the poor Indians—the Indians, especially children, I consider every day more worthy of our faithful work, of our work free from the stain of base self-interest—I at once found that now was the time to improve the school. I immediately engaged an accomplished teacher, Mr. E. Brown, whose work, as you know, speaks for himself, besides I have a former pupil of the school to teach the small class.

A perfect mechanic as carpenter teaches 4 to 6 of the boys that useful trade, and his work of last year will prove that he is a man able to fill his position.

As soon as practicable I hired a shoemaker in the person of Mr. C. Martin, who teaches 4 of the boys to make and repair shoes, a trade I consider the most practical and useful to our Indians, who seem to have so much facility in all work, where activity of the hands, without hard bodily labor, is required.

I must not forget to mention the kindness of Mr. Brown of teaching an evening class for Indians, married men living on the reservation, which course was frequented by 16 for the time of six months.

Eight Sisters have been working with the girls; two Sisters are teaching; the rest to superintend the different branches of house and dairy work. The cleanliness in house, kitchen, and surroundings shows that a girl educated this way will promise to make a good wife and mother.

All statements I made till now are in substance acknowledged and reported to the Department by three inspectors, Colonel Bannister, Colonel Thomas, General Armstrong, who visited the school during my stay here.

This, my dear sir, is a short report of our work, and I hope that the school, the only medium of civilization of Indians, will, with your kind help, keep on to increase as it did increase, according to our last contract, from 100 to 120 pupils. Many of our poor children can not be educated on account of limited space and exhausted funds. We have about 300 children of school age, 180 waiting to have a chance to come to school.

Receive, dear sir, my best thanks for your kind help in my endeavor to educate these poor children to be useful members of human society and to save their souls for eternity. I can only thank you and invoke the blessing of our Divine Creator upon you. May He help you to persevere in your good and noble, but too often hard and arduous, work. This is my only wish, for on the eve, so to say, of my departure to another field of labor I can not ask Almighty God for anything better than to give my dear Indian children a good and kind father in the person of their agent, and my successor a true friend and help in his work. Believe me, dear sir,

Yours, truly,

J. SIMON,  
*Superintendent Tulalip School.*

Mr. W. H. TALBOTT,  
*U. S. Indian Agent, Tulalip.*

TULALIP RESERVATION, WASHINGTON, August 17, 1887.

SIR: At the request of W. H. Talbott, esq., U. S. Indian agent of the Tulalip (Washington Territory) agency, I beg leave to present the following report of Catholic missionary work among the Indians of Puget Sound.

#### ORIGIN OF THE WORK.

The first Catholic mission permanently established among the Indians of Puget Sound dates from 1848. For a number of years previous to that date, however, these Indians had been visited at different times by a few Catholic missionaries, residing in the Cowlitz and Willamette valleys in Oregon, chief among whom was the Rev. M. Demers, who died Bishop of Vancouver Island on July 28, 1871; but no permanent establishment was made until 1848, when two Oblate missionary priests, Rev. Fathers Richard and Blanchet, laid the foundation of St. Joseph's Mission near where now stands Olympia, the capital of this Territory.

From Olympia these fathers, together with many others, among whom may be mentioned the Rt. Rev. Bishops D'Herbomez and Durien, and Rev. Fathers Chirouse and Richard, of British Columbia, established other flourishing missions all over Puget Sound, and these prosecuted their apostolic labors until August, 1878, when the two last named fathers, who at that time were the only ones remaining in these missions, were recalled to British Columbia, and the undersigned appointed in their place.

As I do not intend to give a complete history of these missions in this report, I will simply mention what has been done during the nine years of my administration.

#### SPIRITUAL STATISTICS.

Here follows the number of baptisms, confirmations, first communions, and marriages for the years ending August—

Years.	Baptisms.	Confirma- tions.	First com- municions.	Marriages.
1879.....	149	84	38	50
1880.....	102	97	13	32
1881.....	95	.....	10	22
1882.....	112	53	19	24
1883.....	105	52	17	39
1884.....	132	38	40	47
1885.....	138	.....	17	37
1886.....	106	82	55	26
1887.....	132	.....	50	28
Total .....	1,071	406	259	305



## MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The following churches or chapels were either built or completed during the past nine years:

	Dimensions.	Years.
<i>Churches built.</i>		
Port Gamble.....	20 by 30 feet (frame).....	1879
Muckleshoot.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1880
Green River.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1881
Lummi.....	30 by 60 feet (frame).....	1882
Puyallup.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1884
Port Washington.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1885
Swinomish.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1886
<i>Churches completed.</i>		
Tulalip.....	24 by 50 feet (box).....	1885
Port Madison.....	20 by 40 feet (box).....	1886

The funds required to build these churches were procured in part from the Indians themselves, and partly from white friends, mostly from the Eastern States, who became interested in the Indian missions through the means of a little monthly paper, the *Youth's Companion*, which I published for five years, in order to procure what was needed for that purpose.

I have no salary, nor any other source of revenue than the liberality of my Eastern friends, who so far have been very generous towards me and mine. More means and more laborers, however, are wanted to make these missions a perfect success. The work is arduous and oftentimes thankless, but with perseverance and the divine blessing much may be accomplished towards Christianizing and civilizing these poor Indians.

Hoping these few items may prove satisfactory, I remain,

Yours, most respectfully,

J. B. BOULET,  
*Roman Catholic Priest.*

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I profit of this favorable opportunity to request the Department to take away from the United States school property list at this agency our little church, built exclusively by the Indians and their friends, but which, through the mistake of some former United States Indian agent, was included in said list.

J. B. BOULET,  
*Missionary Priest.*

YAKAMA AGENCY,  
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 20, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 21, 1887, I have the honor to submit an annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, embracing the period from December 6, 1886, when I assumed charge, to the end of the fiscal year.

## YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation is about 54 by 36 miles in extent in an irregular shape, and contains about 1,000,000 acres of land, 240,000 of which are arable and the richest in the Territory. The land not arable is mountainous, hilly, and considered fair grazing land, while a portion is well timbered with pine and fir. This arable land, or valley portion of the reserve, is well watered by three streams, the Sattas, Simcoe, and Toppenish, which run lengthwise through the greater portion of the valley, rising in the mountains and flowing easterly, emptying into the Yakima River, which forms a portion of the northeastern boundary. These lands are destitute of timber, and covered with rye, bunch-grass, and sage brush on the bench lands. Good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, melons, and almost every variety of vegetables and fruit can be raised throughout the entire valley.

## NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation, as shown by the census of 1880, was 3,400 or more; of this number 1,727 are permanent residents, and are engaged in agricultural pursuits to a greater or less extent. In seasons when the crops are good they manage to subsist by this pursuit, but when the seasons are unusually dry and hot, as it has been this summer, they are compelled to resort to other means of obtaining food upon which to subsist during the winter.

Our chief source of food-supply has been salmon fishing, which, for some two or three years past, has been in part denied them by white men occupying most of the best fishing-grounds, and causing the Indians to take a back seat when visiting them. This has been a matter of serious consideration and much complaint by the Indians, who are thus deprived of a clearly defined "right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory," etc. While at these places they are off their reservation and unprotected, and their appeals to the local officers for assistance are, as I am informed, unheeded. This matter I have reported to the United States district attorney, with request that such measures be adopted as will secure them rights as indicated by treaty.

#### CONDITION OF AGENCY.

I have no apology to offer for the present condition of this agency. The visible improvements made since I assumed charge amount to but little; still, when the condition of the agency with its low state of finances is taken into consideration, I flatter myself that but few agents or business men could have done better. On the 7th of December, 1886, I took charge of the agency. I was inexperienced, with a clerk in like condition, who was also in very poor health at the time, and with nothing to guide me but the good advice of my predecessor, a little common sense, and such precedents as I could gather from the records and papers of the office. I found that my predecessor had done a large amount of business during the last six months of his administration, and being without a clerk a portion of the time, he had necessarily and inadvertently left many things unsettled. The regular and irregular employes had not been paid for six months. I also found that the funds for payment of the latter had been overdrawn about \$100 in excess of funds applicable for that purpose for the entire year. I was notified by the Department that this labor had been approved, with the understanding that my predecessor had paid part of it in issues, and that I would pay quite a proportion of the balance in the same way. Although I questioned the policy of paying in issues for labor which the Indians supposed would be paid in cash, it can be seen that in this instance it was the only way to do and keep faith with those to whom the Department was indebted.

It has been the custom to run what was and is called a Government farm at this agency. Although I did not think much of this plan, or approve of raising wheat that I believed would cost 100 per cent. more to raise than it would to buy from the Indians, I did not feel justified, without any data to base an estimate upon, in revolutionizing this time-honored custom of all my predecessors without giving it a trial. I tried it, not very extensively, but enough to satisfy myself that it would be better for all concerned that the Government purchase the wheat they require from the Indians, and thus encourage them to raise it, and in a measure provide them a market also.

#### CIVILIZATION AND MORALS.

A large majority of the Indians on this reservation are practically civilized, and are rapidly adopting the manners and customs of their white neighbors in all ways. One said to me a few days since that he was getting to be the same as a white man and would soon be just like one; that he had "learned to steal a little and lie a good deal." They ape the virtues as well as the vices of white men, and in about equal proportions.

Their morals are at a low ebb, particularly concerning their marriage relations, in which there is a marked improvement during the year. This I attribute to the vigilance of the police, and prompt and effective measures and punishments inflicted by the court of Indian offenses. Drunkenness on the reservation is almost unknown; but two cases have come under my observation, and they were not of an aggravating character.

#### AGENCY STOCK.

The number of cattle owned by the Government at this agency is about 2,256 head of all ages, which at present are in good condition.

Pursuant to instructions from the Department, I sold to the highest bidder 170 two-year olds at \$24 per head, and 119 three-year olds at \$30 per head—in all 289 head for \$7,650. We have also about 40 head of horses, which, with the exception of two teams, are of but little value, consisting of wild, untamable, small "cayuses" that the Indians will not pay \$5 apiece for in labor. These are being issued to such Indians as need horses and who will do some little labor for the Government in return. One reason the Indians care so little for these horses is that they are very difficult to break to harness, and when broken are too small for plow work and of but little use to wagon. The only expense this stock is to the Government is that of rounding up and counting and branding the colts once a year. They live in the cañons chiefly, and are in good condition the year round.



## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings belonging to this agency (thirty in number) are in fair condition considering the number of years in which they have been in use, some having been erected over thirty years. Many are in need of repairs, which would doubtless have been made during the last few years had not the agency saw-mill been burned and the supply of lumber required for such purposes thus cut off. The only building constructed during my administration has been a jail or agency prison, made from hewn timber and parts of old block-houses found about the agency, and well suited to the purpose. This building has been the source of much comment and speculation on the part of the Indians, and I am pleased to remark has never had an occupant. Its presence, for obvious reasons, I regard as having a good effect in the prevention of crime. Had a saw-mill been in operation during the last three years, I believe that the number of houses built by the Indians for homes would have been doubled, and much more farming done had they been enabled to procure fencing material.

During the very high winds which prevailed this spring all the fences on the reservation that were old or partly rotted (and such was the condition of nearly all of them) were blown down. New posts were required and much labor needed to make such repairs as would enable them to protect their crops against the ravages of the many roving bands of horses and cattle. Some became discouraged, failing to make the necessary repairs, and are in consequence without grain crops.

In this connection I desire to say that if it is proposed to cause these Indians to take their allotment of lands in severalty, the sooner such a step is taken the better for all concerned, and before more and substantial improvements are made in the erection of buildings, fences, etc. These Indians are by no means a unit in their desire to become citizens or receive their allotments, and from the expressions made by their representative men from all parts of the reserve, while in council at this agency last winter, I am convinced that not more than one-fourth of them favor such action. The Indians here may be said to be composed of three classes, viz:

The first and smallest class comprise such as have good houses and occupy and have inclosed but little more, if any, land than they would be entitled to under the allotment act. They are the more advanced and best men on the reserve.

The second class may be said to consist of well-to-do Indians who have large tracts of the best lands on the reservation under fence, and from which they derive much revenue by sales of hay. Others of this class have what little wood land there is on that portion of the Yakima River bordering on the reserve fenced up, and which they sell to their less fortunate neighbors. This class of men oppose the allotment plan for apparent, perhaps selfish, reasons.

The third class are men who care but little about a home and prefer to lead a wandering, aimless life; to live by hunting and fishing; who say the reservation is too small; and they bitterly oppose any survey of their lands and the taking of land in severalty or becoming citizens. I have no doubt but what all these men will within a few years become citizens, but at present but few would care to avail themselves of this privilege.

## GOVERNMENT.

The court of Indian offenses and justices of the peace in the several districts in which this reserve is divided I have found of incalculable value in the suppression of crime. These justices have jurisdiction over such offenses as a justice of the Territory would, and have discharged their duties with commendable judgment. The courts of Indian offenses have jurisdiction over such cases as are defined by the regulations, and I have taken the liberty to enlarge their powers to include such cases as are not within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace and not disposed of by myself.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

Our missionary labors are chiefly under the guidance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the preacher in charge being paid by that denomination. They have three churches on the reservation, one of which is a very comfortable building, capable of seating about four hundred. The attendance at these places of worship has not increased during the year; neither is there any increase of membership reported. Several Indians are members of the Catholic Church, and having no church edifice on the reserve, they go to Yakima (a town near the reservation) to attend divine service.

## CENSUS.

The task of taking the census at this time of year, when the most of the Indians are off the reservation gathering berries, roots, hunting and fishing, is attended

with many drawbacks, and the figures I submit are not entirely correct; and it is impossible for me to complete an accurate census in the time required with the assistance available. A large number of the Indians object to giving their names or those of their children or neighbors. Neither can I obtain an accurate count of the number of births or deaths, and the figures given in statistics (sent herewith) only comprise those actually living on the reserve and do not include all that belong thereto:

Males above eighteen years of age .....	549
Females above fourteen years of age .....	623
Children between ages of six and sixteen .....	328

Total ..... 1,500

The total population is 1,741. The difference between these figures and the 1,500 is accounted for by reason of the children under six years of age and males between sixteen and eighteen not counted in this enumeration.

## SCHOOLS.

The buildings used for school purposes are four in number, consisting of one comfortable two-story school-house capable of accommodating about 150 pupils, and supplied with a fair quality of school furniture, books, etc. One two-story dormitory for boys, the lower story of which is divided into three rooms, two used as sitting or study rooms, and one as bath-room; the upper rooms are used as sleeping apartments for the larger boys. One comfortable building, one and one-half stories, now used as a hospital, and well adapted for such purposes; one large boarding-house, two stories high, with dining-room, kitchen, sitting, seamstress, sewing rooms, laundry, etc., on the lower floor, and dormitory for girls on the upper floor.

School has been in session ten months during the year, with an average attendance of 98.

The following-named teachers and school employes have been employed during the year at the compensation here indicated:

Name.	Position.	Yearly salary.	Amount.
Frances J. Reinhard .....	Superintendent ..	\$1,000	\$661.11
Samuel Enyart .....	do .....	1,000	275.00
William R. Newland .....	Indian teacher ..	720	262.18
Peter Kalama .....	do .....	720	371.37
William R. Newland .....	Principal teacher ..	720	48.91
L. C. C. Newland .....	do .....	720	88.04
Lillie Kalama .....	do .....	720	418.32
Lillie Kalama .....	Teacher .....	600	112.50
Ella Wilson .....	do .....	600	300.00
Gertrude Shattuck .....	Seamstress .....	500	170.23
Susie Hendricks .....	do .....	500	231.94
S. T. Munson .....	Cook .....	500	123.64
Celeste Lacy .....	do .....	500	255.43
Mary Billy .....	Laundress .....	400	200.00
Susan Joseph .....	Acting laundress ..	(*)	79.00
Susanna .....	do .....	(*)	56.00
Amy Connors .....	do .....	(*)	12.00
Sally Wattanut .....	do .....	(*)	16.00
George Meacham .....	Disciplinarian ..	120	86.41
Jack Towles .....	do .....	120	13.37
Margaret S. Waters .....	Matron .....	600	600.00
Amount paid teachers .....			2,537.43
Amount paid other employes .....			1,844.02
Total .....			4,381.45

\*\$1 per day.

The pupils have advanced in their studies during the year in a satisfactory manner. Although nearly all of them can speak the English language, they are adverse to doing so, but a strict enforcement of one of our rules prohibiting any other language used in or about the school has worked a desirable change.

Quite a number of the parents of the children who attend the school are anxious to have their children educated, and send them voluntarily, while a larger number only send them because they are almost compelled to do so. The attendance did not fall off during the year until we were invaded with epidemic measles in May, which for a short time reduced it. This epidemic only caused a suspension of the school sessions for ten



days. During this time we treated over 60 cases in our hospital, all of whom recovered within that time.

The branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and penmanship. The industries taught are farming, gardening, milking, caring for stock, chopping wood, building fence, and general farm work. The trades taught them are blacksmithing, wagon-making, carpentry, harness, boot and shoe making. The girls are taught to sew, wash, iron, cook, and all kinds of housework. Regular details are made daily among the boys and girls, so that each pupil gets drilled in each branch of industry taught.

If all the children of school age on the reservation were gathered up, there would be about 250 of them that could be spared by their parents to attend school. It is my desire to make provision for and gather these children into the school as fast as practicable; for properly-conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians can pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization.

The amount of farm work accomplished by the pupils has been far below my expectations and desire, and may be accounted for from the fact that a very small proportion of them were large enough for such labor, and the only farm near the agency was so foul or full of weeds as to necessitate the plowing it up in June, so as to reclaim it and put in condition for a crop next season. For report of crops raised, etc., see statistics forwarded herewith.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is shown by report of the agency physician here attached.

#### SANITARY.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation:

During the year ending June 30, 1887, I treated 834 cases, 109 of which were measles, and this was the only epidemic we had during the year. By careful management and the active co-operation of the school employes we were very successful in the treatment of these cases, all recovering. Since the close of school I have heard of several deaths, probably due to measles. There were 12 births, all unattended by me, and 31 deaths, of which number 12 were not treated by me, leaving 19 who died having received attention. The following tabular statement shows the cause of death in these cases:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	Iranition .....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Paralysis .....	1
Consumption .....	6	Pneumonia .....	4
Dysentery.....	2	Ulcer, scrofulous .....	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1		

That these figures show the total number of births and deaths I have serious doubts, for it is exceedingly difficult to get a report of these occurrences.

I have been among these Indians a little more than one year, and while administering to their bodily ailments I have made a careful study of their character, and I assure you it is full of interest. From a sanitary standpoint they are exceedingly primitive in regard to hygiene, as well as in their ideas both concerning disease and its treatment. Without exception they are superstitious, and few indeed are they who are not firm believers in witchcraft. They regard the medicine man as possessing unlimited powers for good and evil, and while they realize and admit that the white doctor is possessed of more knowledge, and is better equipped to treat disease, so far as medicines are concerned, yet they give to their own native medicine men a place second to none, since they attribute to him a power far superior to medicines of any description. Their doctors, like poets, are born, not made, and their power is the gift of the tamanawis, and may be held alike by male and female.

Very few of the Indians on this reserve will submit to scientific treatment if their disease is of much duration; they regard the quiet, unobtrusive methods of the white doctor as far inferior to the noise and parade of their own medicine men, since they consider noise as absolutely necessary to keep off the evil spirits.

Their powers for resisting disease are inferior to any race of whom I have any knowledge, and this is due not only to the fact that they are adynamic from hereditary disease, characterized by struma, but all their habits tend to debilitate and render their recuperating powers almost nil.

A serious obstacle in treating their sick consists in the fact that unless they realize decided benefit from one or two doses of medicine—no matter what the disease—they absolutely refuse to continue it. They always demand something strong, and even a cathartic, unless it has the most drastic effect, and that pushed almost to faintness, they characterize as weak and no good, and to treat any disease without catharsis seems to them utterly futile.

In addition to the stumorous diseases that attend them so frequently, they suffer considerably with malarial and ophthalmic troubles. The latter it is almost impossible to cure among those away from school, for the most fruitful source of these eye troubles is the smoke that fills their teepees, and to this they are subjected summer as well as winter.

The hope of the Indian is in his children; and, if they are judiciously managed, the perpetuation and prosperity of the race is assured; otherwise, a few short years will witness their destruction. In the first place, the children should be kept in the school the whole year. The two months' vacation allowed them throws them away from the restraining influence of the whites, and retards their progress very considerably, for they retrograde during the two months more than it is possible for them to advance in four. We had in this school more than one hundred bright children, who, toward the close of the session, would meet one with smiles and some degree of cordiality. Since school closed, however, not more than half a dozen have been at the fort, and already when you meet them out on the

reservation they are sullen and you can get nothing out of them. In order to hasten their civilization and extend their knowledge, the children should be compelled to converse in English, and their own language should be absolutely interdicted. One of the troubles with which I have to contend in treating the sick, even among those who seemingly understand English, is the uncertainty whether they understand me and that they appreciate what they tell me. I can refer you to a family of full-blood Indians who take great pains to prevent their children learning the Indian language, but they are powerless to accomplish it, seeing that they are daily thrown in contact with those who use it.

We have now a nice hospital, with the dispensary in the same building; and if I could be supplied with a competent nurse, who should have no duties aside from that, I am satisfied that the mortality among the children would be materially lessened, and the benefits arising therefrom would be felt all over the reservation, and, as much as any other thing, would establish confidence in the school. The Indian is devoted to his children, and when he is sure that they will receive good attention in sickness he is satisfied, even anxious, to have them in school; for the majority realize and appreciate the value of an education. They simply want to know that they will not have to obtain the education at the expense of their health. We have here a healthy location, and one well adapted to the purposes of an industrial boarding-school, and with little more effort it can be made desirable in every respect.

I am glad to be able to state that venereal diseases are rare in their primary aspect; at any rate few apply for treatment. The secondary and tertiary forms of syphilis are seen in large numbers. These are beyond the hope of successful treatment, for the reason, as stated before, that they will not continue it.

Tubercular disease manifests itself upon the slightest exposure in lung and glandular affections, and is rarely amenable to treatment, since, in addition to other reasons, the majority lack the nourishing food so necessary in these troubles. They are attended with much better results when treated in the school, and it would be fortunate if all such could be placed in the hospital.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM G. COE, M. D.,  
*Agency Physician.*

Capt. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

#### WANTS OF THE RESERVATION.

The Indians here are greatly in need of a saw-mill to provide lumber for building houses, fences, etc. When they can procure lumber at a low price they will soon provide themselves with comfortable houses.

The old grist-mill, by which all the flour used by the Indians is manufactured, is rotten and can not last another year unless extensive repairs are made thereon. With these needed improvements, which, I doubt not, the Department has considered and will direct, the Indians will soon be in condition to receive their lands in severalty, become good farmers, useful citizens, and capable of taking care of themselves, who, when armed with the ballot, will receive more attention at the hands of their white neighbors.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN,  
*Keshena, Wis., August 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit for your consideration my second annual report of the affairs of the Green Bay agency, Wisconsin.

This agency is located at Keshena on the Menomonee reservation, 7 miles from Shawano the nearest railway and telegraph station. It also includes under its jurisdiction the Oneida and Stockbridge reservations.

The Menomonees are the least civilized of the three tribes and require the most attention from the agent. They occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the larger portion of which is fertile and susceptible of producing large crops of hay, wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, and other grains and vegetables raised in this latitude. The Menomonees number 1,632 persons, of which number 1,300 have been Christianized principally through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic Church. The balance are still pagans and practice many of their old-time rites and ceremonies, notwithstanding every effort has been and is still being made by the missionaries to bring them within the pale of the church and civilization. About 300 members of the tribe live off from the reservation.

#### FARMING.

During the time that I have had charge of this agency I have studiously endeavored to carry out the instructions from the Indian Department and inculcate the idea that by cultivating the soil the same as his white brothers was the only way that an Indian could secure a comfortable living and the necessities and luxuries of life. I am pleased to report that my efforts have produced many good results. During the



past season under the direction of the agency farmer, who has worked faithfully to encourage and to show the Indians how and when to plant their crops, they have devoted more time to agricultural pursuits and a much larger area than ever before has been sown with wheat, rye, and oats and planted with potatoes, corn, and beans. Last spring, under authority of the Department, I purchased and distributed among the Menomonees, and which were carefully planted by them, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels wheat, and 550 bushels potatoes. They also put in 100 bushels of oats which they had saved for seed from the previous crop which I had stored for them and returned in the spring. They also furnished their own seed for corn and beans.

Last winter quite a number of the tribe, under the direction of the agency farmer, chopped and cleared from timber considerable land, which was put into crops the past season. Nearly 3,000,000 feet of logs were cut from the land thus cleared, and sold, from which was realized \$20,415.30. No Indian was allowed to cut over more land than he could prepare and get into crops the following season. Nearly all showed a commendable spirit in following the instructions of the farmer. When any one was disposed to cut outside of the limits prescribed by the farmer he was informed that his logs would not be scaled or sold, which at once ended any inclination he might have to cut over more land than he could clear. It has been my policy to induce the Indian to pay less attention to logging and to devote his attention to cultivating the soil, believing that therein was his only hope of a substantial living.

During the spring and early summer, under authority of the Department, I purchased for the use of the tribe, to assist them in their farming operations, twenty-nine yoke of oxen. These oxen were distributed among the industrious members of the tribe, and have been a great help to them in their agricultural operations. Individual Indians purchased for themselves nine yokes of oxen and forty-four cows out of their private funds. Many of the Indians have no teams, and are too poor to purchase one, and without a team it is impossible for them to accomplish much farming in the heavy timber. While it would not be policy for the Government to furnish the Indians all the teams they wanted and by so doing encourage them to depend too much on being thus supplied, when by exercising a little judgment and economy they could supply themselves, yet purchasing and distributing among the industrious portion of the tribe an additional number of oxen and farming tools would be a great encouragement to them and an incentive for the balance of the tribe to be industrious. Those that are able to purchase their own teams and farming tools should be encouraged to do so, as it holds good with an Indian the same as a white man, that what is acquired by individual effort is better appreciated than a gift.

The Indians now have under cultivation 1,224 acres of land, which is nearly double the amount of the previous year, which will be increased by 200 acres sown to winter wheat this fall. I estimate that the Menomonees will raise this year, wheat, 3,130 bushels; oats, 8,250 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,200 bushels. Besides the sale of logs cut from clearings, amounting to \$20,415.30; the Indians have realized during the past year from the sale of 400 cords of wood for school and agency purposes, \$300; sale of 6,000 pounds of maple sugar, \$420; sale of blueberries, \$4,000; sale of furs, \$1,500; total, \$27,135.30.

#### GRIST-MILLS.

As stated in my last annual report, the grist-mill on the reservation is almost entirely useless, and new machinery should at once be placed in the mill. The Indians can see no inducement to raise small grain and then have to travel from 15 to 30 miles with an ox-team to a grist-mill to get a few bags of grain ground, besides having to pay for the grinding. There is a splendid water-power where the grist and saw-mills are located, with a plentiful supply of water the year round. I would most respectfully urge that the grist-mill be put in good order by purchasing new machinery and having it placed in the mill, as by so doing it will materially aid in the efforts being made to make this tribe self-sustaining.

#### SAW-MILL.

The saw-mill is completed and has a capacity of sawing 25,000 feet of lumber a day. There is connected with it a shingle and lath machine and a planer. The mill is a good improvement, and as the Indians can now by a little effort in getting logs to the mill have plenty of lumber, many of them are building better houses and shelter for their stock. The mill is an indispensable adjunct to the civilization of this tribe of Indians.

#### SCHOOL.

There are two boarding-schools on the Menomonee reservation, both in successful operation. One was built and is carried on by the Government, and has ample accommodation for 85 pupils, but at times 100 have been in attendance. The pupils

come from the three tribes of the agency, but the Oneidas are the greater number in attendance. This school is in charge of six persons employed as teachers in the various educational and industrial branches, besides five other persons employed as matrons, cooks, seamstress, and laundress. The addition of a carpenter and shoe-maker to the school as industrial teachers is a large saving in the expense, besides teaching many of the pupils trades.

There has been built during the past season a building 30 by 50 feet in size, which is used for carpenter, shoe, and paint shop, besides for a store-house and wood-shed. There is now under construction a barn 40 by 70 feet, with a stone basement, to be used when completed to shelter the stock belonging to the school, and to house the crops raised on the school farm. In addition to these buildings there should be built a good-sized one-story building to be used as a place for the pupils of the school to congregate in during cold and stormy weather. A building of this kind would not only give the pupils a chance for exercise during inclement weather, but would save much wear and tear in the school building.

The larger boys of the school, and the industrial teacher, have during the past season cleared 25 acres of the school farm, and will soon have 333 acres inclosed with a fence. There has been raised on the farm during the past season 18 acres of oats, 8 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of hay, and 2 acres of garden truck. The school now has a team of horses, 6 cows, 10 sheep, and 24 hens. If a large portion of the school farm was improved and cultivated it would nearly sustain the school. But with only the industrial teacher and the larger male pupils to clear the land, while not engaged in school duties, it will be a long time before that result is reached.

The other school was built and is carried on by the Catholic order of Franciscans, and will accommodate 150 pupils, of which number the Government aids 130 at an annual expense of \$108 per pupil. This school is in charge of two priests, five lay brothers, and seven sisters of St. Joseph.

The pupils of the schools are taught the common branches of education, farming, carpentering, shoe-making, blacksmithing, wagon-making, and other industrial branches. The pupils in both schools have shown commendable improvement during the past year.

#### SANITARY.

##### *Report of physician.*

In accordance with your request I herewith furnish a report of the sanitary condition of the Menomonee Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The health of the tribe has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic except whooping cough, and that has terminated. I could attribute but three deaths to this disease, and they were infants. Scrofula is very prevalent, and there has been a number of deaths from consumption during the year; in fact a great majority of the deaths occur from these two diseases. Insufficient food, want of proper clothing in severe weather, and the unsanitary condition of their dwellings aggravate the severity of scrofula and consumption, and in consequence there is a higher death rate than would otherwise exist if these conditions were remedied. The condition of scrofulous children generally improves when admitted into the schools, where they receive proper food and clothing. The health of the children attending school was very good during the past year. The prospect of the Indians harvesting good crops and thereby having plenty of food is good, and I expect to hear less complaint in the future of a lack of sufficient nourishment, and consequently less sickness. If the Indians could be taught to dig wells and keep them in proper condition the sanitary condition of many would be improved. At present the most of the water used by them is taken from lakes, pools, and streams supplied with surface drainage, and in the spring and fall is unfit to use.

A hospital has been established about one year and a half. During the past year 46 patients were received and treated. The capacity of the hospital is ten beds, and last winter there was not room to accommodate all applicants. When the hospital was first established it was quite difficult to persuade patients to go to the hospital for treatment, but lately many are asking to be taken in. In many cases it was the patient's first contact with civilization, as many of the pagan Indians pride themselves in living as Indians and rigidly reject the white man's ways. The hospital is a very effective means of showing the difference between the Indian's medicine-man and the white physician's treatment of disease, and the medicine-men do all in their power to prevent Indians from going to the hospital for treatment. Still, some of the pagans that heretofore placed all confidence in the medicine-men, having seen the benefits that their neighbors have derived from proper care and nursing when sick, have applied for admission to the hospital. The Indian makes a very poor nurse where constant and regular service is required for any length of time; hence the more necessity for hospital treatment in all chronic maladies.

Respectfully,

J. L. CLEARY, M. D.,  
Agency Physician.

THOS. JENNINGS,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

#### STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee reservation consists of 18 sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the south and west, on which reside the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, now numbering 136 people. The greater portion of this tribe became citizens years ago, and those remaining ca



the reservation are as much civilized as they ever will be under present circumstances. All of them can read and write, and all speak the English language. According to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, they are electors, which prerogative they freely exercise at all general elections. The tribe receives an annuity of about \$3,500, derived from the interest allowed them by the Government from the sale of a portion of their reservation in 1871.

These Indians should become citizens by having their land allotted to them, their money divided among them, and then thrown upon their own resources for support. In their present condition they do but little work. They are largely immoral and licentious, spending the most of the money received as annuities for liquors, which under existing circumstances it is impossible to prevent. If thrown upon their own resources and become amenable to the laws of this State, undoubtedly after a time the most of them would become respectable and industrious citizens the same as that portion of the tribe who are now citizens.

There is one day-school on the reservation, but it is poorly and irregularly attended, and unless some radical change is effected the youth now growing up will not have as much education as their fathers had before them.

The tribe annually elect their own officers, and practically govern themselves, requiring but little attention from the agent except paying them their annuities.

#### ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation, consisting of 65,540 acres of land, is located in Brown county, Wisconsin, 46 miles from the agency. The tribe numbers at present nearly 1,700 persons, as by a vote of the tribe, recently taken, all of that portion, about 200, known as the "Homeless" have been adopted. They support themselves by farming, cutting stave-bolts, hoop-poles, cord-wood, etc. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms and as well off as the average farmers among their white neighbors. The tribe receives an annuity of \$1,000 from the Government.

Recently by an almost unanimous vote they have decided to allot their lands in severalty, and become citizens, for which they are well prepared. A commissioner is now taking a census of the tribe preparatory to the allotment.

#### *Church and schools.*

There are two churches on this reservation under the control of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations, and every child born in the tribe is baptized in one or the other of the churches.

There are six day-schools on the reservation, and the Government is preparing to build a large boarding-school for their use, which will be of immense benefit to them.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that if the present policy of endeavoring to train the Indians to be self-supporting is vigorously enforced for 10 years, they will show more progress than they have shown for the past 50 years. The statistics for the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the Department for the liberal manner in which they have treated me and the Indians under my charge,

THOS. JENNINGS,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,  
*Ashland, Wis., September 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe agency, Wisconsin:

This agency comprises the following reservations:

Red Cliff reservation, situated in Bayfield county, Wis., covering 13,993 acres of land.  
Bad River reservation, situated in Ashland county, Wis., covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation, situated in Sawyer county, Wis., covering 66,136 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau reservation, situated in Oneida county, Wis., covering 69,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac reservation, situated in Carlton county, Minn., covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage reservation, situated in Cook county, Minn., covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bois Fort (or Net Lake) reservation, situated in St. Louis and Itasca counties, covering 107,509 acres of land.

The progress of the Indians under my charge has been uniform with that of the preceding year, not marked but steady—those living near well-settled towns doing better than those at a distance.

On examination of the census submitted you will notice that the population has slightly increased. This is due to the fact that many are moving on to the reservations to get pine land, who have never lived there before. I shall look for a greater increase next year, if the law recently passed by Congress, relating to the allotment of Indian lands, is held to apply to this agency. I was unable to take the census of the Bois Fort and Lac du Flambeau bands, and have been compelled to take last year's figures, which I consider as very nearly correct. The following is the census of the different bands of Chippewas under my charge.

Name of band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not other- wise enu- merated.	Total.
Red Cliff.....	67	76	69	44	256
Bad River.....	210	195	131	76	612
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	357	324	293	156	1,130
Lac du Flambeau.....	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac.....	159	173	166	105	603
Grand Portage.....	80	74	67	50	271
Bois Fort.....	205	210	150	137	702
Total.....	1,215	1,183	1,014	630	4,042

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made by these Indians this year will compare favorably with those of last.

On the Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation 43 new houses have been erected. The members of this band have now over 1,000 acres of land cleared and nearly all of it under cultivation. They also own 173 horses, 78 cattle, and 67 swine—a large increase over last year.

The Indians on the Bad River reservation own 106 horses, 125 cattle, and 40 swine. They also raised 9,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,500 bushels of turnips, and 300 tons of hay, the bulk of which they sold to dealers in Ashland.

On the other reservations, while they cannot show such results as these, nevertheless they are doing well. They all show some improvement and I may say are self-sustaining except the Bois Fort and Grand Portage bands, who, by reason of the sterility of the soil of their reservations, are unable to make a living by farming.

#### LOGGING.

Logging was carried on more extensively during the season of 1886-'87 than ever before. In fact it is very hard to restrain it within proper bounds when once authority is given to commence. If one Indian sells his pine and receives the money for it, they all naturally want to do the same and can not be made to understand why some of them will have to wait until the next season.

The total cut from the several reservations and the amount of money received for the logs is as follows:

	Feet.	Value.
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	78,069,770	\$452,669.75
Fond du Lac.....	17,866,130	89,518.65
Bad River.....	23,202,972	135,753.72
Lac du Flambeau.....	9,627,885	48,472.45

This has resulted greatly to the benefit of the Indians, for they have not only received stumpage for all pine cut, but have also furnished nearly all the labor required to put it in.



Some of the Indians save their money and acquire the habit of accumulating property, while others squander it; but unquestionably their general condition is greatly improved. It is probable, and I hope for that result, that while their lands are being cleared of timber, from which they derive so much immediate benefit, they will acquire a habit of industry and desire to accumulate property, so that those who now save nothing for securing future wants, will learn that by labor and industry they can always secure a good living and comfortable homes.

It will be a good many years before lumbering operations will cease on these reservations, but the time will come, as it does to all lumbering districts, when they will be much less than now, and there will be a corresponding decrease of the distribution of money amongst them. Not only allottees, but all who work, share in the distribution, and good times now exist with them. If the history of other lumber districts is repeated on these reservations much of the land will become agricultural, especially for raising hay.

I followed the same general plan as last year of putting money in the bank for persons whom I judged were either too old or otherwise incompetent to take care of it. Of the \$30,000 placed by me in the bank for these Indians a large share still remains, and I am careful to see that they use it for a good purpose. It has increased their business talent wonderfully, for they have their own accounts at the bank, and every check passes through their hands after it is drawn. The old people are especially grateful, and say that it has saved them one-half of their money.

## SCHOOLS.

The schools of this agency during the past year have been under the charge of efficient instructors, and their success has been deserved.

The Indians all evince a greater interest in educational work than ever before, and seem to understand that only through punctuality and diligence can any excellence be attained.

Two schools, one at Bad River reservation and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation, conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, had contracts whereby they were paid at the rate of \$7.50 cents per quarter for each pupil instructed. They have accomplished good work, and their average attendance has been good.

Last winter I was authorized to purchase at a price of \$600, from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the mission house owned by them on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. This has been used for a school, and is a great improvement on the old one, which was very poor.

Below I give a statement of the schools connected with this agency, together with the average attendance, names of teachers, with salary per annum:

Name of school.	Reservation.	Attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary paid per annum.
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau...	12	Clara Allen.....	\$800
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	22	Philomen Lafave.....	000
Vermillion Lake.....	Vermillion Lake.....	30	{ N. Nelson.....	800
			{ Belle Nelson.....	250
St. Mary's Catholic.....	Bad River.....	22	Sister Thaddea.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	7	Dominic Ducharme.....	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles.	10	S. J. Currie.....	600
Pah-quah-wong.....	do.....	12	James Dobie.....	600
Catholic Mission.....	do.....	45	{ Sister Concepta.....	.....
			{ Sister Aloysia.....	.....
Round Lake Mission.....	do.....	12	{ S. A. Dougherty.....	.....
			{ C. H. Dougherty.....	.....
Catholic Mission.....	Red Cliff.....	17	Sister Bonaventura Colling..	.....
Parochial and Boarding.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	*46	{ Sister Vincent Hunk.....	.....
		†19	{ Sister Eugenia Dillon.....	.....

\* Day.

† Boarding.

## NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

Last spring the Northwest Indian Commission visited the Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, and Grand Portage bands of Chippewas to see if they could not be induced to abandon their reservations and move to the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. In every case they refused the generous offers made by the commission and preferred to remain in their old homes. I was surprised at this, especially in the case of the Grand Portage Indians, who have always lived in a state of abject poverty and in danger of starving every winter.

One reason for their being so obstinate, I think, is that a great deal of exploring for mineral is going on in that region which furnishes them with a great deal of work as packers. They also believe that there is a great quantity of mineral on their reservation, and are loth in consequence to give it up. The commission labored ably to convince them that it was for their best interests to remove, but they were deaf to all argument.

## POTTAWATOMIES.

I was ordered last November to look into and report upon the condition of a small band of Pottawatomie Indians, who were said to be trespassing in Lincoln county, Wis. I found upon investigation that the band, numbering about 100, lived near Marshfield, Wis., and that they had no settled home, having no reservation upon which to move. They were, however, very friendly with the Lac du Flambeau Indians, with whom they had intermarried somewhat. I at once entered into negotiations with the Flambeaus to allow them to settle upon their reservation. After some delay these negotiations were brought to a successful termination, the Flambeaus evincing their willingness to allow them to take up their residence upon their reservation. This will be by far the best disposition to make of these Indians, and will cause all complaints to cease with regard to their being trespassers and guilty of burning valuable timber. Some money, however, will be necessary, and if this can be furnished the question of the disposition of these Indians will soon be at rest.

## RAILROADS.

During the year the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railroad applied for right of way through the Bad River reservation. On May 25, 1887, I held a council of the Bad River band of Chippewas to determine the compensation due them from the railroad company. At the council the Indians demanded \$25 per acre for all lands used by the company in going through their reservation. The company refused to pay this on the ground that it was exorbitant; and the Indians refusing to take less the negotiations have, up to this time, been at a stand still. I am of the opinion that the demands of the Indians are out of all proportion, and would respectfully recommend \$10 per acre as a fair price.

I would state in conclusion that the moral tone of the Chippewa Indians is considerably higher than last year. I have had less trouble from whisky than ever before. The Indians are beginning to have better control of themselves and to learn the true value of property.

Missionary work has not been neglected, and I can see its beneficial effect wherever I go.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,  
*July, 25, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as agent of the Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes, and am glad to say that I am able to give a more gratifying report than the former one.

My Indians have had regular issues of beef and flour every week in the year, a thing which during the past several years has been unknown to them, as by some mistake the flour was out in the spring, and at a time they most needed it to enable them to work at their crops. I succeeded in hauling all the flour during the summer, and when the winter set in as early as the 19th October, it was a great comfort to me to know that their food was safely housed in a convenient place, a thing which even the citizens of this valley did not provide for, and flour sold as high as \$6 a hundred, and could not even be procured at this figure. At one time a flour famine was seriously feared.

## FARMING.

The provisions being on hand, the Indians had a fair chance at preparing their crops and fences, and, I am glad to say, went at it with more energy and system than I expected; and more of them than ever before have good crops of oats and vegetables and wheat, and larger and finer crops of hay, the latter now being cut and delivered to the U. S. quartermaster's department at Fort Washakie.



Both tribes have displayed great energy in fencing in their places, and have, during the year, inclosed large fields of hay and placed good fences about their crops. They have also built themselves a great many houses, and for the first time have shown in earnest that they wished to abandon tepees and live more like civilized man, and to encourage them I have issued cooking stoves to those who built houses, as far as I had them to give. Had I the doors and windows also to give them, it would encourage them to a great extent, and it would be economy to the Government in saving the purchase of duck for tepees.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

For over a year after the arrest of Axe for selling liquor to Indians a case of drunkenness was not seen on the reservation, but on the refusal of the jury to convict him on Indian testimony, others have entered into the traffic, and some cases have been discovered who have been arrested and kept at hard labor. The citizens in the neighborhood are, however, interesting themselves in discovering these liquor-traffickers, and I hope an example or two will soon put an end to their disgraceful pursuits.

#### SHELTERS.

We are in want of shelters for tools and implements, and temporary ones were authorized to be built, but before I could accomplish it the money had to be returned to the Treasury in filing a new bond. As soon as it is again given me I will build them and at least save the tools from the damage by exposure to the weather.

#### HOUSES.

The buildings at the agency have at a slight cost been kept in fair repair, but the stables and slaughter-house are nearly rotted down, and I hope soon to be furnished with the estimated funds to build new ones. The school barn, a very nice building, accidentally caught on fire at night and was destroyed, with two horses and its contents of hay, etc. The Episcopal church has procured a number of good logs and hauled them from the mountains to help build a school-room, much needed, and when the estimate made to enable me to procure other material for its erection is granted I will at once build it.

#### PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The carelessness in regard to the care of property, mentioned in my last year's report as having been noticed, has disappeared, and the conviction and sentence of Kongress for three years in the penitentiary for stealing has effectually put an end to thieving, which has for years been carried on at a greater or less degree.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

But little resort has been necessary in this respect, and what few cases of drunkenness and other offenses by Indians have been met by me by confinement in guard-house and hard labor.

There has been one case arrested by the civil authorities for larceny of a horse, and sentence of twelve months in the penitentiary given. I am convinced the wrong Indian has been punished in this case; in fact I am sure an Indian is punished when, in fact, a white man is the guilty party. And I am sorry to say that in this vicinity the act of Congress giving jurisdiction in certain cases to the county court is calculated to do the Indians a great deal of harm. A class of white men forming the juries in this county are such as are completely prejudiced against the race, and any Indian brought before them, whether guilty or innocent, is going to be convicted, as no Indian testimony will be considered, and the white testimony is all embittered and rendered inimical by remembrances of former wars and outrages they state the Indians have been guilty of. Could the Indians have a fair and impartial trial before men more enlightened and having more of Christian charity in their nature, the thieves alone would be punished, and this would work out very great good, as was intended by the act.

#### CIVILIZATION.

It is of slow progress, but I notice a decided change for the better. A disposition to live in houses, to plant and reap, and to encourage the schools, and to wear clothing to a greater extent than ever, are sure indications of a step forward.

#### FREIGHTING

has been carried on to a satisfactory extent, as is shown by the delivery of the flour used during the year, and the Indians have just delivered 100,000 pounds flour, making the return trip to Rawlins and back in the short time of thirteen days with over fifty wagons.

## SANITARY CONDITION

appears to have been good, only a small appearance of measles happening during the year, which caused a cessation of school for two weeks. For further particulars I refer you to the physician's report.

## STOCK RAISING.

This is carried on to a considerable degree in horses. Not so with cattle, but many of them have fine lots of good cows and young cattle. They derive considerable money from the sale of their ponies.

## GRAZING.

The attempt to move citizens' cattle from the reservation was tried, but as soon as being removed they returned, and I am now at work obtaining evidence to prosecute owners of stock before the United States courts, but am not encouraged very much in the success of this plan, as the district attorney tells me that after all the expense is incurred by the Government, the findings of the juries will probably only be to the extent of one cent's damages in each case.

## POLICE.

I am glad to say I have a well-regulated police force, which, considering its size, is as effective as I could desire it. Its members are energetic and obedient, and completely alive to the necessity of arresting and punishing the vicious.

## SCHOOL.

The building of the agency school has just been repaired; the gable end having bulged out, had to be taken down and rebuilt. The school began the year in a prosperous and flourishing condition, but by a change made in the superintendent, in November, for a while continued its prosperity, and I had hoped it would even improve on its commencement prospects; but in a short time it turns out that the superintendent neglected his duties, his school was not kept up to the proper standard of discipline and morality, and he persevered in meddling more in agency matters than attending to his school duties; hence the school for a while was a failure until it fell into new hands by the removal of the discordant elements, and I am glad to report during the latter part of the session a return to its previous satisfactory condition.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The St. Stephen's School, about 30 miles from the agency, has constructed a very large building at great expense, but through neglect of contractors and a treacherous soil, after reaching the fourth story towards completion, the building is found insecure and useless for the purposes, and has been rejected and will be torn down, and when they begin to rebuild, as no proper site can be had on the land assigned, I shall have to select another outside of this assignment. The energy, pluck, and money which this church is using is bound in the end to lead to most satisfactory results, and with 400 Arapaho and 200 Shoshone children of school age, there is ample room for even more schools than we now have established, and I could take in 100 more scholars than now attend the agency school if the buildings estimated for could be granted.

The industrial teacher has displayed such knowledge and experience in farming and in inducing the Indian boys to work that we have had more vegetables than could be consumed by the school, and 15,000 pounds of potatoes were issued to the tribes for seed which had been raised in this way, and which had been bought with moneys furnished by your office heretofore.

In giving no overwrought account of the condition of my Indians, I can safely say that their improvement and advancement has been marked and is observed by all, and those who discouraged me when I arrived here by saying I had an impossible work before me now encourage me by saying they believe the work can be done.

I take pleasure in saying that the present agency and school employes give entire satisfaction and have co-operated with me in my work.

The relations between the military authorities and the agency continue to be most pleasant, each sustaining and aiding the other in their respective duties without clashing in any way.

Thanking you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the confidence and support you have extended to me; which during the past six months was especially needed and effectually rendered, and requesting you to continue this assistance,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JONES,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



## REPORTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,  
*Sitka, Alaska, August 2, 1887.*

Quiet, steady progress has characterized our school work this year. The number of pupils seeking admission has increased until more than 100 names are upon the roll. You know the contract calls for 75 only. We have not exerted ourselves to gather children from the different tribes, but rather await their coming. We have children from eight different tribes.

Slowly some of the Indians are beginning to feel that it is a privilege to be permitted to place their children in school for gratuitous care and instruction. Still, there are many benighted parents who think they ought to be paid for giving their children a chance to be taught the white man's way of living and learning. Their crude ideas are so vague that they think they are doing us a great favor and placing us under lasting obligations by giving us a child to support and educate. A compulsory school law is the only salvation for thousands of helpless heathen children in Alaska, who in their primitive state are as the beasts of the forest. Congress can easily open the way for their ransom and amelioration.

Both naval and civil officers stationed here now are in harmony with us, and encourage the natives to school their children. These officers have shown us favors and rendered the school assistance, which we would gladly reciprocate. The grand jury inspected the school and reported our work in the most favorable terms, which is gratifying to the faithful teachers, all of whom have toiled incessantly and with unabated rigor.

Indeed, all our teachers have labored with devoted missionary zeal, forgetting self, remembering only their labor of love to a heathen race. No pains have been spared to give each child personal care and practical instruction in the most needful branches of Christian and secular knowledge. What a happy sanitary change for these children of the forest, to be regularly washed, bathed, clothed, and taught the ways of civilized life. An inspection of the household management, dormitories, kitchen, sewing-room, domestic order, cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness, the healthful, moral, and religious tone and teachings which characterizes the work of the school and pervades the life of each child, will convince the most skeptical that a good work is being done, and that a great reformation has already been achieved.

To the tourist who has but an hour in which to take in the scope of the work, the full fruition of the educational efforts in behalf of these waifs of mountain and sea can not be fully grasped, yet many have been the expressions of surprise, mingled with gratification, to find that the Indian is really teachable, that he has capacity for training, and is susceptible of culture.

The natives of Alaska are not Indians in the habitual sense of the word. While they live in tribes, and have chiefs, Indian customs and laws, yet they receive no Government rations, have no reservations, and can not be considered wards of the Government. They are and always have been self-sustaining. However, they greatly need the fostering care of the Government, the maintenance of schools, free and industrial. Industrial schools and kindred industries are not only essential and important auxiliaries to their speedy civilization, but the most potent factors in lifting them from the depths of degradation, transforming their manner of life, and giving them the power to earn a livelihood, to live by the fruits of their own industry, and soon enjoy the blessings of American citizenship.

Our school work is so arranged that half the day of each pupil is devoted to learning from books and half the day to learning how to do the world's work. We find our Indian pupils are earnest and sedulous in their desire to learn to speak and write English, and they are persistently eager to learn trades and helpful industries.

Two of our boys and girls having completed their course in the school, have since married. We are assisting them to build cottage houses on the mission grounds, away from the contaminating influence of tribal relations. Here American ideas will continue to grow, Christian graces will be fostered and encouraged, Christian hands will grasp theirs, and loving hearts will ever open to them. They will continue to receive advice and counsel from the teachers of the school, and we hope to see them keep model homes, which will not only bring happiness to their own households, but will serve to emulate their Indian friends.

We are gradually enlarging our facilities for instruction in industrial trades and kindred pursuits. A boat-house and carpenter-shop, the two combined, 24 by 60, is now in process of erection. A shoe-shop is also being made ready and a skillful shoemaker can find employment immediately. A printing press and outfit has just been received,

and it is our purpose to edit a small monthly paper in the interest of schools and missionary work among the natives of Alaska.

Another very pressing need is a hospital for the proper care and treatment of the woefully diseased. This humane need has been so urgently pressed upon the woman's executive committee of the Board of Home Missions that we have just received official notice to begin the erection of a hospital without delay. I beg leave to urgently request that the sum of \$3,000 annually be appropriated through your Department toward the support of the hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. KELLY,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

KEAM'S CAÑON INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZONA,  
*September 5, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report. I arrived in Holbrook on May 26, took charge of the supplies at that place, and then proceeded to Keam's Cañon.

On my arrival I took charge of buildings and grounds rented by the Government. I found the buildings in good condition, but some changes are necessary in some of the rooms to fit them for school purposes, such as putting in more windows, doors, and partitions. Inclosed by stone fences I find about 27 acres of good ground, all of which can be tilled and irrigated. The supply of water is abundant and good; in fact, the best I have found in the Territory. On account of the excessive drought the Indian horses were so poor that I could not get them to do any freighting, which made it necessary for me to go to Holbrook to secure freighters.

After my return from Holbrook I visited the Moquis villages, held a consultation with the chiefs and principal men to ascertain how many children could be obtained for school. The next day I visited, with an interpreter, every house in the three villages on the first mesa, and was promised 56 children, about 40 from the second mesa, and probably a few from the exclusive Oraibis.

Since the arrival of my supplies I have put the desks and bedsteads together and put them in their places, made tables for office and store rooms out of boxes, examined invoices and compared them with goods, made shelves in store-rooms, and arranged the goods on them. I have not had lumber to do as I wished in making the necessary changes. The matron has been employed with the sewing-machine in making dresses for the girls, sheets, shirts, chemises, aprons, towels, etc.

I think that the prospect for a school is good, as the Moquis seem anxious to learn the language and ways of the whites. Several of the Navajos seem to want their children to attend this school. I have been to Albuquerque to purchase provisions, as I found I could not get them at Holbrook. By the last of this month I hope to be able to open the school, and will try my best to make it a success.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GALLAHER,  
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, DAKOTA,  
*August 30, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this school.

The highest enrollment during any one quarter has been 86. The greatest number in school at any one time has been 81. The average attendance for the year has been 67. Over 100 different pupils have been enrolled during the year. Quite a number of those who went home last July and August on the annual vacation did not return to school. One of the chief reasons for the leaving school at that time was a promise made by a former agent that three years comprised the length of school life. Some were retained at the agency on the groundless plea of being required to aid in the farm work. The hands of the superintendent were tied. He possessed no power to compel attendance at school.

Whenever sickness occurred among the children the Indians withdrew them, cut-



ting down the actual daily attendance. Under proper instructions the Indians could have been compelled to have allowed their children to remain in school more regularly. The same instructions would have maintained a school at this place of over a hundred pupils.

#### FARMING.

The crops on the farm have been a partial failure this year. The unbroken drought that prevailed through the months of May and June retarded the growth of all cereals and injured garden vegetation. One hundred and ten acres have been cultivated the past year. Forty acres were sowed to oats, 30 acres to wheat, 4 acres to barley, 6 acres to corn, 4 acres to beans, 18 acres to potatoes, and the balance to garden. The late rains have caused a bountiful supply of potatoes and corn. The barley and wheat have been a complete failure. Oats about a third of a crop.

The garden has been a great source of profit to the school. The children have had a bountiful supply of peas, beans, squash, onions, etc. The marked contrast in the appearance of the pupils and the decrease in sickness this summer over last summer is wholly attributable to a wholesome supply of garden vegetables. A good garden connected with the school is of untold value.

#### STOCK.

In June there was delivered at the school 30 head of Cotswold sheep and 35 head of yearling and two-year-old heifers. This stock is well graded and is the finest-looking herd in the surrounding country. The unlimited grazing lands lying to the north and west of the school renders stock-raising an important factor at this school. An immense body of hay land is adjacent to the school and would furnish hay enough to winter 400 head of cattle. The country was intended for a cattle country. To winter the stock the coming winter there is cut and stacked at the barn 150 tons of hay.

#### TINSMITHING.

The tin-shop has employed 5 boys the past year in learning the trade. A miscellaneous assortment of 2,891 pieces of tinware have been made. The shop has been closed several times during the year and the tinner and boys detailed to do other work, important and more necessary. The work in this department has been highly satisfactory as to the character of the work.

#### CARPENTERING.

More valuable work has been secured from this department than any other. The carpenter, with three boys, has overhauled all the school buildings, barns, sheds, and shops the past year. This department is one of most essential and vital interest connected with the school. Pupils in this branch of industry have made rapid progress.

#### HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP.

This shop has been hindered in its work. During vacation the employé had to be detailed to assist in other work. October 1 he was relieved by orders of an inspector. He was reinstated November 24 and 10 boys placed under his charge. Nine sets of double harness were made and the repairing of shoes kept up with the needs of the school. January 21 the shop was consumed by fire. Another room was fitted up for a shop and work again commenced. April 1 the resignation of the mechanic in charge was accepted and an Indian graduate of Hampton, Va., was placed in charge of the shoe-shop. The work of this young man is good and he is very successful in imparting his instruction. He is trustworthy, a thorough mechanic, a credit to the school that trained him, and a faithful employé of this school.

#### BLACKSMITHING.

This industry was closed down October 1 by orders of an inspector.

#### SEWING ROOM.

The sewing room has turned off very valuable work the past year. The girls have improved in their work, and engage in their daily labors with cheer and alacrity.

During the year there has been made 226 aprons, 30 pillow-cases, 114 chemises, 117 dresses, 157 pairs drawers, 14 pairs overalls, 36 pairs pants, 41 sheets, 23 shirts, 5 suits, 35 towels, 48 undershirts, besides a bountiful supply of mending done, which is the bulk of the work.

#### LAUNDRY.

The laundry has been presided over by an Indian girl of this school at a salary of \$240 per annum. She has faithfully performed her duties. Under the wise guidance of the matron she has developed into an employé worthy of her hire.

#### KITCHEN.

The kitchen has been in charge of Mrs. Mary Bissell, who has used her utmost endeavors to train those under her charge in the arts of cookery. The healthful appearance of the pupils, the scrupulously clean dining room and kitchen, are fitting reflections upon her work. Several of the girls have advanced far enough to be intrusted with the care of the kitchen.

#### DORMITORIES.

During the forepart of the year the boys' dormitories had been thoroughly repaired and painted. They were large and airy, and arranged with advantage. In January they were destroyed by fire. Other buildings have been utilized for dormitory purposes since. The origin of the fire was of mysterious occurrence. Only through strong efforts put forth were the warehouse and other buildings saved.

#### CLASS-ROOM WORK.

The work of the class room for the past year has been very encouraging. The teachers of the former year continued throughout the past year. The marked progress of the pupils, the intense rivalry manifested between different sections of the school in friendly contest, were marks of progress. The Indian boy or girl will study the same as the white child; in some studies they are as apt. Their deportment in the school room is better than of the average white school. I have seen whites in the school room whose parents boasted of their high grade of intellectuality, yet, when contrasted with the general demeanor of these Indian children, an impartial critic would reverse the title of barbarism.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this school is good. But little sickness has occurred the past year, and that which did occur was on account of the impurities of the water. During the latter part of the year several cases of poisoning from contact with the poison-ivy vine occurred, but were of little consequence. The Indians always make a break for the school upon the first report of sickness, no matter how trivial. If they can steal away the child, he is carried to the camp. The brother of the agency interpreter was stolen from the dormitory during the night and carried out on the plains to camp all night, and died from the effects of exposure the following day. The physician of the school reports to me that this procedure is the serious drawback in the practice of his profession. An Indian girl ran away from school in December and was badly frozen. Another case in January resulted in death to a young girl sixteen years of age. An Indian child will run away whenever the roving disposition seizes it. The facilities for escaping from school here could not be excelled. Three rods from the school begins an interminable swamp, and when once they reach that all hope is lost in catching them until they arrive at the agency. Nothing but a wall surrounding the school, with iron gates, sentinels posted, could prevent escape.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The actual attendance at this school has been below what it should be. There have been more children at Fort Berthold. The writer has urged that rations be stopped until the school was filled. The agent believed in the opposite policy. There should be a compulsory educational law, and the Indians made to place their children in school. Dakota has a large foreign population. Her legislators believe in education. They have a compulsory educational law and enforce it. Her schools to-day are her



pride. Her population is rapidly becoming assimilated. The Indian should be educated for the same reason. He should be subject to the same law. He has demonstrated that he can be educated. This everlasting begging and importuning an Indian to avail himself of the advantages offered by a beneficent government is all foolishness. They should be compelled to educate. The old Indian, steeped in centuries of ignorance, is not capable of thinking for his progeny. The compulsory power should be given an agent, and if he refuses to enforce it he should be removed from a position which he disgraces.

The superintendent should be allowed a contingent fund to defray necessary expenses that are constantly arising. There is not always time to ask for authority to make the expenditures. Often the mere power to purchase necessary articles would result in a saving and be a benefit to the school. His official bond is guarantee enough that he will not prostitute the privilege given.

A more speedy examination of quarterly accounts would have a tendency to improve the service. Were accounts examined in time to allow corrections to be made in the following quarter, it would have a good effect upon the status of accounts.

The cost of maintaining this school the past year has been greater than in former years. It has been a different school; from a mere boarding-school it has been developed into an industrial school. Heretofore there has been no expense in maintaining shops. The past year it has had industrial pursuits taught. The winter was extremely severe and likewise added to the cost for apparent reasons.

The pupils that have finished school have gone back to the reservation. If any have fallen back, it is not the fault of their training nor the fault wholly of the Indian. The Government has provided no home for him, furnished him no chance to work. No inducement is held out to him; no stimulating example is set for him to follow. He is cast back upon the reservation among his people. If he falls, no matter; if he succeeds, it is merely an example of the survival of the fittest.

The missionary influence at the school has been under the direction of C. L. Hall and A. J. Garry, missionaries. Both have visited the school alternate Sundays, and have used their best endeavors to impart and inculcate the cardinal principles of Christianity. To their zealous and indefatigable labors they have conscious pride of knowing that their labors have not been amiss.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,  
*Lawrence, Kans., August 21, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report for Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. As I did not have charge of the institute until January 1, 1887, my report will be confined chiefly to the work of the last half of the year. For the efficient labors of my predecessors, and the condition of the school previous to July 1, 1886, I will refer to the very able reports of Dr. Marvin and Colonel Grabowski, already published.

Pupils in attendance January 1, 1887, numbered 250, from 27 tribes, namely, Cheyenne, Apache, Arapaho, Chippewa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Kaw, Muncie, Miami, New York, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Peoria, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Shawnee, Sioux, Wyandotte.

The first question presented for solution, on assuming charge, was that of rations. For some time my predecessors had issued 10 per cent. in excess of Government rations, as authorized by the regulations, and still complaint was made by the pupils that they had not enough to eat. Orders were given to reduce the rations to the regulation standard at once, and to institute a search for thieves. After a time leakages were stopped, some changes in employes made, and complaint of short rations ceased. But rations in an Indian training school are like liberty in a government, and require eternal vigilance for their preservation.

Next came the work of filling up the school to its full capacity. Applications were made to Indian agents for pupils from their respective agencies only to be met by unfavorable responses. The following from Agent Williams, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, is a sample:

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAH0 AGENCY,  
*January 21, 1887.*

C. ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent Haskell Institute:*

DEAR SIR: Your communication relative to Indian children is received. I had secured nine children and intended to have started for your school Friday last, but every one refused to go, and the parents withdrew their consent. There is a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of the Indians against Haskell Institute, caused in part by the death of some of their children there, but I think

more particularly on account of the rigid discipline of the school, as the pupils from this agency are continually writing to their people of the severe rules, etc., of the school.

Superintendent Grabowski visited the agency recently for the purpose of procuring pupils, but, after ten days or more work, with all the assistance I could render him, he succeeded in obtaining but one pupil.

Under these circumstances, and with the advice of the Commissioner, I visited the Indian Territory to procure pupils for the school. The visit was delayed, however, until new methods of discipline had time to bear fruit. These methods were court-martials by the pupils for serious offenses like drunkenness or theft, and the absence of corporal punishment and abusive language in all cases of correction. No employé was to correct a pupil in anger, or was to show anger in any case, although obedience to rules must be strictly enforced. After a fair trial of such a course, and after the pupils had written to their parents their approval of the new dispensation, the visit was made, with the authority from the Commissioner to procure pupils from the Indian Territory with certain limitations.

Among the limitations was one that no pupil could be taken from the reservation schools unless the children consented, and the superintendents, agents, and parents were willing and anxious for them to attend Haskell Institute. This condition made it exceedingly difficult to procure pupils from these schools. When children could be found desirous of attending at Haskell often the parents would object, and when parents and children both were willing the superintendent or agent would object. Especially would the latter refuse their assent for the better class of pupils to leave the reservation schools. With perhaps one exception superintendents were only willing that what are termed bad and unruly children should leave their school and go to Haskell.

The regulations provide that where practicable a regular transfer of scholars should be made once a year from the agency schools to those known as industrial training schools, or to schools in the States, the pupils transferred to be in good health, and recommended for transfer by the officers of the schools and agents as a reward for meritorious conduct. This is a most wise provision. If all the children of the reservation could be put into reservation schools till twelve or fifteen years of age, and then be sent to an industrial training school till taught some industry, the Indian question would be solved in one generation.

Turning from the reservation schools to the camps, it is found to be no easy task to procure children. If they could not be induced to attend a school nearer their homes, how could they be made willing to go a long distance from home to the States, of which they were ignorant?

Under these discouraging circumstances, only 102 pupils have been procured for Haskell between January 1 and July 1, not counting the 36 pupils from the Iowa schools, who left that State for this school the last of June. These additions would have exceeded the capacity of the buildings had it not been for the vacation and expiration of the three-years' term of many pupils. The indications are that the places of such as have finished their term and left will be more than filled by new accessions, and more room will be needed at the beginning of the school year.

For a history of the school work I would refer to the report of the principal teacher, inclosed herewith. The work done in the school-room under the direction of the principal, J. P. Gorman, who is most efficient, has been most thorough and satisfactory. No school can show a better-qualified corps of teachers than Haskell at the present time or more conscientious devotion to duty.

The industrial feature of the institute has received its full share of attention. The farm has been enlarged by the purchase of 210 acres, including fields, orchards, and meadows, making in all 490 acres, all of which is utilized. The work of the farm and garden has all been done by the pupils, with the exception of the use of a self-binder and thrasher in harvesting the wheat and oats. Besides the farm and garden work, pupils have been engaged in well-digging, stone-quarrying, hauling, excavating for buildings, draining, making mortar, attending masons, etc. All the carpenter work on the place, with the exception of a few days' work on the ice-house, has been done by the pupils, under the supervision of one man, Mr. Putt.

Shoemaking, wagon-making, blacksmithing, painting, engineering, tailoring, and dressmaking, are carried on under the directions of competent instructors. The facilities for most of these industries have been limited, but a building has been erected, and is nearly completed, in a most substantial manner, for the accommodation of the various trades. This building, 60 by 40 feet, three stories, will accommodate blacksmithing, wagon-making, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, printing, painting and tin shop. The building will be warmed by steam, and have every comfort needed.

A new building also is being erected over the boilers, which will afford ample facilities for all work connected with a laundry. Two new boilers and a smoke-stack of brick are under way, and will be completed before cold weather. A new foundation has been put in for an enlarged carpenter's shop, which will comfortably accommodate all pupils desirous of learning that trade. The new ice-house, 30 feet square



and 20 feet in height, is a substantial structure, and will be ample for the institute. This statement, with tree-setting, walk-building, draining, etc., will indicate some of the changes since the last annual report. For the details and results in the different industries reference is made to the statistical report herewith submitted.

While there is great diversity among the pupils in regard to character, disposition, ability, and industry, on the whole the results are most satisfactory. When three hundred and fifty children of any tribe or nation demonstrate by actual experiment that they can do all the work, under proper supervision, required for their daily subsistence, from kitchen and dining-room to dormitory; when they can do all the work required to farm 490 acres of land, perform all the labor required, with trifling exceptions; to erect several substantial buildings of stone and wood, and manufacture a great variety of articles in a neat and substantial manner, besides attending school one half of each day, such children demonstrate that they are worth saving, and that the time and money expended in their behalf are not wasted.

For religious and moral character no school of equal number can show a better record. To receive religious instruction, the pupils are permitted to attend the churches in the town of Lawrence, each pupil attending the church of its preference. So far they have been as free from restraint while in attendance at church as any citizen child, and no breach of decorum or propriety has been reported or detected. On each Sunday afternoon all attend Sunday-school in the chapel, and take a lively interest in the lessons. On these occasions several citizens in the neighborhood act as teachers, and render most welcome assistance. On two or three evenings of each week the pupils hold prayer or religious meetings, which are well attended.

As no private intercourse is permitted between the sexes, two evenings in the week are devoted to music or literary exercises and social intercourse. On these occasions the employes participate, and the influence is most salutary.

All Indian children are fond of singing, and it is the purpose to teach them not only to sing by rote or the ear, but by note as well. Their musical education is not limited to vocal music. The citizens of Lawrence very generously contributed the funds necessary to purchase a full set of instruments for a band, which has been organized, and which has made remarkable progress under the instruction of our wagon-maker and excellent musician, Mr. Buch.

The pupils manifested a desire for newspapers, and in response to a note in the Lawrence papers, some fifty editors contribute their issues for the students' reading-room, which has been fitted up by them with a suitable desk and other conveniences. Also, they made a very neat and beautiful book-case, which, thanks to the friends of the Indians far and near, is being well filled with choice books and pamphlets.

The discipline, except during vacation, is thorough, systematic, and largely self-enforced. The male pupils are organized into companies, and the various movements from place to place are made with military precision and order. Each commissioned officer is disciplinarian to a certain degree for his company, while serious offenses are punished by a court-martial of pupils. The punishments, while not corporeal, are always equal to the offense, and are never resisted or complained of by the offenders. So far as practicable pupils of character and influence are selected as drill officers and disciplinarians, and none can excel them. Over these, however, are the principal teacher for the school work and the industrial teacher for outside affairs. These men are well fitted for this duty, as they maintain their dignity and self-respect as well as the respect of the pupils.

The sanitary condition of the institute has been usually good. With the exception of measles, no epidemic has prevailed. Six have died within the year, and several have been sent home with chronic diseases. Very many children bring with them latent and incurable diseases which must sooner or later develop. Aside from such cases and the measles, the school has been highly favored.

The sanitary condition in general would be greatly improved with a sufficient supply of good water easily obtained. The season has been exceptionally dry, the driest known for many years, and a general scarcity has prevailed. Haskell has suffered accordingly. To obtain water for ordinary purposes about the buildings, it has been necessary to haul it a considerable distance, and pump much of it by hand. Even when water in the wells is abundant it is difficult to obtain. Either water should be procured from the city water-works, or an elevated reservoir should be provided from which it could be drawn, not pumped, for culinary and sanitary purposes at all times.

Additional room is needed for the accommodation of the school. The appropriation is for 450 pupils, and there are teachers and employes sufficient to care for that number. To properly grade and instruct those pupils at least two additional school-rooms should be provided. As it is now, two teachers will be compelled to occupy the chapel for a school-room. The dining-room can not well accommodate more than 350, neither can the chapel. Also, that number is all that should be put in the dormitories, unless some of the employes procure rooms elsewhere. A large building should be erected, with a dining-room of sufficient capacity to accommodate 500 pupils,

and dormitories for 350. By extending the chapel, which is nearly in a square form, some 40 feet to the rear, sufficient room could be had to accommodate all the pupils in the chapel, and two additional rooms could be provided underneath for school purposes. Just what particular plan shall be adopted is not so important as it is to have the room required. The present appropriation is believed to be sufficient to cover the cost of such buildings as are named above, but if any better plan can be suggested it should be adopted.

These are some of the present wants, but there are prospective requirements which should be taken into consideration. Haskell Institute is most favorably situated for a training school for Indians, being convenient to all the tribes, whether on the north or south. The climate is similar to that of the reservations, and is as healthy as exists anywhere in the States. The site is most beautiful, and the plant ample for the accommodation of 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. It requires but few more employes to care for this number than for 500, while better facilities can be afforded for a large school than a small one. If I rightly interpret the policy of the Government, it is that every Indian child shall be given a common-school and industrial education at the earliest day possible, after which they will have homes of their own and all the privileges of citizenship. This will call for compulsory action on the part of the Government in placing children in school, and the erection of more school buildings, especially for industrial instruction.

In closing this report I desire to commend the employes for their efficient assistance and good will, and express my gratitude to the Department for its uniform courtesy and for the lively interest it has taken in the welfare of this school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following are some of the productions and articles made or repaired from January 1 up to and including June 30, 1887:

*Products of the farm.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat.....bushels..	156	Peas.....bushels..	12
Corn (estimated).....do....	300	Radishes.....do....	10
Oats.....do....	1,100	Currants.....do....	10
Potatoes.....do....	1,000	Tomatoes.....do....	50
Turnips.....do....	5	Cucumbers.....do....	2½
Onions.....do....	10	Parsnips.....do....	10
Beans.....do....	20	Squashes.....do....	25
Fruit, various.....do....	1,000	Eggs.....dozen..	51½
Hay.....tons..	75	Milk.....gallons..	1,130
Beets.....bushels..	30	Butter.....pounds..	221

*Mending department.*

Total number of garments repaired from February 11, date on which the mending room was made a regular feature of the industrial work, up to and including June 30, 1887, 4,521.

*Shoemaking department.*

Pairs shoes made from April 20 to June 30, 1887.....	146
Pieces harness repaired from April 20 to June 30, 1887.....	20

*Tailoring department.*

Uniform coats made.....	128
Uniform pants made.....	33
Pants (children's) made.....	13
Waists (children's) made.....	20
Hickory shirts made.....	108
Towels made.....	25



*Sewing department.*

[Total number of various goods manufactured from January 1 to June 30, 1887.]

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons .....	197	Ruffles .....	40
Bed-spreads .....	49	Handkerchiefs .....	48
Clothes bags .....	30	Towels .....	87
Caps (knit) .....	7	Gowns (night) .....	6
Table-spreads .....	56	Dresses (skirts ruffled) .....	113
Desk covers .....	5	Towels (roller) .....	52

*Carpenter's department.*

Articles manufactured, repairs, etc.	Number.	Value of time.	Total value.
Ladder 14 feet long .....	1	\$1.00	\$2.00
Ladder 20 feet long .....	1	1.25	2.50
Revolving desks .....	2	15.00	30.00
Provision bins .....	2	6.00	10.00
Cupboard .....	1	9.00	20.00
Do .....	1	3.00	5.00
Ice house .....	1	250.00	900.00
Carpenter's tool-chest .....	1	2.00	4.00
Carpenter's trestles .....	4	1.00	2.00
Book-case .....	1	40.00	60.00
Do .....	1	2.00	3.00
Easel .....	1	2.00	3.00
Table 3 by 60 inches .....	1	3.00	6.00
Trestles building .....	3	1.00	2.00
Grain-bin .....	1	3.00	4.00
Meat-safe .....	1	2.50	5.00
Window-screens .....	99	25.00	45.00
Door .....	1	12.00	17.00
Wooden guns .....	200	10.00	20.00
Work on shop building .....		100.00	
Labor in repairs on hospital .....		5.00	6.00
Repairs on boys' building .....		200.00	400.00
Repairs on girls' building .....		25.00	75.00
Miscellaneous repairs .....		50.00	150.00
Total .....		768.75	1,772.50

*Wagon-maker's department.*

Articles manufactured, repairs, etc.	Number.	Value.	Value labor on wood.
Repairing dump-cart .....		\$2.50	\$1.50
Repairing haul-cart .....		3.00	2.00
Repairing lumber-wagon .....		4.25	3.00
Repairing truck .....		2.00	1.00
Repairing work-bench .....		5.60	2.00
Repairing spring wagon .....		3.50	2.25
New work-bench .....	1	9.00	6.00
Car-marker .....	1	7.30	2.00
Wagon doubletrees, at 75 cents .....	2	1.50	60
Plow doubletrees .....	1	75	30
Shafts in truck wagon .....	2	3.00	2.00
Thimble skein .....	1		30
Bottom in wagon-bed .....	1		2.50
Felloes in wagon-wheel .....	2	60	
Repairing wheelbarrow .....			2.00
Stone-boat .....			
New farm-wagon .....		160.00	50.00
Shaft in cultivator .....	1		70
Repairing wheelbarrow .....			1.00
Repairing cultivator .....			1.75
Repairing hay-rake .....			2.00
Repairing stone-barrow .....			1.00
Shaft in hay-rake .....			1.25
Sundries .....			5.00

In addition to the above the wagon maker assisted the carpenter in building the ice-house and in various other ways.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
Genoa, Nebr., September 15, 1887.

SIR: With the termination of another fiscal year, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this school.

The period thus far passed presents, in one sense, quite an important factor in the school's history, being, as it is, the end of the first prescribed term, and therefore a test of the benefits or rather proof of the results of the three years' labor.

The quota carried for the past year has been greater than in any previous one, running, as it did, over 170. In fact, our buildings have been overcrowded, carrying, as we did for some weeks, as many as 215 children. The total number thus far enrolled in the school since its commencement, February 20, 1884, climbs up to 383, of which number we have at this date 190 in attendance, being 20 more than the appropriation requirement. In order to form a better as well as a more succinct statement of the arrival, departure, and average attendance, the following tabular form may prove of some use:

Tribes.	Present during the year.		Arrived in the year.		Returned in the year.		Died in the year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sioux:								
Yankton.....	9	3	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	72	22	3	1	55	15	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	14	8	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas.....	5	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	14	8	5	11	2	2	1	.....
Poncas.....	9	2	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
Arikarees.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandans.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes.....	25	1	25	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Santees.....	4	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	146	59	53	27	64	24	2	.....

A review of the above, as well as a comparison with it, of the one furnished last year, will readily show the various changes in the school. It will be seen that our average attendance is greater, and that the number of tribes represented is increased. Another fact may be noticed—the large number returned home. This is due to the term of many having expired. In regard to their conduct after their return home, views will be presented under the head of general remarks. In the mean time I will take up the several subjects of our school and industrial interests.

#### FARM.

No particular change during the year has been made in the farm, except such as naturally comes in the planting and raising of the various crops. The several yields have been good, and in many cases above the average. The wheat crop, of which nearly 800 bushels were raised, proved a vast saving in living expense, the same being given in exchange for flour. The corn and oats yield were equally good. In this connection it may be added with truth that no more productive, satisfactory, beneficial, or pleasing industry was ever offered to the Indian. Our boys, almost without exception, preferred farm work.

#### GARDENING.

This has been made a very important factor in the industrial branch. It has not been without its results in more instances than one. The variety in vegetables, as well as the abundant quantity of all, has made our table fare quite an easy problem. The children by degrees formed a taste for the garden products, and seemed to crave less the meat diet. Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in this respect experienced is the fact that another step, and that, too, an important one, has been made by them towards adopting a better way of living. The orchard, planted under my predecessor, although not yet bearing fruit, is in a flourishing condition, and gives evidence of becoming one of the finest in the country. In each of the two matters above referred to, the entire labor part has been performed by the boys in the school, the farmer only supervising the work.



## BUILDINGS.

The school buildings remain about the same, although considerable labor and money has been expended in putting them in proper and suitable repair. The improved appearance, as well as conveniences thus added, make the total outlay for repairs a sure and satisfactory investment. Every private room, dormitory, and hallway, besides school-rooms, kitchen, assembly rooms, wash-rooms and dining-room have been painted; thus rendering the building clean, habitable, and healthy. Of new buildings erected, the most substantial is the carpenter-shop, which is 40 by 20, and being two stories and a half high, lined and ceiled throughout, is sufficiently commodious. A barn, cow-shed, hog-shed, ice-house, granary and corn-crib have also been erected. The granary and ice-house are built of brick, and very well adapted for the purpose intended. Underneath the former is a large root-cellar the same size as the building, and capable of holding many hundred bushels of vegetables. But little skilled labor was employed in the erection of any of the above. The boys took to the work with a will and spirit, displaying a very great interest, as they beheld, day by day, each structure approaching completion. Another fact to be noticed in reference to the granary is that it is absolutely mouse and rat tight, and thereby free from the serious objection urged against such buildings when of wood.

Still another important feature to be mentioned is the erection of a 60-foot wind-mill tower with a 12-foot power wheel, and a 300-barrel tank, elevated sufficiently to carry water to the attic story. About 500 feet of water-main has been laid, thus bringing water into the girls' and boys' wash-room and kitchen. A large cesspool has been dug and walled with brick, and connected with the building by some 300 feet of 6-inch tile. The old laundry building has been repaired, with a view to using same for a shop of some kind, when the contemplated laundry is completed.

A careful estimate of the value added to the Government property by the above buildings, on a basis of what they would cost were they built with skilled labor would not fall far short of \$8,000.

## TRADES.

The following industries, in addition to farming and gardening, have been opened to the benefit of the boys, viz: Carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, harness-making, shoe-making, and printing. The first and second of these trades are found on the premises. In these ample and steady work was provided for the boys; cold or bad weather was the only thing preventing. The detail in each has been of six to eight boys each half day. With few exceptions they have improved.

As to the other trades, places were found in the village for a detail. They have regularly gone to their work and very seldom came back any complaint. At times, however, some unsatisfactory reports were returned, but they were not frequent, in comparison with the same number of white apprentices. This plan, however, does not seem to be attended with as much satisfaction as shops upon the premises. In these instances it is possible to maintain entire control over the pupils, while in the other, for a time, they pass away, and are, at least to some extent, under the evil temptations, which all shops in a small place are apt to be cursed with, being, as they oftentimes are, the resort of idlers rather than workers. This objection will very soon be overcome, as we are looking forward and hope soon to have all these trades introduced upon the Government premises, and so have shops of our own. In fact, plans already have been prepared, and contracts for the delivery of material are already under consideration.

## SCHOOL STOCK.

This consists chiefly of cattle, horses, and hogs. The herd of the first has greatly increased, and the purchase of four milch cows considerably added to the supply of milk. With this the children's tables have been well provided, and this fact has proved an extreme source of delight to them. The hogs did fairly well. Cholera was very prevalent in the county, and the school herd sustained some losses. However, many were not affected, and the farmer and boys butchered a large number for winter's use. Some of the meat was served fresh, but the greater part, hams and shoulders particularly, was salted down and served later on in the year, thus affording the children a winter's change of meat diet, a fact which they greatly relished.

## SCHOOL-ROOM.

This forms a very important part in the training of the children. Here the industries are put aside, and the mental faculties of the children are tested. The solution of the Indian question can not be worked out in a single day or year. It must be tested by a regular, earnest, and faithful application of the combined influence and

strength of study and labor. Let this be lost sight of, and the work will flag or be improperly performed. Continuous and systematic work has been, therefore, given to this department. Study and its features were inculcated more with a view to the practical than the scholastic. The idea of learning by rote and observation, apart from reasoning and inquiry, has been steadily discountenanced. The theory has proved a successful one, and in consequence a sure and very perceptible advancement has been noticeable. More interest in studies has been manifested, accompanied by a greater zeal and determination to push forward, the united power of which has produced a bolder expansion of thought, and that openly in the English tongue. It was the closing of a three years' course to many, and the hope is strong—may the belief be stronger and the realization surer—that the school-room work will not be lost.

#### GROUND.

Vast changes in this respect have been made. Two years ago nothing had been done. To-day the grounds in front and around the buildings are seeded down with blue grass, and a very pretty lawn greets the eye. Numerous trees of various kinds, as well as much shrubbery, have been planted. Flower beds also have been laid out, and an open drive-way to the main entrance. A neat and tasty picket fence divides and subdivides the girls', boys', and officers' grounds.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Taking everything into consideration, the general health of the children has been good. Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and anything tending to create or harbor disease far removed. It must be expected that some sickness will occur where so many children are together. Our hospitals, both for girls and boys, are in the main school building. Their locality, as well as their arrangement, renders them illy fit for the purpose intended. Thus we are deprived of any proper and judicious means to prevent the spread of contagious disease. This serious difficulty will be met as soon as the new hospital is completed.

Our death-rate has been two—one a Winnebago and the other an Arapaho. The latter can hardly be credited to the school, inasmuch as he was a man grown, came here sick, and in fact was beyond the reach of care and treatment at the time of his arrival.

In this connection it must be stated that the want of proper bathing facilities occasions much annoyance. Not only would there be less trouble in keeping the children clean and healthy, but the proportion of sickness would be materially lessened. As was the case last year, so this, our bathing has to be done in common wooden wash-tubs. The process of heating the water is crude and unsatisfactory. It may appear an easy task, but the practical work of washing over 170 children with our present arrangements almost discourages the bravest.

#### HOUSE-WORK.

This belongs almost exclusively to the girls, and falls under the management of the matron and cook. Each month the girls have been changed in their work. It is true the variety of labor to which they may be assigned is not so great as falls to the lot of the boys; they are apt, though, in their several departments and show evidences of industry. They are easier managed and give less trouble than the boys; they more readily take up with the duties assigned them, are more careful of their dress, and seem better disposed to adopt a new way of living. Owing to the very poor laundry facilities, as well as a smaller number of the quota being girls, the washing and ironing has to be done by the boys. This deprives the girls of a very important and certainly necessary part of housekeeping. Perhaps the most noticeable evidence of the girls' advancement was shown in the kitchen. During the vacation of the regular cook that department was under the care and charge of one of the larger Indian girls; she did remarkably well, not only in regard to her control over her assistants, but in the well-prepared meals furnished the children's table. Such an instance explodes the idea that the Indian is incapable of household management. Regarding the needs in our household work, we await with hope and patience the erection of our new building with proper appliances.

#### NEEDS.

It seems an oft-repeated story to speak of what is here needed. What we have, every effort is made to make the most of and secure the best results. Certain is it, though, that many and serious difficulties attend the accomplishment of what is actually



performed. Expectations spread out, but realizations seem at each year's end to narrow and diminish. The force is sufficient, but so poor and limited the means, so confined and prescribed the bounds, that the work, and therefore the results, are hampered.

With very little building accommodation the number of pupils could be increased, and thereby the work quite as easily doubled. New buildings, therefore, should be given the school. The girls and boys should occupy quarters under separate roofs. More industries should be introduced, thus affording more opportunities for a greater number. Some proper system of heating, either by steam or hot air, should be adopted. Increased water supply should also be arranged for. Some means should be adopted to afford protection against fire, in which respect we are now utterly helpless. These matters ought to receive a very careful consideration and be acted upon at a very early day. Heedless and unnecessary delay may be the cause of a serious loss which prompt action could have averted.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Touching more particularly one of the most important departments of the work here, and somewhat in detail, will be found added a special report from the year's examination of the school physician.

A few statements now as to the outcome of a course of study and industrial training. The wisdom of the present course pursued by the Government is no longer a question purely theoretical, based upon some visionary idea of the philanthropist, but a practical application of the best means for attaining the best ends. The question is beyond any fanciful reasoning. It must be argued from a common-sense view, and the Indian made to realize the changes time and progress have made. It is frequently a query of the secular press, as well as the doubting public, whether education, or industrial training serves any good purpose. The difficulty lies not so much in the school children as in their parents and homes. At present the children are in the minority. Struggle as they may they find the battle at home overwhelming and themselves almost helpless. Very few of them can withstand the surroundings. They must either return to school or drop down to the parents' level. This theory of the question is being now daily tested by the return of children to the reservations from the various schools. Some of the pupils who left here last spring are doing well; others have failed to do all they would and hoped to do, and in consequence have taken the only course open. So true is this that one of the larger girls writes back that she "is not going to try any more after this, for they (parents) have disappointed me now." Another instance, though, should be mentioned. Among those who returned to one of the Dakota agencies was a girl thirteen years of age. She spent one night at home, when, seeing the escort who accompanied her to the reservation, ran to him and refused to leave him. It is needless to add she was permitted to return to school, and is now entered for another term. Her life here made her resist the vicious surroundings of camp life. Not willing to accept them, young as she was, she selected of her own free will the place which had been her home for the last three years. Such cases are not frequent, but when brought to one's notice they throw at least a grain of comfort into the work and give much hope of still greater encouragement for the future. I mention one more case to show the parent's influence. A girl sixteen years of age writes, "I want to come back, but my mother don't want me to come again. She don't want me to go to school any more." These several instances are sufficient to show what the children have to contend with.

Another feature of this question is the farm industry. It strongly impresses me that agricultural pursuits and the care of stock should be made a special study. Its importance can not be urged too much nor too emphatically. Trades are a benefit, but after all the more interest shown in the tilling of the soil the sooner teepees will give way to houses and the camping-ground for a night to a well-cultivated farm. Of land there is abundance, of tools and implements there are plenty; its value and their uses must be taught. No more fertile field for such purpose than the heart, brains, and strength of the young men sent from the reservations to school. On their return home well fitted and prepared are they to take up and follow the vocations taught them. Let, then, more interest be shown on the part of the schools in farm work and the benefits therefrom to be derived will sooner be realized.

There is yet another matter deserving of more than passing notice. I refer to the use of the Indian tongue. There can not be any question about the wisdom of teaching English exclusively. Experience proves that progress is greater, quicker, more reliable, and more beneficial when the language is common. The control of the children is much easier and their willingness to adopt our ways more perceptible. They are deprived of nothing; they lose nothing. The quicker they are made to understand that they must acquire not only our ways but our language the more readily will our purpose be accomplished.

Closely allied with the foregoing is that of the mode and manner of collecting and filling the schools removed from the reserves. Those only who have made attempts to secure children can know the difficulties attending every step. It is a mere matter of physical endurance and moral patience. No compulsions or threats can be exercised toward parents or children. The agent, no matter how willing and ready to help, is powerless. Let the parent refuse or child be unwilling, and any further attempt only wastes time and causes more discouragement. This fact is particularly true on reservations where boarding-schools are established. One can not have a choice, and oftentimes takes children who ought not to be received. It furthermore results in the selection of children from camp life; in other words, those who never have been at school, or whom the day or boarding schools can not secure. The effect of this is to throw into the school a lot of non-English-speaking Indian children. The regular routine of school duties is interrupted and the standard of the school lowered. Many times they are quite young, and by the time they become capable their term is ended.

Another view of this question is crowding itself to the front. One generally hears, "What becomes of the young men after their return home?" Is not the question, "What becomes of the girls," equally or more pertinent? Doubly do they need care and protection. Their early teaching and home influence is so different in its tendency from the lessons taught them at school. They may endeavor their best to do right at home, but their chances are few. The boys have the land to cultivate or their trades to follow, or can obtain employment oftentimes in and around the agency; the girls have nothing. Were they inclined, as they often are, to do for themselves, the opportunity not offering itself they are helpless to bring it about. For their improvement and the inculcating of a home idea, I should recommend the doing away, as far as possible and practicable, the cooking, washing, etc., on a large scale. Better have a number of small stoves, kitchens, and kitchen utensils, and let the girls be taught to care and cook for a certain number, as the housekeeper would for her small home. Such a course would give them some idea of looking after and caring for a home. For the lack of this as well as disregard for home is one of the most serious obstacles. Their wandering nature and roving disposition gives them no such desire. This let them once cling to and hold, and a long stride has been made in the right direction.

For a still further protection of the schools the idea of the black-list should be carried out. I would therefore recommend that not only should each superintendent send the names of pupils placed on that list to the Department, but also to each school off the reserve and the agency to which such child belongs.

There is yet another question often asked, "Has the Indian child capacity?" Of this there is and can be no doubt. The Indian has brains and mental powers, but the chief difficulty seems to be, "Will he use them?" If he only can be induced to shake off the influence of the old traditions, stand out for some sort of independence, and show an ambitious spirit to go ahead, he will then astonish many a doubting mind. In every instance where a boy or girl has displayed a free, determined will, something has been done. However, they seem to fall far short of a full realization of their own powers, and how really noble they can make their own man and womanhood. Herein, then, lies the whole difficulty. The Indian in common parlance represents the meaner and baser instincts of humanity. This results from their early history. In their endeavors they have this prejudice to overcome, and yet by deed and will accomplish all that is expected. The child feels this more keenly than we are apt to imagine. The surest and safest way, then, is to keep the children from this early prejudice. The more frequently they come within its baleful influence the harder becomes the task to stir or move their will power. This course must be adopted. They must be taught their own capacity and made to feel their own mental strength. This done and they will help in a marked degree, not only to further the present policy of the Department, but to revolutionize the present condition of Indian life.

In closing, I desire to state that the work for the past year here has moved on most satisfactorily and harmoniously. I desire to express my appreciation for the universal confidence shown me by my employes.

For the hearty and unqualified support as well as thoughtful consideration shown for the work here by the Department I tender sincere thanks, and beg to remain, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*



## ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of the Government Indian school at this place, for the year ending August 31, 1887.

Prior to my arrival here on the 2d of October, 1886, on which date I assumed control, the institution had been under the management of Superintendent R. W. D. Bryan, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The Government had previously turned over the school farm and buildings that had been erected thereon to the use of this religious society, and had entered into a contract with them to establish and keep up a school with all the educational facilities and a few of the more important industrial features of the larger Indian schools in the East and elsewhere. The new buildings were erected in 1884, and the school therefore had been operated by the Presbyterian board for a little more than two years. As the society claimed to own the furniture and all other interior appliances, and as no arrangement had been made by the Government for the purchase of this property, the buildings were found on my arrival destitute of everything. The situation of affairs was far from encouraging.

The first three months were devoted chiefly to the work of estimating for supplies and collecting the children from the different pueblos. The latter task was by no means an easy one. To one having no acquaintance with the Indian as he is, and only such meager knowledge of his ways and habits as are found in the imperfect accounts furnished in the ordinary histories, the labor incident to the successful organization of such a school as the Government designs can not well be calculated. Obstacles arising from this source, as well as from want of experience in the rather complicated routine of Government business, presented themselves at the very beginning. What to do, and how, were puzzling questions. The school, although it had been in operation for several years, was under so different régime in many respects as to render it necessary to begin its organization at the foundation. So many influences directly at variance with one another had been brought to bear upon the Indian to secure his patronage that he was found hardened against the more usual arguments in favor of education and civilization, and in a state of chronic doubt and disbelief.

Several pueblos were visited by Agent Williams and myself in which opposition to schools of the most violent and obstinate kind had taken deep root. Their principal men could not be reached by the arts of persuasion, reason, or tact. Much of this state of things, I am forced to believe, is due to the questionable, not to say reprehensible, devices that have been for years systematically resorted to to secure children. They were suspicious of everything and everybody, and complained that they had been so often deceived that they could not put faith in the promises we made them. Such was the case especially with the pueblos Santa Domingo and Jemes, from neither of which, although two of the largest in the Territory, were we able to secure any children. Up to the time of the arrival of Superintendent Riley, about the 1st of January, considerable effort had been made in the northern pueblos, but not with such results as was anticipated. The best that could be said, was, that a trial had been made and a score of children were within the walls of the institution as the consequence. From this date onward the school rapidly filled until by February 1 an attendance of upwards of 130 was reached. I have to gratefully acknowledge that the collecting of so large a number of children in so short a time was due to the presence and able service of Superintendent Riley and Agent Williams, both of whom visited with me all the more important pueblos. I am conscious of, and fully appreciate, the aid which these gentlemen rendered me at a time when the outlook was anything but hopeful.

## ATTENDANCE.

The maximum attendance attained during the year was reached in the quarter ending June 30, when 170 children were enrolled. In this number, five distinct tribes were represented, viz: The Pueblos, Navajos, Mescalero Apache, Pima, and Papago. Of the Pueblo Indians, San Felipe furnished 39, Isleta 36, Laguna 18, Santa Anna 10, Cia 8, Acoma 8, Cochita 5, and San Dia 5, making a total of 129 from the Pueblos. There were 8 Navajos from Canoncito Cojo, 1 Mescalero Apache, 7 Papagos, and 23 Pimas. The highest average attendance was 182.

## PRESENT CAPACITY, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The present capacity of the main building, in the two most essential features of dormitories and dining room, can not fairly be placed at more than 175. With the two unfinished buildings completed there will be added larger dormitory facilities, two storerooms, and many other rooms intended to serve for workshops and a variety of other purposes. Through the liberality of the Department extensive improvements

in building and repairing are expected to be undertaken early this fall. When the improvements now under contemplation are completed it is believed that the institution will afford comfortable accommodations for 250 pupils.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial education naturally divides itself into two general classes, farming and the trades. In the former occupation may be embodied, besides the ordinary duties pertaining to the care and cultivation of crops and a knowledge of the proper use of agricultural implements, much labor of a general character, the necessity for which every thrifty and intelligent farmer recognizes. The Indian has a natural aversion to manual labor of whatever kind. This aversion is hereditary. He interests himself only in what has been an object of interest to his father. Idleness suits him much better than work. To overcome this natural tendency to laziness is the first and most important step to take, and this object can be best secured by ascertaining as far as possible to what occupation his mind inclines, and then creating within him a deep interest to learn how to do his work well. A common fault, I apprehend, in training the Indian industrially lies in the lack of interest in the teachers themselves. They appear to reason that because the Government appoints them to these positions manual labor is beneath their dignity; that they are merely engaged to look on and perform all their teaching with the tongue, and leave *hand* training entirely out of the question. Of the trades, without doubt, the three most practical and useful for the Indian are those that teach how to work in wood, leather, and iron.

#### THE FARM.

The farm may be truthfully said to be in an embryo state. Of the 66 acres composing it not more than 5 or 6 had been put under cultivation. This small portion had been seeded to alfalfa, but owing to its partial failure the annual crop has been a scanty one. Until this year no attempt had been made to raise vegetables and other garden supplies. Though 2 or 3 acres were plowed, leveled, manured, and put in fair fillable condition in the spring and planted with the more necessary kind of vegetable seeds, the crop product from present indications will be so small as to be hardly worth considering. The farm in great part is, like most of the land adjoining it, of a cold and strongly alkali nature. It is in its rough, wild state, and can only be brought out of its almost hopeless condition of sterility piece by piece, and by great labor of the plow and thorough enriching. From eight to twelve of the larger boys were regularly detailed to assist the farmer, and, while the showing at the end of the season will be far from satisfactory, the failure is properly chargeable to the cause above stated, as commendable energy and judgment were shown by him from the beginning. An effort will be made to fit for irrigation and tillage the coming fall and winter 4 or 5 acres of unbroken land, which, in addition to that worked the past year, will furnish ample opportunity for practical lessons in farming for the boys during next year.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

Another industry whereby much outside manual labor has been performed is that connected with the building of stone and gravel walks and grading of the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings. Reference has already been made in former letters to the low situation of the buildings, and the difficulty, because of this, of securing good drainage and keeping the ground about dry and clean during the wet season. To wholly remedy the natural defects of location is impossible, but to so change the nature of the soil approaching it as to free it from cesspools and water-basins in which to collect filth, whence arises deadly miasm to poison the air and render life unsafe, is entirely possible. The old, worthless, disgraceful out-buildings were torn down and replaced by new and more commodious ones, built at a safe distance from the main building. Broad, hard walks constructed of stone and gravel now lead to them. Fully 4,000 loads of dirt were hauled to fill the low places, and this was covered for a considerable distance around with gravel drawn from the foothills nearly 2 miles away. It is estimated that a thousand loads of gravel have been drawn during the past season for this purpose. This work was done under the direction of the industrial teacher; it was greatly needed, and while much still remains undone in this direction, yet enough has been accomplished to put the yards and grounds in a clean, dry, and healthy condition.

#### CARPENTRY.

During the past year instruction was given in this trade. A carpenter was employed irregularly up to the 1st of March. Tables for the dining-room, an office case,



and many other articles needed for use in the school were manufactured. A large amount of repairing was also done on the buildings from time to time.

On the 1st of April twenty-six boys and four girls from the Pima agency in Arizona arrived at the school. These boys, with three or four exceptions, are large in stature and quite well advanced in the knowledge of general work. Their good behavior and the industry displayed by them; both in the school-room and elsewhere, reflects credit upon the training they have received at the agency school, and the evident capacity of their race for advancement in civilization.

The regular school carpenter arrived the second week in April. Several of the Pima boys, with two who had worked at the trade at Carlisle, and one from the Mes-calero agency, were immediately placed under his instruction. Since this time a marked degree of progress has been made in this department and much work accomplished. All have shown remarkable interest in learning the names of the different tools and how to sharpen, care for, and to use them, and a few have exhibited exceptional mechanical talent. The extensive building and repairing soon to be commenced will present an excellent field for practical instruction in all the important details of house architecture, and, as a result, it is expected, judging from the order, activity, and earnestness that have hitherto prevailed, that by the close of next year some of the boys will have gained sufficient knowledge of carpentry to be called, if not skilled, at least progressive workmen. From the carpenter's report to me I will quote: "We have constructed, in new work, fence to girls' yard, new water-closets, one coal shed, two carriage sheds, a large number of tables, three large cupboards, two refrigerators, several door and window screens, clothes-presses, and numerous other articles for use in the different departments. We have also finished up second story of carpenter shop, and put shingled roof on store-room adjoining, and have kept all the buildings, fences, gates, and farming implements in thorough repair; and aside from this work have painted fence to girls' yard, windmill, and tank, carpenter's shop, all the tin roof (except unfinished buildings), water-closets, and the exterior wood and brick work of the school building. We have already quite a quantity of the finished material out for the larger unfinished building."

#### THE SEWING ROOM.

With a small force of girls employed, and these only a part of the time, have manufactured since December last 1,471 garments. Of these, 398 were sheets, 339 pillow-cases, 214 towels, 119 dresses, 30 girls' skirts, 207 pieces girls' underwear, 40 boys' pants, besides a number of other articles needed for use in the dining-room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, etc. In addition to the work above described the weekly repairing of the boys' clothing was attended to, and this formed no inconsiderable portion of the labor of this room. A half-dozen of the girls learned how to run the machine, sewing dresses and other garments with much skill and dispatch.

#### DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Owing to the small number of girls in the institution during the greater part of the year, very little attention could be paid to household work, such as cooking, making bread, washing, ironing, etc. For a time all the labor of the laundry, dining-room, dormitories, etc., was done by details of boys.

As there were not girls enough to perform all the work in any one of these departments it was not thought prudent to make up details of both sexes, but was deemed best to avoid the danger incident to their commingling. This placed all such labor upon the boys. Later on the making of the beds, sweeping, and cleaning both the boys' and girls' sleeping apartments were turned over to the girls, to be done by them under the supervision of the matron and assistant matron. A few of the girls have also recently been put in charge of the laundress to assist her at the washing and ironing. Watchful supervision on her part has made the experiment a success and good results are reported.

#### ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

A shoe and harness maker and tailoress are to be employed the ensuing year, and as these industries form an essential factor in industrial training, a sufficient number of pupils will be selected as apprentices, and no pains spared to make the instruction in these useful employments thorough and practical. It is hoped that blacksmithing and wagon-making may before long be added to the industries already approved, thus giving all the advantages of the more necessary occupations, which, in my opinion, are peculiarly needful in Indian education.

#### BAKERY.

The bakery has had two Indian boys since April 1 learning the business. In the absence of the head baker recently while on his vacation, one of the boys performed

all the work, supplying the school with bread for about a week. While this is not as important as other departments of labor, it gives variety of employment and furnishes to a few the pursuit to which they are best adapted.

#### SCHOOL WORK.

The school can hardly be said to have made a beginning. The work done has been of the most elementary character. Several causes have operated to obstruct and retard the literary progress of the pupils. Among these may be mentioned the inadequate teaching force, two teachers having to instruct, deal, and care for 130 children of all ages and degrees of advancement during at least half the year. Another prominent cause is found in the lack of sufficient education on the part of some of the teachers to properly instruct classes in the rudiments of an English education. Indian teaching is peculiar business and requires certainly as much knowledge, patience, tact, originality, invention, and energy as are required to teach American youth. No teacher should enter a school-room who is not prepared by education for the work, and if all the employés of an Indian school were possessed of a fair English education, average general intelligence, and the ability to speak the English language correctly, many of the hinderances would be removed. The Indian child is imitative, and therefore what he hears spoken brokenly he learns to speak brokenly. He is also singularly sensitive, and readily discerns the difference between refinement and vulgarity. Example is no less a factor in his education than in the education of other races. It is a noticeable fact that the Indian child will read readily and intelligibly from a book or write sentences dictated to him on the board or slate, and still be unable to give replies to questions of the simplest and most familiar character in English. This may be due to his natural reticence; it certainly can not be charged to his inability to use language, as he converses freely in his own tongue.

No systematic grading by written examination has yet been attempted, nor would such a step have been practical in view of the general fundamental character of the work required. More than one-half of the scholars had never attended school or had attended so little in the day school in the pueblo that the improvement was scarcely perceptible. Such classification as could be made by oral inspection has answered up to the present. The progress of the present year will, it is hoped, be such as to render grading based upon carefully conducted written examinations necessary.

While the facts herein stated have somewhat hindered the successful operation of the school as a whole, still the work in some of the departments has been very efficient and deserves special commendation. Pupils, on their arrival, have been examined and placed in classes according to their advancement. The method of teaching by objects and pictures has been suggested and attempted in all primary work; the word method was adopted for use in primary reading classes, and charts, written words on the board, and exercises for blackboard and slate were daily brought into requisition. Natural actions, such as sitting, standing, walking, talking, and the like, have been frequently resorted to to call forth short, familiar expressions, and thus, by frequent practice, pupils have been encouraged to employ the more common and necessary language forms of everyday life. Special effort has been made throughout the year to induce all pupils to speak the English language. A daily record has been kept and every instance of Indian or English speaking noted.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The Indian is taught to be obedient to his superiors. The governor or chief and principal officers of a tribe require unquestioned obedience to his commands. Respect for his authority is inculcated from earliest youth, and its effects seldom disappear in manhood. The Indian child is therefore tractable and easily managed. This is the rule, and few exceptions have been noted during the past year. Kindness and firmness, except in rare instances, are the only weapons needed; mild means have generally been found sufficient. In a few instances offenders were punished by depriving them of their meals or imposing upon them extra labor. Corporal punishment has not been resorted to except in its mildest form, and in the case of the smaller boys. The Indian is very sensitive to ridicule and resents an injury, real or fancied, as quickly as any race upon the earth. He is suspicious of strangers, but when once his confidence is gained and friendship proven he is steadfast in his attachments.

#### MORALS AND MANNERS.

These have formed the subjects of numerous practical discourses during the year. To inculcate the principles of right, truth, justice, polite behavior, and considerate treatment of one another, has been considered equally important as religious instruction. The latter teaching has been left to the ministers and teachers of the several



churches which their parents desired them to attend. The former formed a part of the instruction at the school. Continual watchfulness over their actions on the playground, in the school, or at their work, has been enjoined upon employes in charge. The use of slang, profanity, or vulgar expressions is not permitted among employes, or by them in the presence of pupils.

Every effort has been made to protect the morals of pupils, and keep the school free from the vices and immoralities so often associated with large boarding institutions. I am gratified to be able to say I sincerely believe there has been no failure in this respect, and that upon the year's record rests no blot to mar or stain.

#### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

During the year there were treated 112 patients (59 males, 23 females); of this 112 there were 20 cases of measles and 32 of conjunctivitis (inflamed eyelids). The remaining 60 cases were comprised under 23 diseases ordinary and incident to childhood and school life.

The mortality has been 2, 1 from measles and 1 from bilious remittent passing into typhoid. The last case, while not dying at the school, should properly be charged against the disease as contracted here. This will give an average of mortality of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a small percentage of cases attacked, and an average of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. when compared with population of school.

One word is necessary regarding the epidemic of measles. The epidemic originated from a recently arrived employe, who had probably contracted it while traveling. From this case the disease gradually increased until quarantine became unnecessary and was dispensed with.

In view of the fact that nearly 50 per cent. of the cases during the year were comprised under two diseases (measles and conjunctivitis), the urgent necessity of a separate hospital building is now, as already shown during the measles epidemic, painfully apparent. At present there is no room in the main or other buildings for a hospital, and in time of need it becomes necessary to dispose of the patients as best able, increasing the labors of the nurses, and absolutely shutting off any hope of isolation of the sick from the well, owing to the meager number of employes.

In conclusion, my grateful acknowledgments are due to the officers in charge of the Indian Bureau for their timely support and encouragement, and the uniform courtesy extended me during the year just closed.

Very respectfully,

P. F. BURKE,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SALEM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
Chemawa, Oregon, September 5, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report:

There have been enrolled in this school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 202 pupils, the average attendance for the year being 187.8. The great majority of these pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies and trades. The year has been a prosperous one for the school. A great amount of work has been done, and many improvements made in the workshops, on the farm, and on new buildings, and in the general improvement and betterment of our condition.

Since my last annual report there has been erected and completed by contract the office building, containing thirteen rooms, one hall and stairway, one porch, and one portico, making a very neat and substantial building. This building was partly erected by the school carpenter and the pupils under his charge, and was completed by Mr. C. A. Robert, contractor, who also has built one bath-house, 30 by 36 feet, with seven bathing rooms for the boys, two clothing rooms, hall, and stairway, and six sleeping rooms for the boys. Mr. Robert has built a laundry also, 36 by 30 feet, with washing, ironing, and drying rooms, hall, stairway, etc. He also has built one brick building, 30 by 38 feet, for bakery and flour-room. In addition to these buildings the school carpenter and Indian carpenter boys have built and nearly completed three other substantial buildings, one for cabinet-maker and carpenter shop, one for boot and shoe shop, and tailor shop, and the other for blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop. The architecture of these buildings is the same style used in the other buildings on the school grounds, and adds very much to the neatness and general appearance of our premises.

In addition to the houses and shops built by the Indian pupils, they have fenced our new home with a nice picket fence, transforming it from one of the roughest and most unsightly places to one as handsome as can be found in the State of Oregon.

Besides the work done at home, the pupils last September went out and picked hops, earning about \$1,500. One-half of this was paid to themselves in cash, the rest being applied as a payment on the tract of land, consisting of 85 acres, purchased last year. It is adjoining the school-grounds, and has been deeded to the United States for the use and benefit of the school. The children are now in the hop-field,

and will earn enough during this month to make the last payment on the land and have left for themselves a nice sum of money.

Aside from picking hops I have permitted some of the larger boys to work for the farmers near us in their harvest work. Our boys have done as good work as the white boys, received the same wages, and generally were commended for their industry and gentlemanly conduct. Over and above all these earnings the boys have received from the Government \$600 in cash for work done on the farm and in the shops, etc. This money has been deposited in a savings bank to their credit (each individual owner). By this method, each boy having his own bank-book, will learn to keep his accounts, and at the end of his term of school-life, if he is saving, will have quite a sum to his credit. The boys are well pleased with this new arrangement, and will do better work, each one trying to have his book show the largest bank credit.

Since my last report I have visited the Siletz, the Warm Springs, and the Umatilla reservations in Oregon, the Yakama and the Puyallup in Washington Territory, and the Hoopa Valley in the State of California, for the purpose of receiving pupils for this school. Since my last report there have been received from the Siletz agency 6, the Warm Springs agency 13, the Yakima agency 9, the Puyallup agency 6, the Hoopa Valley 12. These children all seem well disposed, and take quite readily to their work in the school.

This year's work in this school has been very satisfactory, and has fully demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of the Government's establishing and maintaining "industrial training schools" at convenient distances from the reservations, whereby the pupils are removed from the bad influences, crude ideas, and superstitions of the old Indians. This school is now better prepared to do efficient work than ever before, but we still need additional buildings, more improved land, and better drainage. A hospital is especially needed. Our drainage is insufficient, and we have not enough cleared land to supply pasturage and hay and oats for our stock. We are slashing and clearing as fast as we can, but the labor required to clear this land is immense. Two years ago, when I took charge of the school, we had but about 5 acres of cleared land; we now have about 60 acres, including the school campus and the orchard we have just planted.

The school is now well organized for practical work in the school-room, the shops, on the farm, in the laundry, the sewing-room, kitchen, dining-room, and dormitories; in short, the Indian can be, and is being, educated in all the practical duties of life. In my recent visits to the several tribes I found that the scholars who have been educated at this school were generally taking a leading part and exerting a good influence among their people. At the Klamath reservation I found one of the girls, who had graduated from this school, acting as principal teacher; and one of the boys, who had graduated and gone home, was their farmer. At the Umatilla reservation one of our graduates is a teacher, and their blacksmith learned his trade here. I went out among their people and found one of our carpenter boys building a house, and saw several other buildings, including a nice church-house, that had been built by our boys. I went on to an Indian farm and found one of our boys riding on a sulkey-plow, doing as good and as nice breaking as any white boy could do. I found another herding a nice band of cattle and horses belonging to himself; another had settled on his land and started out in real earnest to make himself a home. He had built himself a good house, fenced and broken quite a large field, planted an orchard, raised a crop of oats, and meantime had worked out at his trade (carpenter) and earned and saved \$100. These are a few instances of the boys I have kept track of since they left the school. This school, if properly managed and sustained, will do a good and lasting work for the Indian race on this coast. It now has pupils from thirty different tribes, extending from California to Alaska.

The condition of the various departments are set forth more at length in the subjoined reports.

#### PRINCIPAL TEACHER (C. A. Woody).

The principal teacher reports as follows:

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year.....	202
Average attendance :	
During the year.....	187½
During quarter ending September 30, 1886.....	193
During quarter ending December 31, 1886.....	180
During quarter ending March 31, 1887.....	184½
During quarter ending June 30, 1887.....	192

The work done by the teachers under my charge has been satisfactory and thorough in the highest degree. Cases of discipline have been rare, showing that the pupils are acquiring that habitual self-control and regard for right-doing which marks the highest civilization.



During the year the pupils have been working in five grades, the first being primary. The number enrolled in each grade during the year has been approximated as follows:

First grade.....	63
Second grade.....	40
Third grade.....	29
Fourth grade.....	39
Fifth grade.....	31

202

Examinations held upon the work done during the year entitled pupils to promotions from the various grades, as follows:

First to second grade.....	40
Second to third grade.....	25
Third to fourth grade.....	24
Fourth to fifth grade.....	30
The fifth grade.....	24

During the year it has been decided to add one new grade to the course of study heretofore pursued, and so the fifth grade has been promoted to the sixth grade instead of being graduated as usual. The course for the sixth grade will include practical arithmetic, physiology, elementary book-keeping, natural history, and language work.

Those who are graduated and who go to their homes as teachers have felt the need of a further acquaintance with books, and the studies taught by them. For the benefit of such, there should be provided at an early day, in addition to the advantages now afforded by the school, a course of instruction in "normal methods." This might well be made one year at the beginning. If our graduates are to be teachers, they, as well as other teachers, need to know something of the best methods now in use.

#### REPORT OF THE MATRON (Letitia M. Lee).

This report shows that 83 girls have been under charge during the year, and that they have been assigned to work in the various departments, so that the sewing, washing, and ironing and cooking, together with the care of the rooms of the girls' dormitory, have been attended to by the girls under competent supervision. The department has been excellent, the cases requiring serious punishment being rare.

#### REPORT OF THE TAILOR (W. H. Utter).

The tailor reports that he has had on an average 4 girls and 2 boys in his department, each working a half day, and that there has been manufactured during the year 193 coats, 368 pairs pants, 473 shirts, and 371 pairs drawers, making a total of 1,405 garments. New blue uniforms complete have been manufactured for all the boys of the school. The boys and girls under my charge have worked faithfully, and take readily to the work in hand.

#### THE SEAMSTRESS (Mrs. Minnie G. Walker).

In this department there have been manufactured 2,323 articles; the greater part of these were articles of clothing for the girls. In this department all the general sewing for the school has been done, such as the making of bed-ticks, sheets, pillowcases, aprons for the various trades, etc. The average number of girls in this department has been 4. They have made splendid progress, and have taken great pains and interest in their work.

#### THE COOK (Lizzie S. Goodin).

The cook reports that in the kitchen and dining-room the work is done with an average of 7 girls. In the kitchen the cooking for the entire school is done. The girls also do all the scrubbing and cleaning necessary to keep the kitchen tidy. Since last May they have made 113 pounds of butter and 5 gallons of vinegar. The dining-room girls do all the dish-washing, setting the tables, and cleaning up in the dining-room. In both places the work is done neatly and very quickly.

Talking and laughing during working hours have been strictly forbidden. The result has been a saving of much time, and securing perfect order and quiet throughout the department.

## THE LAUNDRESS (Elizabeth Hudson).

In this department there has been an average of 12 girls. All the laundry work of the school is done by the school-girls. It is very hard work, but the girls do it cheerfully and well. Since the new laundry building has been made ready for use we have been able to do the work much more conveniently. The girls now can starch and iron shirts equal to any one.

## THE CARPENTER (John Gray).

The carpenter has had 10 boys under his charge during the year. They have finished the office building except the plastering and building of stairs and doors; this was done by the contractor, Mr. C. A. Robert. They have built three shops and painted them, and as soon as lumber is obtained the shops will have the inside work finished and made ready for use. These buildings are each 2 stories in height. One is 36 by 50 feet, and the others are each 30 by 36 feet. The boys have also built about 85 rods of picket fence, and painted it, and about 200 rods of capped board fence. In addition to these permanent improvements they have done much repairing and similar work as has been needed during the year. The value of buildings erected and other work done in this department is not less than \$3,500. The boys have as a rule been attentive to their duty, and made satisfactory progress.

## THE SHOEMAKER (Samuel A. Walker).

During the year 708 pairs of shoes have been made and 414 pairs repaired, and 77 pieces of repairing on the school harness have also been done in the shop. The whole number of boys who have worked in the shop during the year is 22. Of these about three-fourths were beginners who have made good progress, better, I think, than previous years. The average number of workmen during the year is about 8½. The value of work done in the shop is about \$1,500.

## THE BLACKSMITH SHOP (W. S. Hudson).

The work done in the blacksmith shop has been confined for the most part to the repairing of the farm and garden property. Quite a number of manufactured articles are under way, and will be completed when we can make use of the facilities to be afforded by our new shop. Four boys have worked with me during the year.

## THE FARM (William L. Bright, farmer).

This is one of the most important branches of the school work. The past year has shown that Indian boys can be taught to clear and cultivate land, and also to properly handle and care for stock. We now have of cleared and grubbed land about 60 acres, and about 80 slashed and sowed in grass seed. It is hard to estimate in dollars and cents the value of this labor; it has simply been immense. We have set apart 10 acres for an orchard, and have now planted in it 500 apple-trees, 35 pear-trees, 125 plum-trees, and 33 cherry-trees, most of which are growing and looking quite thrifty. We have 8 acres of potatoes that will yield 800 bushels, and 10 acres of garden, consisting of corn, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, beets, onions, etc., all of which have been well cultivated, and are producing as well as the gardens of this vicinity. The quantity of each can not yet be given. We have on the farm 4 good work horses and 2 brood-mares, 14 milch-cows, 19 head of calves and stock cattle, and 33 head of hogs, all of which have been properly cared for and are in good condition. The boys under my charge have uniformly worked well, and have been good and obedient.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

This department is under the charge of Miss Leona Willis, one of the assistant teachers, who works very earnestly and effectively to inspire the Indian girls with the spirit of music. They exhibit a talent and an aptitude for music that reflects great credit on them as representatives of their race. This branch of study in the school should receive every encouragement, since music exerts a wonderful influence for good upon our pupils and the Indian race generally. The piano now in use is old; the ivory on the keys in many places is worn through to the wood. We very much need a new and better instrument.

## THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The printing department is under the exclusive care of Indian boys. They publish a bright little paper called *The Indian Citizen*. It is a four-page monthly. Different pupils write for its columns or select "short bits" from their papers. Its editor, Henry Steeve, is a wide-awake Indian boy, and makes his paper very acceptable to the pupils and friends of the school, who appreciate this department of the school quite as much as any other. The press now being used is a small hand-press, and not



in good repair. I hope some arrangement can be made by which a larger and better press and newer and more suitable type and fixtures can be secured for the office. Much work could be done and the trade thoroughly learned. For the Indian as well as for the white man the printing-press is in the fore front of the forces of civilization.

## SANITARY.

The general health of the scholars has been good, aside from the tendency to consumption and scrofula, diseases so prevalent among the Indians of this coast. I think a majority of the children have the germs of one or the other, or both, lurking in their system, and generally it is fatal before they reach the meridian of life usually allotted to man. These diseases have produced more deaths during the past year in the school than all others combined.

The school has had a pretty severe scourge of scarlet fever. More than one-half of the scholars had the disease, and as many as 60 at one time, but it yielded to the good and skillful treatment of Dr. A. W. Hutchison, the then school physician, who carried them all safely through, without the fatal termination of a single case. There have been one or two deaths resulting from malarial fever. There have been about 500 cases treated during the year, of which 9 died at the school. The health of the school is now good.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEE,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
*Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 7, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The following table gives the population for the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apache.....	45	4	69	38	156	2	.....	3	.....	109	42	151
Arapaho.....	10	5	13	4	32	5	3	.....	.....	18	6	24
Arikaree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Caddo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cheyenne.....	14	5	13	11	43	4	5	1	1	22	10	32
Chippewa.....	6	3	2	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Comanche.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Creek.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	7	4	1	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	7	2	9
Gros Ventre.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kaw.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Keechie.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kiowa.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Lipan.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Menominee.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Miami.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Modoc.....	2	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Navajo.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Nez Percé.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	5
Omaha.....	14	2	.....	.....	16	8	1	.....	.....	6	1	7
Oneida.....	20	20	.....	.....	40	1	3	.....	.....	19	17	36
Onondaga.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Ottawa.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Pawnee.....	13	6	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Peoria.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Piute.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ponca.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pueblo.....	58	41	14	15	128	7	2	.....	1	65	53	118
Quapaw.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Sac and Fox.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seminole.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Seneca.....	3	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoshone .....	2				2					2		2
Sioux, Rosebud .....	29	14		1	44	11	8			13	7	25
Sioux, Pine Ridge .....	20	6	12	6	44	12	8			20	4	24
Sioux, Sisseton .....	1	2			3					1	2	3
Stockbridge .....		1			1		1					
Tuscarora .....			1		1					1		1
Wichita .....	5				2	1				1		1
Winnebago .....	2	6			11		1			5	5	10
Wyandotte .....	2	5			7					2	5	7
Total .....	289	147	125	81	642	69	37	5	2	340	189	529

Tribes.	Learning trades, boys.									Girls' occupa- tions.			Out in families and on farms.		
	Carpentering.	Wagon-making.	Harness-making.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Tinning.	Painting.	Printing.	Baking.	Farming.	Sewing.	Laundry.	House work.	Male.	Female.
Apache.....	4		5	5	3	1			2	36	30	14	3	36	2
Arapaho.....	1		4	3	4	3		2		7	5	5	5	7	3
Arikaree.....											1	1		1	
Caddo.....										1					
Cheyenne.....	1	2	2	4	5	1		2		12	15	15	4	12	4
Chippewa.....			1			1		1		1	3	3	2	1	2
Comanche.....				2	1					5				5	
Creek.....															
Crow.....	1		1		2					4	2	2	2	4	2
Gros Ventre.....	1							1							
Iowa.....										1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaw.....			1							2				2	
Keechie.....										1				1	
Kiowa.....					1					1	3	3	1	1	1
Lipan.....										1			1	1	1
Menominee.....				1					1	1	1	1	1	1	
Miami.....			1							1	1	1	1	1	2
Modoc.....										1	1	1	1	1	1
Navajo.....															
Nez Percé.....						1				5				5	
Omaha.....										2	1	1		2	
Oneida.....			4		4		2			8	1	1	2	8	1
Onondaga.....	3	2	3	1	3			2	1	13	15	15	15	13	15
Ottawa.....										1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawnee.....										1	1	4	1	1	1
Peoria.....	2	1	3	3	1			1		9	6	6	3	9	
Peoria.....												1	1		1
Pinto.....												1	1		
Ponca.....												2			
Pueblo.....	3	2	3	3	3	2		4		46	53	37	28	46	28
Quapaw.....										1	1	1		1	1
Sac and Fox.....											1	1			
Seminole.....											2	2	1		1
Seneca.....					2					3	2	2		3	1
Shoshone.....														2	
Sioux, Rosebud.....	1	1	1	4	7	1	2		1	18	15	15	8	18	8
Sioux, Pine Ridge.....	1	4	1		1	4				10	10	10	5	10	5
Sioux, Sisseton.....															
Stockbridge.....											2		2		2
Tuscarora.....								1							
Wichita.....					1					2				2	
Winnebago.....	2			1	1			1		4	6	6	4	4	4
Wyandotte.....		1								2	5	5	4	2	4
Total.....	20	14	30	27	39	16	4	15	5	202	186	159	98	202	97



By the above it will be seen that we have had during the year 170 boys learning trades, while all the girls have been instructed in sewing, laundry, or house work, and 202 boys and 97 girls have been out from the school in families and on farms, a very considerable proportion of whom were from the Apache and other less advanced tribes.

During the history of the school we have had 836 separate outings of this character for the boys and 308 for the girls, but a number of the pupils were out two or three or four times each. I still count this the most important feature of our work; bringing, as it does, our students into actual relations with the people of the country. The desire of the students for these privileges increases from year to year, and applications for them by good farmers and others have been greater this year than we could supply. The percentage of failures has been about 1 in 13; but failure is nearly as often to be attributed to the patron as to the student, from a want of tact in management.

From this large experience in the Government's work of settling the difficulties surrounding its Indian policy, and adjusting and equalizing race differences, I think it safe to assume that we can now change the old and unsuccessful system of segregating and isolating our Indian wards to a system, or systems, which will bring about commingling and competition with us.

So far as I know, all who have critically observed our planting-out system, as well as those who have participated in it, approve of it without qualification. Greater value has been placed upon the labor of our students than ever before; quite a large number of them receiving the highest wages paid for labor of the sort they perform. Their earnings, by this means, amount to more than \$3,000 during the year.

#### SHOPS.

The industrial departments of the school have been continued on the plan pursued in former years. We have been greatly cramped in taking care of so many students requiring industrial training, by not having more shop room. This hinderance will be overcome by improvements making this year. The system of manual training in connection with school work is undoubtedly the proper one for our Indian peoples, and I believe the plan of half-day work and half-day school, which we have steadily pursued almost from the beginning, to be the best.

The only weakness I feel called upon to report in connection with it, is that of giving too short a time, and this applies with equal force to the literary training. It takes eight years to graduate an English-born pupil from the grammar grade in the town of Carlisle, giving ten months' continuous schooling each year. After that from three to five years are required to make competent mechanics of such graduates, giving all the time to the trade. The expectation, therefore, that an Indian boy or girl can be graduated with any considerable knowledge from this school, or from any Indian school, by a three or five years' course, is a false one, and the presumption that such pupils can become competent mechanics in the same time, giving half the time only to the trade, is equally absurd. We have discovered no magical road to knowledge. We are simply following the old beaten path, using the most approved and modern helps, and if we can have the same time, we shall travel nearly or quite as far with our Indian pupils, and arrive at nearly or quite as high attainments, as are reached by other races with the same means.

We have endeavored to give agricultural knowledge to every pupil by our system of outing. To that end the apprentices in the different shops have been largely allowed to go out on farms. An Indian boy under the tutelage of a competent farmer, and surrounded by all the push and go of our best agricultural communities, takes on a knowledge of agriculture and the English language much more rapidly than he possibly can in any Indian school or system of mass training.

It is urged against our trade instruction that we teach trades which can not be utilized. This is a mistake. Mechanical ideas, important to successful life, are a part of almost all trades, and the manual training to regular habits of labor alone would more than warrant all we do. There are those who claim that the only road out of savagery to civilization begins with herding and agriculture, and that, therefore, the teaching of trades is useless. But even though herding and agriculture form, as is claimed, the universal beginning, yet there is scarcely a mechanical pursuit which does not directly minister to agricultural success. Our trade instruction falls mostly in the winter, when agricultural instruction is impossible.

#### PAYMENTS TO APPRENTICES.

The system of small payments to apprentices, instituted by the Department, works out admirably the difficult problem of teaching the value of money and some knowledge of business. Three hundred and ten of our students have had bank accounts during the year, a large number having \$50, or more, and thus, while learning to

earn money, they have also learned something of that equally important quality, how to save.

#### PARKER FARM.

The purchase of the "Parker farm," for which Congress gave us \$18,000 last spring, on your recommendation and that of the honorable Secretary, increases our resources for agricultural training, and forms one of the most important additions ever made to the school.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

The failure to get the appropriation required to improve the boys' dormitories and enlarge our shops was a great disappointment at first; but on a statement of the situation being made to the large boys, who then had upwards of \$2,000 in bank, they pledged themselves for over \$1,900, provided I would undertake to rebuild their quarters. Having the approval of the Department, and this beginning from the boys, I went to the friends of the school and secured money enough to rebuild, by using the material from the old building, and we now have a comfortable dormitory for the large boys, 292 feet long by 36 feet wide, 3 stories, divided into 86 sleeping rooms, 14 by 14 feet, and provided with ample assembly, reading, clothing, and bath rooms. Having some means left, and finding I could in this way best accomplish the enlargement of our shop facilities, I have gone forward to erect a gymnasium of brick, 150 by 60 feet and 20 feet walls. This leaves resting upon me an obligation of about \$5,000, over and above what I have been able to raise among the friends of the school; but it vacates at once for shops the old gymnasium, in what were formerly the cavalry stables, and gives us ample room for our present wants in that direction.

The partial destruction of the small boys' quarters by a cyclone brought about the aid of the Department to rebuild that building, and before winter sets in we shall be provided with all we had hoped to secure through an appropriation by Congress.

These extensive building operations, carried on in the presence of the school, and largely with the aid of its students, have been a great object lesson. No boys anywhere ever performed drudging labor more willingly than our boys have performed their part of the labor in connection with these buildings.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very greatly improved during the year, and to this and to the attention given our sick are we indebted for the good health enjoyed by the students. Scarlet fever was introduced by the arrival of a new pupil, but by great care and complete isolation only four cases occurred, and these all recovered without complications. We had one case of measles. The season being favorable an opportunity was given for the disease to spread, but no other case occurred. We have had a less proportion of scrofulous cases and eye trouble than formerly, and these have been mostly confined to incoming pupils.

As our new Apaches had not sufficient English to make outing a success, and not being able to keep them all employed, I placed them and some others, about 100 in all, in camp in the mountains, where they gathered large quantities of berries, with which they supplied the school and had enough to trade for good supplies of milk and butter for themselves. They returned very greatly improved in health.

I here repeat what I have said in former reports, that the best health results are obtained among the children we place out on farms and in families. I count our half-day work and half-day school plan also a great advantage in this respect.

Seven deaths have occurred, all from the same disease, consumption.

During the month of February last, with your permission, about 140 of our students and employes were taken to Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, and illustrations of our school work, both industrial and literary, were given before large audiences of influential people in the academies of music of those cities. These exhibitions attracted very wide attention and most favorable and extensive notice. Our many friends were gratified and renewed their indorsement of us. Most of the important tribes of the country were represented among the children giving these illustrations.

#### SELECTION OF PUPILS.

With our greatly superior facilities and location in the midst of a rich agricultural, civilized community we ought to have the best of Indian youth to work upon. The plans for securing pupils inaugurated are calculated to throw upon us the poorest material and prevent the best from coming to us. Of the 642 pupils connected with the school during the year, 331 had never been in school before coming to us, and of the



remainder 194 were only in first-reader grade, 72 in the second-reader grade, 36 in the third-reader grade, 5 in the fourth-reader grade, and 4 in the fifth-reader grade, respectively, when they came to Carlisle. I submit that my former recommendations to the Department to have the selection of the best material from the agency schools, made at the close of each school year by the agents and school superintendents at the agencies, and sent to us, would be more in keeping with the good of the school service and of the Indians. We have kept up our supply of students, notwithstanding, and begin our new school year with 576 pupils enrolled.

The clause in the Indian appropriation bill of 1885-'86, and renewed in that of 1886-'87, virtually prohibiting any pressure upon Indian parents to send their children to school, is directly at war with the several school clauses in the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Navajo, and other large nomadic tribes. These treaty clauses emphatically provide for compulsory education, and so far as these particular tribes are concerned consistency would seem to require that the clause in the appropriation bill antagonizing the treaties should be omitted. Indian parents are not by any means as competent judges of what is best for their children as the lowest classes of white parents. The State determines that white parents must educate their children, and provides the ways and means. If Indian education is to be accomplished at all, why should the State take any weaker position with reference to them?

#### RETURNED PUPILS.

I have this year been at some pains to discover the condition of our returned pupils, and while I can find much to commend, I find very much more to deplore. Many returned students are doing well under circumstances and surroundings that would swamp Anglo-Saxon youth of the same ages and of far greater attainments and experience. The prominence of our school has made our returned pupils conspicuous. It would be well that equal range of observation and criticism reached all systems of Indian schools. The Government is not attempting by means of its schools to prepare Indian youth to live in the midst of barbarism. Attempts in that direction have never been a success, and probably never will be. The various recent enactments of Congress in reference to Indians, together with the course of Department management, indicate an intention to close out barbarism in this country and substitute civilization; therefore, the direction of all Indian educational work should be towards preparing Indians to live in civilization. To this end an apprenticeship to civilization is absolutely requisite, and only a full and thorough apprenticeship will bring success.

The action of Congress in giving lands in severalty to Indians has occupied the attention of our older students not a little, and gives them encouragement to hope for the fruits of independent life and labor in the near future. Many inquiries have been made directly and some letters written by them to the Department on the subject.

#### SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

The literary work of the school has met with its usual gratifying success. Young Indians beginning without a knowledge of English may be taught to speak and think, read, write, and cipher in this language almost as readily as white children, and there is no good reason why the innumerable Indian languages should be much longer continued, not to say elaborated.

#### APACHES.

A notable addition to the school was the 106 children of the Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla. They are quick, bright, and promising. Seven married couples were in the party.

#### DONATIONS.

The charitable gifts in cash to the school during the year amount to \$14,720.68, which sum was almost all invested in the new buildings. Five of the gifts were of \$1,000 each. The donors numbered 334. Mr. William C. Allison, of Philadelphia, was kind enough to give us steam pipe and fittings sufficient for the large boys' quarters, together with sash, glass, and other articles, which would have cost us near or quite \$800. These liberal helps plainly show the deep interest taken by the public in this feature of the Government's Indian work, and ought to encourage the most abundant school appropriations by Congress.

Our relations with the religious and educational influences around us have continued to be of the same friendly character as heretofore reported. An average of

just about 100 of our students attended the public schools in different parts of this and adjoining States during the winter, and no unfriendly relations were reported.

In conclusion I may add that the improvements under way and made during the year through Government and charitable aid afford us excellent accommodations for 500 pupils in all our dormitory and industrial needs, but a commodious and well equipped school-room building is still necessary to make our establishment complete.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,  
*Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,  
*Hampton, Va., August 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the past year, premising that it is, as usual, based upon the special reports made by the various heads of departments.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL.

(Miss J. E. Richards, principal.)

The number of Indian students enrolled on our lists was largest in the early winter, when it stood at 146. Support for 120 only is received from Government. There are now 125, 40 girls and 85 boys, including one graduate acting as teacher and assistant, and one girl in Massachusetts; 37 have left since the 1st of December, and 1 has died. The average number of deaths for the past two years has been  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . We have 5 married couples.

The following tribes are represented:

Sionx .....	67
Omaha .....	19
Winnebago .....	9
Arickaree .....	1
Mandan .....	1
Sac and Fox .....	7
Pawnee .....	5
Wichita .....	1
Comanche .....	1
Absentee Shawnee .....	4
Delaware .....	1
Pottawatomie .....	4
Pima .....	1
Oncida .....	2
Onondaga .....	1
Chippewa .....	1

125

Average age, 17.

In August a party of 20 arrived from Standing Rock agency, Dakota, selected by Major McLaughlin, and escorted by Mr. McDowell, the head of the Indian training shops. Many of these, though fresh from camp life, with little or no English or book knowledge, have proved excellent material, eager to learn, quiet, and faithful.

During the fall two of our pupils, who had spent the vacation at home, one in Nebraska, the other in Indian Territory, brought back with them two small parties of 4 boys each, Omahas and Pawnees.

Later, 9 boys and girls accompanied Mr. Talbot on his return from the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, where he had gone in response to an urgent appeal. He found matters much improved since his visit there a year previous; a school superintendent full of real interest in the children under his care, and the old chief, Keokuk, whose grandson, a bright, promising boy, came with the party to Hampton, in full sympathy with education and progress. Several of the pupils thus brought had already been at an eastern school, White's Institute in Indiana. A few years of normal training should fit them to be efficient teachers or helpers at the West.

The last of November the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, who had left Hampton in October, taking back 16 pupils to their homes, returned with the 21 Dakotas gathered during his trip from Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Yankton, and Flandreau agencies, and also Edwin Phelps and his family from Standing Rock; the latter a



native helper of Rev. T. L. Riggs, came to spend a year at the East, to better fit himself for his work there, to assist in the oversight of the boys here, and to give instruction to our Dakota scholars in their own Bible, a knowledge of which is very necessary to them in teaching the old Indians when they return. Mr. Gravatt brought cheering news in the main, as will be seen from his report, not only of the Hampton students whom he visited, but of the kindly feeling on the part of agents and missionaries towards the work here. Instead of begging for recruits, he quietly waited at the agencies for applicants, after due notice had been given of his presence and object. Of the many refused, some failed to pass a satisfactory medical examination, and others to secure the free consent of their parents, less progressive than the children.

On June 21 a party under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Frissell returned west. They numbered 21, including a child under five years, and were replaced at Hampton by a party of 17, 10 Omahas and 7 Winnebagoes, 2 of them young children. A number of those thus brought had been bright and shining lights in the mission and agency schools, and were able at once to enter the normal department, or the advanced class in the Indian school, and by their scholarship and behavior testify to the careful training they have received.

How these new pupils have been inducted into their school life here, and what the influences are by which we strive to transform the untutored brave into the intelligent, earnest Christian man, will be seen from Miss Folsom's sketch of Indian life at Hampton, as also how study and intercourse with English-speaking companions help and stimulate those already started on the white man's road.

The endeavor to promote harmony and oneness in aim and method throughout the school has been more marked this year than ever in the Indian classes. The teachers of the advanced class, in taking up the junior text-books, have had careful conference with the normal-school teachers, and hope to have some very good Indian juniors ready for next year. In the lower language classes the teachers have begun to compile a little note-book of the words and phrases to be given, that hereafter all classes may have the same foundation, and when scholars are promoted the teacher can know just what ground they have been over. I think the study hours have never been more earnest and helpful than the past year, and that much thorough painstaking work has been accomplished in the classes.

One of the hardest things we have to do for our scholars is to teach them how to study. Give them copying to do or mechanical work in arithmetic for the long, quiet evening study hour, and the task will be performed with marked neatness and accuracy, but assign them a page of history or geography, even after carefully explaining the difficult words, and trying to make all clear and plain, and too often it seems to be to them only a mass of words, over which they pore in a dazed sort of way, but from which they fail to extricate any connected ideas which they can express when called upon to recite. To start them in this the teacher sometimes herself cracks the hard shell of the paragraph, takes out the kernel of its thought, and gives it to them to digest in written questions and answers on the board, to be copied and memorized. Of course it is largely the using of a foreign tongue that makes it so difficult for them thus to express themselves, and this, with their inborn shyness and proud sensitiveness and dread of ridicule, places them at a disadvantage beside their colored classmates even when their natural powers of reasoning and memory may be quite equal.

To teach our Indians to be on time at work and at school is not easy. Coming from a life where the clock, that pivot of a civilized community, is well-nigh unknown, no wonder that it is hard work for them to learn the meaning of promptness. To stand on the instant, to answer quickly and distinctly, this, too, is quite foreign to their habit of due deliberation, and of that camp etiquette of which we have heard, which required that an answer to a question should not be given till the next day. Patience and perseverance, however, have accomplished much in this direction.

Habits of cleanliness seem more readily acquired, though here, too, there is need of patience to see that bath-tubs, scrubbing-brushes, and brooms are kept in proper requisition. The well-scrubbed floors and attractive rooms of the girls at Winona, however, and the order and neatness of the boys' quarters at the Sunday morning inspection of the wigwam, are very encouraging. The boys themselves, as they rise to salute the inspector and stand erect in their trig dark-blue uniforms, would be a revelation to the Westerner accustomed only to the Indian of the tipi or log cabin, with long matted locks and dirty blanket.

The industries of the boys are elsewhere reported on, also the cooking classes, technical shop and garden, in the benefits of which the Indian girls share. Now that eighteen of our more advanced girls go to school all day except on their work day, the force of workers in the sewing school has been somewhat crippled; nevertheless the busy fingers of the rest, some working in the morning, some in the afternoon, seem to turn off all the necessary garments and bedding. As commencement draws near the sewing room is gay with pink and blue prints, softened here and there with subdued browns and grays, as each girl makes the new dress to be worn on that august

occasion. The young seamstresses are proud to have sent one of their number to take charge of the sewing department in the new Montana school for Crows. Two of our returned Lower Brulé girls are said to be the fashionable Indian dressmakers at that agency, while another at Cheyenne River writes: "Tell the girls to learn how to cut and make dresses, because the Indians will surely come and ask them to make dresses for them. I don't know how many I've made this winter."

Friday evening clothes inspection testifies to faithful work in the laundry on the part of teacher and taught. A circle of dusky maidens may then be seen in the girls' parlor, from the tall daughter of No Ears to our chubby little Indian Topsy. They bring small piles of snowy garments, surmounted by nicely starched collars or ruffles, their week's wash. Some of the stockings display darning that is really artistic.

To keep so large a building as Winona Lodge, the pleasant home of the Indian girls, in good order affords ample scope for learning the details of housework, and the opportunity is well improved. Their summers in Massachusetts also give much valuable training in this respect.

Life in the Omaha cottages has flowed smoothly on. A beautiful, bright-eyed baby in one of these has been a strong attraction. In our last finished cottage has just been installed one of our old Crow Creek boys, who returned to us this winter, bringing his wife, a very promising girl, anxious to learn the ways of her white sisters. At first they took their meals at Virginia Hall, but an urgent request from the young housewife, "Please, I want to cook myself," did not pass unheeded, and the couple were made very happy by a simple outfit of dishes and cooking utensils and permission to prepare their own breakfasts and suppers.

Our Indian emancipation day, as we called it, when the school celebrated the passage of the Dawes bill, deeply interested our Indian pupils. Many of the older and more thoughtful ones enter into the spirit of the times, and seem to realize that the new avenues to usefulness and manhood which are opening before them only deepen their own responsibility. As one of the boys said, "All the people in this world might help, but if we fail to do our part we are lost." To the Indians, as to their friends, the call to work seemed never so imperative, never more inspiring, than now.

The different industries in which our Indians are employed are as follows:

#### INDIAN TRAINING SHOPS.

(Mr. F. H. McDowell, manager.)

This department now includes 8 shops, giving instruction in as many trades. The latest addition is the technical shop, erected this year, for the accommodation of classes learning the trades of the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the painter, and the carpenter. Classes of 4 to 6 will be taught each of the above trades in rotation, the object being to give the Indian boys some training in the mechanical arts which may be usefully applied when they return to the West.

*The wood-working room* is under the supervision of Miss Parke, with a colored student as assistant instructor. Lessons in the primary branches of carpentry have been given to both girls and boys. A practical turn has been given to the work done by the girls of the senior class by the construction of apparatus for simple experiments in physics. A number of orders for carved work, fancy and plain tables, desks, etc., have also been filled.

*The wood-carving* has been done by a colored boy, who learned his art last year in the class taught by Miss Baker. He has found it profitable as well as pretty, having earned considerable money while at home during vacation in carving storks on panels for doors. No better proof of his skill need be given.

*The carpenter shop* has 14 Indian and 5 colored apprentices under an instructor. They have built the new farm cottage, the technical shop, the lumber shed, and have made 20 school-desks, besides doing the necessary repairs and alterations on the school buildings and furniture.

*The harness shop* has filled a contract with the Indian Office for 325 sets of double plow harness and 15 sets of buggy and carriage harness. This and a considerable amount of repairing has been done, under direction of a foreman, by 3 Indian apprentices, who have worked half of every day, 1 colored apprentice, working full time, and 1 student, a skillful laborer, working two days a week. The foreman, who learned his trade here, reports that a student who completed his apprenticeship last year is about to open a shop in Lynchburgh. He has been teaching the past year to earn money to buy tools. We wish him all success in his enterprise. An Indian boy has also had a set of tools forwarded to him in Dakota. The artisans take pride in good work. They like to see a handsome harness growing under their hands. A proud young span of colts, raised on the place, that I saw the other day wearing their beautiful outfit for the first time, seemed to share the feeling.

*The shoe shop* has made, since July 1, 1886, 605 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 1,289 pairs of old ones. It gives employment to 1 journeyman instructor, 9 Indian



and 2 colored apprentices, with occasional assistance from 2 inmates of the Soldiers' Home. A lame man, who has been given a chance in the shop, said patiently: "They keep us a long time on coarse work, but that's best."

*The tin shop* employs 1 journeyman as instructor, 5 Indian, and 2 colored apprentices. They have during the year filled a contract with the Indian Office for over 2,000 pieces of tinware, made and repaired all tinware required by the school, and put on about 1,000 square feet of tin roofing. One small Indian, twelve years old, does rapid work in making six dozen tin cups a day.

*The paint shop.*—One journeyman as instructor, with another employed during vacation, assisted by 1 Indian and 2 colored apprentices, have painted the walls and kalsomined the ceilings of thirty-two rooms in Virginia Hall, painted the buildings erected this year, varnished all desks, shelves, etc., made in the carpenter shop, and have done all necessary repairing and glazing.

Mr. McDowell says of the shop under his charge: "The character of the work done has been, I think, in advance of that of any previous year. This is due to more careful and systematic instruction. The spirit of the work on the part of both Indian and colored has been decidedly better than ever before."

*Wheelwright and blacksmith shop (Mr. A. Howe, manager).*—There has been little change in these shops the past year. The usual number of apprentices have been employed and the average amount of work done. Under a foreman in each shop, 6 Indian and 6 colored boys are learning their trades and are doing remarkably well. Horseshoeing, all kinds of blacksmithing, manufacturing of carts and wagons, and repair work are done in a satisfactory manner.

*The cooking class*, taught by Miss Bessie Morgan, has given instruction to 80 girls, in classes of about 8 each; a class of Indians in the morning and a class of colored girls in the afternoon, each lesson occupying two hours. The lessons are in plain practical cooking which will be useful in their own homes. Sometimes an order from outside affords an opportunity for a lesson in some unusual dish. The bread and soup and stew find a ready market with the ever-hungry school-girl, and sometimes, as a reward and a stimulus, a class is invited to sit down and partake of the fruits of their toil. With few exceptions the lessons are fully enjoyed and appreciated, the two races showing equal skill in the culinary art.

*Tailoring.*—Three Indian and 4 colored boys are also learning tailoring. The Indians work half of every day and attend school the other half. They do satisfactory work.

*The farm.*—There are now 26 Indian boys on the farm, under the superintendence of Mr. George Davis, a colored graduate of the school. The largest number this year at any one time has been 32. During the winter months the work is largely about the barn, where the boys are taught the care of cattle, pigs, etc., but in the spring and summer the work is more varied. They then do nearly every form of farm work, from plowing and seed-sowing to the gathering of vegetables and grain. This year they have learned to grow beets, cabbages, squashes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, asparagus, radishes, fodder, corn, and Irish and sweet potatoes, preparing some for market. Oats, wheat, rye, clover, and grass they have helped about to considerable extent. The hot-beds and silo also come in for a share of their time at the proper seasons. The majority work well, some very well, showing a genuine interest very encouraging.

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

(M. M. Waldron, M. D.)

But two deaths have occurred in the school year. One, that of an Indian boy, from meningitis, the other an Indian boy, from phthisis, with intercurrent pneumonia.

The new King's Chapel Hospital for boys, with its comforts and conveniences, has proved of the greatest value in promoting the safe conduct of disease and recovery of health. Being under the immediate care of an efficient trained nurse, Miss Ada Porter, it has also, by its regular discipline and healthy tone, converted the convalescent life of the student from a period of retrogression inevitable in the isolation and loneliness of his own room into one of sound moral growth. One hundred and eighty-three cases have been attended in the hospital. Of these 73 were Indians, 110 colored. But three cases of serious illness have occurred among the girls, and the number of important cases under treatment has not exceeded fifty.

Pulmonary diseases have predominated. As usual among the Indians, the pure bloods have suffered most from tubercular and scrofulous disease, while among the colored students the reverse is true, the mixed bloods seeming much more vulnerable than the pure blacks.

The statistical report shows a marked difference between the health of the boys and that of the girls, the excess of serious sickness among the boys being largely disproportionate to their numbers. The principal reason to be assigned for this is the fact that the girls are under more immediate observation and control. With the Indian

girls disease is no doubt often averted by the prompt care afforded through the many vigilant guardians of their "Winona" home and by the constant presence of a trained nurse, whose especial duty it is to prevent sickness from cold and exposure.

The sanitary condition of the place has been good throughout the year. Increased attention to the ventilation of all rooms occupied by students for work or study has resulted in a diminution of colds, sore throats, and slight ailments. Much improvement has been made in the diet of the entire school, and that of the Indians has been arranged with special reference to the exclusion of food which might increase their natural tendency to scrofulous diseases. The number of cases of a purely scrofulous nature has been noticeably less this year than in previous years. Continued care in the matter of diet will prove whether this is a coincidence or a result.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(Geo. L. Curtis, commandant.)

The discipline of the institution has been in marked and pleasing contrast to that of one year ago; in this respect the year has been both satisfactory and encouraging. Not over half as many have left us under discipline as in 1885-'86. There have been few cases demanding summary punishment, and fewer of any kind than was then true. No vicious colored student has brought disgrace upon his race by serious misconduct during the year, while, with few exceptions, the Indian boys have exhibited a better spirit and greater improvement, and, taken together, are the best and most promising material we have yet received from the Territories. The students have not only shown themselves well disposed, which they too often expect to cover a multitude of sins, but well behaved. In spite of past deficiencies and existing ignorance, they have proved more amenable to discipline than an equal number of average white boys, and in striking contrast to Caucasians of similar birth and early environment.

The means of discipline employed have been few. Penalties have been inflicted upon offenders in the shape of fines (which have been placed to the credit of the library), reprimands, marks in promptness or deportment, confinement to school grounds, or extra hours of work upon holidays. Occasionally an insubordinate youth has been confined in the guard-house, or sent into temporary exile at the Hemenway farm, to return to his companions only after giving satisfactory proof of changed demeanor and altered disposition. A few severe punishments have prevented the commission of a score of petty crimes. But no student has been suffered to remain here after the discovery of a lack of proper purpose or moral earnestness, his place being filled by one who would make better use of his opportunities.

Test cases have been referred to an officers' court, where the offender has been tried by a court-martial composed of cadets' officers. The sentences have been sent to the commandant for approval, and have been marked by discrimination and justice. A similar court of five members has recently been chosen by the Indian cadets to look after the discipline of their dormitory, the Wigwam. Their penalties have been fully as severe as would be inflicted by school authorities, and inasmuch as they have taken up the matter heartily, it is hoped that much good in the line of self-government will result.

It but remains to speak of the relations existing between the two races associated here as cadets. They have marched in the same company; met in the same class room; sat upon the same court-martial; labored at the same bench. No difficulty of any kind has arisen between them during the year, nor has the slightest evidence of hostility or race jealousy been manifested. The fact is certainly creditable to both.

#### RELIGIOUS WORK.

In the religious work of the school the Rev. Mr. Frissell, chaplain and vice-principal, and the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Hampton, most efficiently and harmoniously assist each other. The former says:

Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Hampton, has had charge of the Indian Sunday-school, besides holding an evening meeting in the place during the week. His frequent trips to the West have given him most valuable knowledge of the homes of the Indians, and his earnest devoted work among them is having an important influence upon their lives. During the absence of the chaplain in the summer he has for several seasons staid upon the school grounds and filled the pulpit in the school church. It is a cause for thankfulness to the school as well as to the community that the causes which threatened to remove him from us no longer exist and he is allowed to remain.

The care which Rev. Mr. Gravatt showed in the selection of Indian pupils in the West has helped elevate the moral tone of the Indian department. Instead of bringing them from the camp, many of them were taken from missionary schools in the West, in order that they might have better advantages here and go out to their people as trained teachers. Some of those who came to us last year have been very helpful in the meetings and in the temperance and missionary organizations. There has been throughout the year a strong sentiment in the Indian school in favor of what is right and true. During the week of prayer a number who had before been thoughtful came out into open allegiance to Christ and afterwards publicly confessed him, some of them being confirmed in St. John's Church at Hampton, and some of them joining the school church.



Mr. Gravatt's special report is as follows :

Religious work with the Indians has gone on as usual. In addition to regular services in St. John's Church and the school church, they have special services at "Winona" Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings. The voluntary attendance upon the exercises has never been so good as during the past year. While there have been some cases demanding discipline, yet there never was a time when so many of the students were committed to the right. This is but the light and shadow in any work. Five were confirmed by Bishop Randolph in St. John's Church March 23, and a like number about the same time united with the school church. Five of the boys are doing good service in the choir of St. John's Church, where it is said the first Indian child baptized in the county was brought to that sacrament.

In regard to returned pupils whom I saw during a visit to Dakota, I learned of three only who had done very badly. Some had done fairly well, and a large number had done very well. Some of those who did badly at first had improved. Greatly increased facilities for work are needed at the agencies. The demand, however, must be created to bring the supply. The sentiment in favor of eastern schools I thought most favorable. There were about twenty-five more applicants for Hampton than I had authority to bring.

Just here let me explain my appreciation of the sympathy and help of the missionaries and workers in the field. I greatly honor them for their well directed and faithful efforts. It is here we see the good points.

In closing this brief report I desire to thank sincerely the teachers for their efficient help during the year and to pray for God's continued presence and blessing in our work.

J. J. GRAVATT,  
Rector St. John's Church.

#### REVIEW OF INDIAN SCHOOL.

(Miss Cora M. Folsom.)

To get a clear idea of the workings of any great machine, there is no easier way than to follow some one through its intricacies; and as it is a clear idea in the fewest words that I want to give, I am going to depart from the usual report routine and ask you to accompany an average Indian through his course here at school.

The question often asked by visitors is, "How do you *capture* them?" To answer this we must go back to the beginning of things and explain that every year, or oftener, some one connected with the school goes West to escort to their homes a party of returning Indians. His first duty is to see that they are provided with employment and in good homes; the next to visit those previously returned, to encourage those who are engaged in good works and help up those who may have fallen. During these few days he is "capturing" his Indians. Of the large number who apply to come East with him he selects those who seem most promising, after a consultation with the agent, physician, and missionary. The captor and captives then start toward the rising sun.

The arrival at Hampton is an event for all concerned, marked by joy over the meeting of old friends, and disappointment that some longed-for one is not in the band. After the inner man has been sufficiently refreshed, the outer man is consigned to the civilizing influences of soap and hot water and the cruel shears, which represent the first step in the white man's road. Into this and further mysteries of wardrobe, bed-room, dining-room, office, work, and school he is faithfully initiated by his Indian friends, who are indeed true friends in this time of need. Never in his life has he known anything like discipline, as we understand the word. He has slept when he felt like it, dined when he pleased—though perhaps not *on* what he pleased—and within certain limits followed the dictates of his own sweet will. He knew he was coming to a land of laws, but his imagination could never conceive of such a multiplicity of rules as he now finds thrown about him; bells seem to be ringing all the time, and the best he can do is to follow his friendly leader.

He is to room with this friend and be under his guidance; with him he goes to meals, to prayers in the chapel, and later to the boys' own evening prayers, conducted by themselves just before retiring. Prayers are hardly over before a bell rings, and all scatter to their rooms; he is tired and so throws himself on the bed, but there is no rest there yet; his friend makes him get up, makes a change of garments, that seems a great waste of time, and *get into* the bed. There is no doubt in his mind about this last performance. Trying to sleep with the blankets over his feet and lying so loosely along the edges that air can come under, and, worse than all, with his head uncovered, is too much; he will submit to a great deal that he can not understand, but this is glaringly an imposition. He takes his blanket, wraps it, envelope fashion, about his head and body, and lies down in comfort, and the friend, remembering how he felt himself about such things once upon a time, leaves him in peace. He has hardly fallen asleep, he thinks, when a bell rings, and his friend plunges out of bed in the darkness and tells him that it is half-past five and he must get up. Now comes the proof of the utter folly of taking off clothes at night and having all the bother of putting them on again in the morning, as well as of having so much clothing on a bed to pull off and put on again. He is hardly ready before the cry of "fall in" resounds through the building, and eighty pairs of heavy shoes go tearing down stairs and out into the chilly air, to bring their wearers into line before marching over to

breakfast hall. If it happens to be one of the "bean mornings" of the week, the Indian dining room sees few vacant chairs, and the hot corn-bread and beans are duly appreciated. Thus fortified for another day's work, our friend is escorted back to the Wigwam and instructed in the art of making beds, sweeping, dusting, blacking shoes, and whatever is necessary to make him pass with credit the inspection of room and person to follow; for this is a military school, and, like a good soldier, he must be on time and in order. He is soon assigned to some company and with it must appear at morning inspection, march to meals, drill once a week, take his part in the weekly battalion drill, perform in his turn the general guard and police duty of the place, besides subjecting himself to military discipline in general with its punishments and its rewards.

A few days are given him to get his bearings, then school life begins in earnest. He must take some trade, and according to his taste or necessities the choice is made, and he must work half of every day as carpenter, shoemaker, tinsmith, harness-maker, wheelwright, blacksmith, engineer, or farmer. On going into school he finds himself, if he knows no English, in the lowest of the seven classes. He assembles with the others at the opening of school, rises with them and struggles to answer "present" when his name is called, tries to join in the full chorus of voices that sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," or repeat the Twenty-third Psalm and the Lord's Prayer. A few helpful and encouraging words are said to him through an interpreter, and then he, with others of his class, passes on to a recitation room. For this class the most experienced teacher is chosen, for he of all others needs the most instruction. His mind is a garden full of weeds and requires a skillful hand to bring order out of its chaos.

His struggle with English is hard both for himself and his teacher, but he is earnest and she is patient, and in a few months he has learned the daily salutation, the days of the week, names of buildings and trades on the place, of articles of table use and food, of clothing and furniture, parts of the body, and place and action words. These he puts together to form short sentences, either in conversation or in little letters to his teachers or the friends at home. Conversation cards, on which questions are asked and answered, are used to vary the drill and add a little spice. At the end of a year he has quite a little vocabulary, and if he had a little more confidence would do very nicely, but he is so afraid of making a mistake that he will not use what he really knows. In the reading class he gets very much the same drill that he does in the English class, only that he finds it far easier to read and spell than to talk. He is so imitative that his writing is little more than play, but not so with the arithmetic. He can count in his own language, but English numbers are hard to pronounce and remember; one and two are easy enough to say, so is *slee*, but three is too much to expect of a tongue that knows no th. Nature has given him ten ever-present helpers; with these he will add, subtract, and multiply with ease when allowed to use them as he pleases. He makes figures quickly and neatly, and does mental work well in his way. To encourage him to do this, thinking in English as much as possible, as well as to enlarge his store of knowledge, all sorts of things are brought into requisition, such as bright cards, shells, beads, pictures, and fruits.

After all it is outside the school-room that he must get the most of his education. At first the social relations of the boys and girls strike him as very odd. He sits at the table with girls, and instead of being helped first, he finds that he must see that every girl is supplied with food before he dares think of himself. If a girl happens to be without a chair, he must rise and give her his. This is a strange fashion, he thinks, but other boys do it and he must follow suit. On Saturday he is invited to Winona to "games." He finds the large hall sprinkled with little tables at which boys and girls sit together playing games of various kinds, or are standing in little groups chatting together. Away off in one corner stands a group of girls, new ones who came with him; they do not join in the general merriment, though a few are being dragged about by zealous friends. He and his companions standing near the door will bolt before they will allow themselves to mingle with this lively throng. Some teachers come up and try to tempt him beyond, but he does not quite know what they want, and so smilingly holds his ground. Presently some one or two commence clapping hands and singing a lively song, and others join in until half the school is playing a frisky game called "stealing partners." This is the funniest thing yet. His smile broadens, his eye brightens, and he unconsciously draws nearer to watch, but nothing would tempt him into it. As soon as it is over he slinks back to his door, and is as stolid as ever. A few notes on a piano are struck, a boy offers his arm to a girl, and together they march around the room, while another and another follow until the procession includes nearly the whole school. He likes this and thinks he could almost do it himself. Some one urges him to take a girl and start forth, but this is too much; he draws back nearer the door. After awhile a boy friend comes along, and hooking his arm around the straightened one of his protégé drags him in among the others, and as it is easier to stay than to retreat, he finds him-



self getting quite into the thing, and, in spite of himself, has a good time. As soon as all is over he leaves without, if possible, saying good night.

Another Saturday evening finds him a little more at ease. He comes to Winona to a literary, a temperance, or lend-a-hand club meeting. He sees boys and girls who, only one or two or three years ago were as ignorant and bashful as he, stand up before a room full of students and teachers and make speeches and recite verses so acceptably that the room resounds with applause. Music, too, they have, and good music, in solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses. He likes that, as he does also the occasional violin, cornet, or flute solo. Sometimes there is singing, recitations, or dialogue in costume, and that, too, is interesting as well as instructive. After a few months his company manners begin to improve, and he becomes very much interested in the various plans for his social improvement. In every way he is growing, and it is a curious process to watch, when one has learned to see through the thick veil of stolidity which nature has thrown over his inner and more interesting self.

Sunday now comes with further revelations of moral discipline and instruction. The later breakfast, the general prayer-meeting, the room inspection by the principal and officers, and the morning service fill up the time before dinner, so that Satan finds it hard work to get hold of the hands which, if idle, might be only too ready in his service. The afternoon brings him to the Indian Sunday-school, and this he enjoys. He sees every eye turn lovingly to the man who stands before them, and who shows, even before he speaks, that he understands and loves them in return. After singing and earnest words of prayer, which he feels though he can not understand, he is assigned to a class in another room, with twenty or thirty others, who, like himself, must be taught in the mother tongue. By nature he is religious; he readily believes in the love of a great and holy God so like the Great Spirit of his fathers, gladly accepts the teachings of His Word, and earnestly endeavors to live up to them. Unlike most people who accept a new faith readily, he instinctively feels that his life must speak more loudly than words, and here lies our greatest hope for these people. In this class the teacher endeavors to put into these almost empty minds the simplest, and at the same time the most strengthening, truths of God's Word. She speaks to them in the simplest English, that some may understand a part of what she says, and each sentence is then interpreted into the native language. Our friend finds that he is expected to learn the few words in English which have been explained to him in Indian, and very willingly does his best. In time, after he has learned the principal lessons from the life and teachings of Christ, he is taught others from the Old Testament. There is no book that comes so near an Indian's heart as a little book, used very generally this year in the school, called the Story of the Bible. As soon as an Indian understands enough English to follow the simple stories, he can never get enough of them. Some of the friskiest boys will sit like graven images through a whole evening, listening to them. In this class, where there is so much to learn of details, pictures are the greatest help and leave a stronger impression often than words. After this lesson is over, our friend returns with the others to the assembly room, where there is further explanation in English and more singing. An Indian boy presides at the organ, and the songs are started by a clear-voiced Indian girl, while there are in the chorus some who can only fulfill the Lord's requirement and make a joyful noise unto Him. Our friend is apt to belong to the latter class at first. If he can see the organist's hand he can sing bass, he thinks, by striking a low note when the left hand goes down and a higher one when it moves up. Of course he does not hit the right note, but it is some fun to try.

The Sunday-school is hardly dismissed when another bell summons all boys to "fall in" for church again. This seems a little hard, but must be borne. There is a great deal of rising through the first part of the service, but with the sermon comes relief. The foreign words flow smoothly from the preacher's lips and are wonderfully soothing to a tired Indian, who has learned to sleep in almost any position, and, in spite of the nudges of his friend, he is sound asleep. The closing of the service brings him back to the stern realities of his position. His friend has rushed off in a great hurry, and like scores of others is very slowly walking toward home with some lady friend, a weekly privilege which he does not yet appreciate, and so is left to his own devices for the half hour that remains before supper. Soon after this comes another service. It, too, is long, and he cannot understand a word of it, but the moral effect is good, and he has been kept from things worse than going to sleep in meeting. Another short meeting for prayers in the wigwam with the boys, and his first Sabbath at Hampton is past. It has been a hard day in some ways, but he feels better for it, and gradually, as his English improves, new meanings creep into the services and he learns to really enjoy them.

During the first year he has taken in by absorption more than he has gained in any other way. It does not make much show, but it is there deep down, and is the foundation on which his future work must rest. He has been getting together the things he needs to work with, and this next year calls them all into service. He has learned short sentences; now he must learn how, where, and when to use them to the best ad-

vantage, how to describe what he sees and hears, how to punctuate, and how to write letters and notes of different kinds. He reads slowly, but has made fair headway with the stubborn *th* and *r*. In arithmetic he does simple work in the first three rules, and very simple problems in analysis.

His first summer vacation was spent in working eight hours and going to school two hours each day. Indians are fond of music, whether they can make it or not; and, though some eight or ten are given lessons on the organ and all are taught to read music at the opening of school during the year, the summer is the time when the largest number can enjoy the privilege, for only then do they have the time to practice. They learn quickly, and many can, without instruction, sit down at an organ and pick out any familiar tune and carry all the parts in harmony, showing that they have an "ear for music," however untutored it may be. This instruction in music is of the greatest value on their return home, for "music hath charms to sooth the savage breast," and every school and church has some sort of an instrument with a musical name, if not a musical nature.

Drawing, too, is taught in vacation, and in this the Indians are very skillful. A well-known German artist, looking over some of these drawings, complimented them highly, though he thought it a pity that the Indians, like the Japanese, should be allowed to lose their own race individuality in taking up European methods and style of work. Indian drawing and painting know no perspective, and to the uncultured eye might be a copy from the Egyptian.

At the beginning of the last vacation, six or seven girls and eight or ten boys went to Massachusetts, to live among the farmers there and learn house and farm work from practical experience. They came back with strong bodies, and heads and hearts enriched with many a gem of practical common sense. Their stories about "my Massachusetts home" have fired an Indian, now in his second year, to go and try his luck there also. If he has done well through the winter, and in other ways it seems best, he is granted his request and has his first experience, seldom a pleasant one, on the ocean wave. Passing through New York, he is taken on the elevated road to see the animals in the park, the Brooklyn bridge, and as many other places of interest as it is possible to get into the few hours' stay. In the farmer's home he is thrown upon his own resources in regard to English and improves remarkably. All the members of the family are energetic, hard workers, and unconsciously he is swept along with them, and learns a lesson very important to him. He, like many another boy of lighter complexion, does not love work for work's sake, and needs a constant spur to keep him at it, if it is at all monotonous, as work is apt to be. He comes back with a few expressions that sound oddly coming from him, but is improved and much better fitted for another year of hard work.

This year may be his last, so he must get all he can. His English teacher now puts into his hands a language primer from which he learns the parts of speech and rudiments of grammar, especially the form and uses of common verbs. He has taken up a new study, which interests him very much. He has been told early in his course that the world is round; that the stars are larger than this whole earth, and many other things more wonderful than any legend of his father's; but the geography, which must necessarily be very simple, has many other things to unfold. He learns the natural divisions of land and water, their names, and how to represent them on paper, blackboard, or molding-board. Beginning with the geography of Hampton, he takes up the different countries, in a general way, with their climates, peoples, animals, and vegetation. He does very fair work in arithmetic, and likes it for the same reason that makes checkers his favorite game, and objects to an example too easy in the same spirit in which he refuses to compete with a poor player. To prepare him as far as possible for the home work, he uses the Story of the Bible as his class reading book instead of the regulation reader, usually filled with children's stories, and not well adapted to his age or condition. After reading a story from his book he tells it before the class or writes it out for his teacher, thereby getting just the thought and the practice that he needs. Psalms, selections from the Gospels, Epistles, and other parts of the Bible are committed to memory, little by little, at the opening exercises and Sabbath mornings, so that a bright girl or boy can have quite a store of good things with a little faithful work.

The end of the third year brings our friend to a critical time. If he came for three years, the time usually set by the Government, he is to decide whether he is to go home or remain longer at school. In this he generally follows the advice of his teachers. Often it is best that girls or boys who came away from home young should return for a time in order to fully appreciate the needs of their people and prepare more intelligently for work among them. It is always best to allow this, if the case justifies the expense, and a good, faithful three years' worker is advised to return for the summer, or for a year, if he is prepared to do good work at home for that time. During this vacation, if it can be so called, he sees with enlightened eyes the degradation of his people, their needs, and his position in regard to them, and comes back much better prepared to take up another two or three years' course.



This fourth year in school is really a preparation for the regular normal classes of the colored school. Instead of working half of every day, he goes to school four whole days and works the other two. He takes up the elements of grammar on an enlarged scale, deepens and broadens his work in geography by using the larger textbook, and making a special study of the people, products, and occupations of different countries. Pictures and the solar camera are used with great interest and success. The text of geography is very hard and makes the progress slow; the same is true of the United States histories; but here the teacher has a new task before her, for she has the sins of her fathers to answer for before her class. She wants to encourage her pupils to be *civilized* like the white man, to embrace his religion, and follow his example, and yet has to put into his hands a history of broken promises and of a civilization as far from Christianity as the Indian himself is. In reading, they still continue the Story of the Bible, writing and explaining as they go, sometimes writing sketches of the lives of different Bible characters, and showing great familiarity with Bible stories of both Old and New Testaments. Each week some hymn, from a little collection, called the Hampton Hymnal, is memorized and then written from memory. In this class, too, is used a little pamphlet arranged by the New Britain Normal School. It is full of bright, interesting stories, which the class reproduce from memory or dictation. In arithmetic he reviews the first four rules, and is drilled over and over on the analyses and explanation of practical work. He takes up fractions as far as time will permit, going slowly and understandingly. In a simple way natural history is taken up, and he learns enough to help him through his next year in this study. Everything is done to prepare him for future work, whether it be at school or at home.

The next years are spent in the regular normal department with the colored students, studying four and working two days of each week. Being in classes where only English is understood, though it puts the Indian to a disadvantage in some ways, is good discipline for him, and he learns more English than he would in Indian classes.

His religious work has kept pace with, or rather has outrun, his academic work, and he is in a position to help others below him in a great many ways. Sometimes he has a class of children to teach on Sunday, is captain of a band of the Lend-a-hand Club, an officer of the battalion, or has some other position of responsibility that will prepare him for better work at home.

An Indian coming from another school would of course enter the class for which his previous training had fitted him, and one with a fair knowledge of the English language would go through the course in a much shorter time. Every year an increasing number come to us from the Western schools, and we hope in time to make this a finishing school for those who have stood the mental and physical test of school life in the West.

Though I may have, in taking up the Indian boy, seemed to ignore the Indian girl, it is not done willingly. In her way she keeps fair pace with the boy. She is in the same classes with him and has just as many chances of self-improvement, and appreciates them just as well. Her whole home training has been to keep down anything that her male relatives might consider ambitious, and consequently she has very little self-respect. This makes her slow and diffident in class and not a social success at first. She is a better worker often than the boy, doing faithfully and well the work assigned her. She has the entire charge of her room, the washing, ironing, and mending of her own clothes, as well as the making of them as soon as she is able. The Indian girls' building, as well as most of the teachers' rooms, is cared for by Indian girls only, and their work is neat and satisfactory.

#### RETURNED INDIANS.

Of the Indians who have returned to their homes since 1879, or since Indians first came to Hampton, a very careful record has been kept. For this record only direct and authenticated reports from missionaries, agents, and reliable friends have been considered. The semi-annual visit of some one connected with the school to the agencies and homes of the children has been the means of following, encouraging, and helping them. At Christmas time some little token of remembrance is sent to every returned Indian, and an effort is made by one of the teachers to keep in correspondence with all. This is, of course, almost impossible, but has been in the main successful. In these eight years 284 have returned; 149 after a three years' course, and 119 before that time for delicate health; and 12 for general worthlessness. Of the 119 returned for ill health the majority were diseased when they came. Some of these were sent back as soon as possible. Others were kept under instruction for a year or so and given the chance of improvement in health also. Of the 284, 51 have died, many after years of faithful work; a large proportion of this number consists of the

above-mentioned sickly ones who were sent home. Of those now living, we have the following record for this year up to date :

Record.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Excellent .....	15	11	26
Good .....	41	30	71
Fair .....	20	9	29
Poor .....	9	4	13
Bad .....	1	0	1
Sick or disabled .....	40	16	56
Returned to Hampton. ....	8	5	13
At other schools .....	10	3	13
Not heard from .....	11	0	11
Total .....	155	78	233

By "excellent," we mean those who are doing exceptionally good work, holding positions of responsibility, and exerting a wide influence for good; by "good," those whose work and influence have been uniformly good, though perhaps not brilliant; by "fair," those who have done neither well nor poorly, or who have been changeable, perhaps.

I do not feel that there is any need for me to supplement the above exhaustive reports by any observations of my own, and only desire, in closing, to reiterate my conviction that true progress is from within out. Its inspiration is chiefly from individuals stronger and better than the rest, made so through special effort by and for them, who act as leaven for the whole lump; they are object lessons, lights shining in a dark place, holding their own against terrible odds and obstacles, the "survivals of the fittest" out of many who have gone down about them. Such are, I believe, a few in many reservations to which educated Indians have gone from Eastern and Western schools. I could give the names of and the supporting testimony about many from Hampton; every year they are re-enforced; we are making better selections of material. The loss or "waste" so far has been great, considering the deaths, the relapses, and the indifferent quality of many who have returned from this school; indifferent now because they were at the outset poorly selected material. But in nine years of Indian work we have learned much; our appliances for practical instruction have constantly improved; knowledge of the facts and needs of Indian life has been gathered by frequent visitation of reservations, constant correspondence, and the help of good agents and missionaries. I repudiate the idea that things are wholly bad on the reservations. With very much to discourage, there are good people, red and white, some good influences, and some shining examples of respectable Indian living, enough to justify the "Dawes bill" and to inspire harder work than ever.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
*Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



# INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 26.—An act to grant the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Jan. 17, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 361.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the Territory of Arizona known as the Gila River reservation, occupied by the Pima and Maricopa Indians, beginning at a point on the southerly line of said reservation where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway (said track being from a point at or near the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad at or near Maricopa Station to the city of Phoenix via Tempe) would strike said line, running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company authorized to build railway, etc., line through Gila River Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

Right of way.

Provisos.

Stations.

Land to be used only for railway, etc., purposes.

Consent of Indians to be obtained.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.

Rights of Indians to be regarded.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the

Employees to reside on right of way.

lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Survey may begin immediately.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within two years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

To be completed within two years.

Fences, bridges, etc.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by the Indian agent, or by some one duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Indians prohibited from riding.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Pima and Maricopa tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Arizona having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Bond to be executed and filed conditioned for payment of damages.

Litigation.

*Provido*.

Moneys recovered to be paid out under direction of Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. That the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

*Provido*.

Violation to work a forfeiture.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

To take effect immediately.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 47.—An act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Jan. 26, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 367.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sale of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations.

Vol. 23, p. 352, amended.

"SEC. 3. That if any member of said Sac and Fox or Iowa tribe of Indians, properly enrolled at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his respective tribe, he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land in quantity as follows: If he be the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres; if a single person over eighteen years of age, or orphan child under eight-

Enrolled Indians allowed to select allotment of land.

Head of family. Single person.



Minor child. een years of age, eighty acres; and if a minor child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; heads of families selecting the land for themselves and minor children, and the United States Indian agent for orphan children. The lands so selected shall be held from sale as provided for herein, and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in part satisfaction of his interest in and to said reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof: *Provided*, That his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, for the lands selected by or for such allottee, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State in which said land is situated, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; and such lands, during such time, shall not be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise."

*Proviso.*  
Distributive share not impaired.  
Patent to issue.

Lands to be held in trust for 25 years.

Fee then conveyed free of incumbrances.

Exempt from taxation.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Feb. 8, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 388.]

CHAP. 119.—An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

Distribution.

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

*Provisos.*

Allotment pro rata if lands insufficient.

Allotment by treaty or act not reduced.

Additional allotment of lands fit for grazing only.

Selection of allotments.

Improvements.

SEC. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have

been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such land been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be

*Proviso.*

On failure to select in four years, Secretary of the Interior may direct selection.

Allotments to be made by special agents and Indian agents.

Certificates.

Indians not on reservations, etc., may make selection of public lands.

Fees to be paid from the Treasury.

Patent to issue.

To be held in trust.

Conveyance in fee after 25 years. *Provisos.*

Period may be extended.

Laws of descent and partition.

Negotiations for purchase of lands not allotted.



Lands so bought to be held for actual settlers if arable.

Patent to issue only to person taking as homestead.

Purchase money to be held in trust for Indians.

Religious or organizations.

Indians selecting lands to be preferred for police, etc.

Citizenship to be accorded to allottees and Indians adopting civilized life.

Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules for use of waters for irrigation.

Lands excepted.

considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress: *Provided, however,* That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further,* That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent, per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 8. That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of ter-

ritory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

Appropriation  
for surveys.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

Rights of way  
not affected.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe.

Southern Utes  
may be removed  
to new reservation.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

CHAP. 130.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota.

Feb. 15, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 402.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Northwestern Dakota set apart for the use of the Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians by executive order dated July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, commonly known as the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, and through the lands in Northern Montana, set apart for the use of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and other Indians, by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and commonly known as the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Saint Paul,  
Minneapolis and  
Manitoba Rail-  
way Company  
granted right of  
way through Fort  
Berthold and  
Blackfeet Indian  
Reservations.

SEC. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from Minot, the present terminus of said Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, across said Fort Berthold Reservation, north of the township line between townships numbered one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four north; thence along the Missouri River by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk River; thence along the valley of the Milk River to Fort Assiniboine; thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

Location.

SEC. 3. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Dimension.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with

Ascertainment  
and payment of  
damages.



such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

**Right of way across military reservations.** SEC. 5. That the right of way across lands occupied or reserved for military purposes along the line of said railroad is hereby granted to said company the same as across said Indian reservations: *Provided, however,* That the survey and location of said railroad across such lands shall be first approved by the Secretary of War.

**Not assignable before completion.** SEC. 6. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided,* That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further,* That the right granted herein shall be

**Forfeited if road is not built in two years.** lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and running order within two years from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 15, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887. CHAP. 254.—An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[Vol. 24, p. 419.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*

**Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company authorized to build railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.** *States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on south boundary of said Territory between the west line of Wichita county, Texas, and the one hundredth meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of Kansas, west of the west line of Comanche county, Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions, as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

**Location.**

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided,* That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further,* That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

**Right of way. Dimension. Stations.**

**Proviso.**  
**Lands not to be leased or sold.**

**Damages.**

**Appraisalment.**

**Appointment of referees.**

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisalment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the

absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided:

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Compensation.

Fees of witnesses.

Costs to be paid by company.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Company may commence on deposit of double the award.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates; limit.

Right to regulate charges reserved.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional payment to tribes.

Provisos.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowances.



- Award.** *Provided further,* That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided,* That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.
- Annual rental.**
- Right to tax reserved.**
- Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.** SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided,* That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.
- Proviso.**
- Grading to begin within six months.**
- Employees allowed to reside on right of way.** SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.
- Jurisdiction of courts in litigation.** SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.
- At least 50 miles to be built in three years or rights forfeited.** SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.
- Crossings.**
- Condition of acceptance.** SEC. 10. That the said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided,* That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Proviso.**
- Violation to work forfeituro.**

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Not assignable prior to construction and completion.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 319.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 446.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory at or near the south line of the State of Kansas crossed by the one hundred and first meridian, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable route toward El Paso, New Mexico, and also beginning at a point on the south line of the State of Kansas near the city of Caldwell, in Sumner County, thence running on the most practicable route to or near Fort Reno, and from thence in a southerly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory in the direction of Galveston, Texas, and also in a southwesterly direction to the south line of said Territory in the direction of Cisco, in the State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.*

Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company may construct railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.  
Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Right of way.

Width.

Provisos.

Stations.  
Lands not to be leased, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be re-

Damages.

Referees.



turned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof: and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

**Appoint ment on failure to act.** SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right [to] fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

**Compensation.** SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branches may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of said nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the

**Costs.**

**Appeal.**

**Costs on appeal.**

**Work may begin on depositing double award.**

**Freight charges.**

**Proviso. Passenger rates.**

**Right to regulate reserved.**

**Maximum rate.**

**Mails.**

**Additional compensation to tribes.**

**Proviso. Appeal of general council as to allowance.**

compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dis-senting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Award to be in place of compensation.  
Annual rental.

Right to tax reserved.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading may begin on filing maps.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company and the nation and tribe through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Litigation.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railways right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Forfeited unless 50 miles built in three years.

SEC. 10. That the said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeit.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.  
Violation to forfeit.



Record of mortgages.      feiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.      SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Not transferable prior to completion.      SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.      CHAP. 320.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

[Vol. 24, p. 449.]

Indian service appropriations.      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

[Vol. 24, p. 464.]      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*

Crimes against Indian police to be tried in district courts.      That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

\*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.      CHAP. 366.—An act granting to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company the right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory.

[Vol. 24, p. 545.]

Right of way to Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company through Crow Indian Reservation.      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point at or near Laurel, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory; running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock Creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge post-office, in Gallatin County, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin County.

Location.

Dimension.      SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take

from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the National Park.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Stations, etc.

Compensation.

Location, etc., to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

*Proviso.* Consent of Indians may be required.

Not assignable till completion.

*Provisos.* Mortgage.

Forfeited if not used in two years.

Not to enter National Park.

Conditions.

*Proviso.* Violation to forfeit.

CHAP. 368.—An act granting the Utah Midland Railway Company the right of way through the Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 548.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian reservations situated in the Territory of Utah and known as the Uncompahgre Reservation and the Uintah Reservation, occupied by the Tabeguache Utes, Uintah Utes, White River Utes, and other tribes of Indians. Said railway shall enter said Uncompahgre Reservation at a point on the east boundary-line of Utah Territory at or near the place where the White River crosses said boundary-line, running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre Reservation and across said Uintah Reservation to the western boundary of said Uintah Reservation, crossing such western boundary at the most feasible point to reach Salt Lake City.

Right of way to Utah Midland Railway Company through Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations, Utah.

Location.



- Dimensions.** SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.
- Stations, etc.**
- Proviso.**
- Consent of Indians may be required.**
- Compensation.** SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and materials, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, whose approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.
- Not assignable before completion.** SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservations within three years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section two of this act, then within three years from the date when such consent shall be obtained, as provided in section two of this act.
- Proviso.**
- Mortgage.**
- Forfeited if not used in three years.**
- Condition.** SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Proviso.**
- Violation to forfeit.**
- SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.
- SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage.
- Approved, March 3, 1887.

## TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1887.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund...	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	541, 638. 56	\$31, 378. 31	\$68, 000. 00	\$4, 080. 00
Cherokee school fund... {	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75, 854. 28	4, 621. 26	15, 000. 00	900. 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund... {	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22, 223. 26	1, 333. 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381				
Chickasaw national fund {	May 24, 1834	7	450	347, 016. 83½	20, 321. 01	.....	.....
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450, 000. 00	27, 000. 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund... {	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189, 283. 90	11, 887. 03	.....	.....
	May 17, 1854	10	1069				
Iowas ..... {	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171	55, 000. 00	3, 520. 00	.....	.....
	May 30, 1854	10	1082				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc. {	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	77, 300. 00	4, 801. 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20, 700. 00	1, 449. 00	.....	.....
Menomonees .....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19, 000. 00	950. 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	.....	.....	*1, 000. 00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 798, 016. 83½	107, 261. 01	84, 000. 00	4, 980. 00

\* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.



## SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	\$13,000.00	-----	\$13,000.00	\$910.00
State of Louisiana .....	6	11,000.00	-----	11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri .....	6	50,000.00	\$50,000.00	-----	-----
State of North Carolina .....	6	41,000.00	13,000.00	28,000.00	1,680.00
State of South Carolina .....	6	118,000.00	-----	118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee .....	6	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----	-----
State of Tennessee .....	5	125,000.00	-----	125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia .....	6	90,000.00	-----	90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	156,638.56	-----	156,638.56	9,398.31
Total .....		699,638.56	68,000.00	541,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	7,000.00	-----	7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana .....	6	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina .....	6	21,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	780.00
State of South Carolina .....	6	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee .....	6	7,000.00	7,000.00	-----	-----
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) .....	6	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	51,854.28	-----	51,854.28	3,111.26
Total .....		90,854.28	15,000.00	75,854.28	4,621.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	-----	-----	22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas .....	6	-----	-----	168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland .....	6	-----	-----	8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee .....	6	-----	-----	104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee .....	5½	-----	-----	66,666.66½	3,500.00
Total .....		-----	-----	347,016.83½	20,321.01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered .....	6	-----	-----	450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	-----	-----	53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina .....	6	-----	-----	87,000.00	5,220.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	-----	-----	49,283.90	2,957.03
Total .....		-----	-----	189,283.90	11,887.03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida .....	7	-----	-----	22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana .....	6	-----	-----	9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina .....	6	-----	-----	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina .....	6	-----	-----	3,000.00	180.00
Total .....		-----	-----	55,000.00	3,520.00

## B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	\$16,300.00	\$1,141.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	.....	.....	15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	43,000.00	2,580.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	3,000.00	180.00
Total .....		.....	.....	77,300.00	4,801.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	20,700.00	1,449.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana .....	5	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....

## C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	132,000.00	.....
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	\$1,000.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	.....
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350.17	.....
State of Missouri.....	6	.....	50,000.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000.00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000.00	.....
Total .....		1,798,016.83½	84,000.00



## FUNDS HELD IN TRUST IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT.

## D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257.02	\$19,512.89
Choctaw orphan fund.....	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19		
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,608.04	80.40
Creeks.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.63
	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	55,814.00	2,790.70
Cherokees.....	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	200,000.00	10,000.00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	675,168.00	33,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund.....	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....	724,137.41	36,206.87
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.36
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	427,242.20	21,362.10
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	228,835.43	11,441.77
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	458,764.06	22,938.20
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959,678.82	47,983.94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,000.00	100.00
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42,560.36	2,128.04
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673,894.64	33,694.72
Iowa.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11,000.00	550.00
Iowa fund.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Kansas.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116,543.37	5,827.16
Kansas school fund.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Pian-	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
keshaws school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	10,000.00	500.00
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	88,175.68	4,408.78
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	121,144.76	6,057.23
Kickapoo four per cent. fund.....	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	15,802.87	632.11
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134,039.38	6,701.97
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1,094	3	21,884.81	1,094.24
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	131,895.76	6,594.78
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	7,323,818.33	366,192.41
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Osage school fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....	119,911.53	5,995.57
Otoes and Missourias.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,819.70
Pawnee fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	412,091.39	20,604.56
Ponca fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	252,271.03	12,613.55
Pottawatomies.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies general fund.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	June 17, 1846				89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,819.70
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058.21	2,752.91
Seminoles.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Senecas of New York.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seneca fund.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Shawnees.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979.60	2,048.98
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	May 10, 1854	10	1,056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,985.65	99.28
Umatilla school fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000.00	300.00
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9,079.12	453.95
Ute four per cent. fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,886.04	3,794.30
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	62,141.94	3,107.09
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute four per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
Winnebagoes.....	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340.41	3,917.02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					19,463,722.52	.....
Amount of annual interest.....						960,527.97

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands .....	\$48,489.31
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands .....	1,219,726.75
The proceeds of sale of Kickapoo lands .....	15,802.87
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands .....	252,271.03
	<u>1,536,289.96</u>

And decreased by—

Payment of part of the proceeds of Umatilla school lands .....	1,275.20
Net increase .....	1,535,014.76
Add amount reported in Statement D, November 1, 1886 .....	17,928,707.76
Total as before stated .....	<u>19,463,722.52</u>

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638.56	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 .....	\$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887 .....	4,699.16
			<u>9,398.32</u>
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854.28	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 .....	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887 .....	1,555.63
			<u>3,111.26</u>
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223.26	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 .....	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887 .....	666.70
			<u>1,333.40</u>
Delaware general fund .....	49,283.90	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 .....	1,478.51
	49,283.90	January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887 .....	1,478.51
			<u>2,957.02</u>

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund.....	\$8,350.17	July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887 .....	*\$485.34

\* Less State tax, \$15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E) .....	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F) .....	485.34
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes .....	<u>17,285.34</u>

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1887, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas .....	6	\$168,000.00	\$10,080.00
Florida .....	7	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina .....	6	192,000.00	11,520.00
South Carolina .....	6	125,000.00	7,500.00
Tennessee .....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee .....	5½	66,666.66½	3,500.00
Tennessee .....	5	145,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia .....	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana .....	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated .....			<u>90,190.00</u>



The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1886, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1886.	Amount re- ceived dur- ing year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1887.
Proceeds of Sioux reser- vations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819 act March 3, 1863.	\$55,795.32	\$50,738.72	\$19,064.67	\$87,469.37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip .....	.....	11,737.07	11,737.07	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	4,254.14	23,558.80	23,680.33	4,132.61
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, pro- ceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	20,993.06	.....	10,021.86	10,971.20
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	83,406.45	48,489.31	.....	131,895.76
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	5,804,121.58	1,219,726.75	.....	7,023,848.33
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00	.....	.....	300,000.00
Proceeds of New York In- dian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058.06	.....	.....	4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Pot- tawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94	.....	.....	32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621.61	.....	.....	20,621.61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Val- ley Indian reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37	.....	.....	594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished re- serve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137.41	.....	.....	724,137.41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	11,859.49	.....	1,289.11	10,570.38
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56	.....	.....	1,270.56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	412,091.39	.....	.....	412,091.39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876.	159,128.67	270,053.97	176,911.61	252,271.03
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882 22 Stat., 297-8.	63,417.14	2,708.42	3,983.62	62,141.94
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	.....	15,802.87	.....	15,802.87
Total .....	.....	7,698,334.19	1,642,815.91	246,688.27	9,094,461.83

Expended in redemption of Kaw scrip.  
payment for Pawnee Reservation in the Indian Territory.

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	\$300,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	.....do.....	\$12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.	.....do.....	.....do.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens.	.....do.....	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	.....do.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	.....	.....do.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Five installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	\$3,000.00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	.....	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Seven installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	158,666.62	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....



TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Choctaws.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....					\$920. 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen treaty of January 22, 1855.	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of August 7, 1790.....	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4.			1,500. 00	
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of June 16, 1802.....	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.			3,000. 00	
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.			20,000. 00	400,000.00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	do.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.			1,110. 00	22,200.00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600. 00	12,000.00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$840. 00 270. 00 600. 00 1,000. 00 2,000. 00			
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1833.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6				
Do.....	Interest on \$275,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1886 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 9.			10,000. 00	200,000.00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; eleven installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.		\$165,000. 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500. 00		33,758.40	675,168.00
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Two installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.		3,000. 00		

	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements. Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash, or otherwise, under the direction of the President. Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, etc., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary. Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500. Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent. Interest on \$38,175.68, at 5 per cent. Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc. Interest on \$21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 9, 1863. Permanent annuities	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8. Act of April 11, 1882.	1,500.00	570,000.00	
Crows		Nineteen installments, of \$30,000 each, due.				
Do.		Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		30,000.00		
Gros Ventres		Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9.		2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowas		Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2. Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2. Vol. 7, p. 191, § 8.		10,000.00 4,408.78 674.05	200,000.00 88,175.68 13,481.00
Kansas		Treaty of December 21, 1855.	Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3.		1,094.24	21,884.81
Kickapoos		Treaty of June 9, 1863.	Vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.		1,100.00	22,000.00
Miamies of El River.		Eleven installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2. Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,000.00 3,500.00		
Môlats		One installment, of \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6. do.		132,000.00 30,000.00	
Nez Percés		Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	9,000.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.		Seven installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due. Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825. Treaty of September 29, 1865.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4. Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6. Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.		70,000.00 3,456.00 15,000.00	69,120.00 300,000.00
Do.		Seven installments, of \$5,000 each, due. Treaty of September 24, 1857.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4. Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.		35,000.00 30,000.00	
Omahas		do.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00		
Osages		Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180.00		
Do.						
Otoes and Missourias.						
Pawnees						
Do.						
Do.						



TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	\$4,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Ponchas.....	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	One installment of \$8,000, due.....	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.	.....	\$8,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomes.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	.....	.....	.....	\$7,156.00
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3	.....	.....	\$357.80	3,578.00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3	.....	.....	178.90	17,890.00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2	.....	.....	894.50	14,312.00
Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2	.....	.....	715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 321, § 2	.....	.....	5,724.77	113,496.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2	.....	.....	1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 853, § 10.	.....	.....	156.54	3,120.80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20 at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 853, § 7	.....	.....	107.34	2,146.80
Pottawatomes of Huron.....	Permanent annuities.....	November 17, 1808.....	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2	.....	.....	11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00	.....	400.00	8,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2	.....	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2	.....	.....	40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2	.....	.....	7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of March 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00	.....	.....	.....

Seminoles.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty, of August 7, 1856.....	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.....	25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.....	3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.....	February 28, 1821.....	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.....	1,000.00	33,200.00
Senecas of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....	6,000.00	120,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.....	3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.....	.....do.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.....	2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Support of smith and smith-shops.....	Treaty of July 20, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.....	1,000.00	60,000.00
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.....	3,000.00	60,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.....	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 9.....	2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Bands:					
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	120,000.00	.....
Do.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3.....	1,000.00	.....
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	60,000.00	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	.....
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty November 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.....	4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.....	Twelve installments of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.....	1,560,000.00	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	.....do.....	2,000.00	.....
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.....	Twelve installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.....	.....do.....	2,400,000.00	.....
Do.....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.....	10,400.00	.....
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.....	.....do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.....	1,100,000.00	.....
Tabaquache band of Utes.....	Pay of blacksmith.....	.....do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.....	720.00	.....
Tabaquache, Manache, Capote, Weminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Ute bands of Utes.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.....	220.00	.....
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.....	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.....	7,800.00	.....





## EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATIVE TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ISSUED SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1886.

## CALIFORNIA.

*Mission Indian reserves.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 29, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the State of California, being part of the lands restored to the public domain by executive order dated March 22, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians, viz: South half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino Meridian.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described lands, viz: North half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, be, and the same are hereby restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, March 14, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced in section twenty-three (23), township seven (7) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupation of the Mission Indians as an addition to the Coahuila reservation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## MONTANA.

*Crow reserve.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, November 27, 1886.**To the President:*

SIR: Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tracts of land, in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian reservation, created by treaty dated May 7, 1868, Executive orders dated respectively October 20, 1875, and March 8, 1876, and act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for military purposes, in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz:

1.—*Post reservation.*

Commencing at the center stone of the parade ground of Fort Custer, M. T., and running thence due south three (3) miles to the place of beginning on the southern boundary; thence due east three (3) miles; thence due north six (6) miles; thence due west six (6) miles; thence due south six (6) miles; thence due east three (3) miles to the place of beginning. Area: 36 square miles.

2.—*National cemetery of Custer's battle-field.*

*Reservation.*—Commencing at a point 1,200 feet north  $35^{\circ}$  west of Custer's monument, and running thence north  $35^{\circ}$  east 1,200 feet; thence south  $35^{\circ}$  east one (1) mile; thence south  $55^{\circ}$  west to the right bank of the Little Big Horn River; thence along said right bank to the prolongation of the western boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 1 square mile.

3.—*Limestone Reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.*

Commencing at a point 1,772 feet due north and 700 feet due east of the site of the flag-staff of the old post of Fort C. F. Smith, and running thence due south one (1) mile and 5,206 feet; thence due west two (2) miles; thence due north one (1) mile and 4,470 feet to midstream of the Big Horn River; thence down said midstream to its



intersection with the prolongation of the eastern boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 3.48 square miles.

Tracings of the proposed reservations are inclosed herewith.

It appears that about thirteen (13) Indian families have received allotments of land within the limits of the proposed reservation for the post of Fort Custer (No. 1), and the Department of the Interior reports that, with the distinct understanding "that these thirteen families shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same," that Department will interpose no objection to the declaration of the proposed reservation as herein requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
WM. C. ENDICOTT,  
*Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, December 7, 1886.*

The within request is approved and the reservations are made and proclaimed accordingly; *Provided*, That the thirteen (13) Indian families herein referred to shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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NEW MEXICO.

*Jicarilla Apache reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 11, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered, that all that portion of the public domain in the Territory of New Mexico, which, when surveyed, will be embraced in the following townships, viz: 27, 28, 29, and 30 north, ranges 1 east, and 1, 2, and 3 west; 31 and 32 north, ranges 2 west and 3 west, and the south half of township 31 north, range 1 west, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Jicarilla Apache Indians: *Provided*, That this order shall not be so construed as to deprive any bona fide settler of any valid rights he may have acquired under the law of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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UTAH.

*Uintah reserve.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington City, August 31, 1887.*

*To the President.*

SIR: Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Utah, embraced within the limits of the Uintah Indian reservation, created by Executive order dated October 3, 1861, and act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, (13 Stats., 63), may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Du Chesne, viz:

Beginning at a point two (2) miles due north of the flag-staff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west one (1) mile to the northwest corner; thence due south three (3) miles to the southwest corner; thence due east two (2) miles to the southeast corner; thence due north three (3) miles to the northeast corner; thence due west one (1) mile to the point of beginning.

Area: Six (6) square miles, 2 by 3.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement), *provided* it be understood that the

same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

A sketch of the proposed military reservation is inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELEY,  
*Acting Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
*Washington, September 1, 1887.*

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly; *provided*, that the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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#### WYOMING.

*Wind River or Shoshone reserve.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington City, May 18, 1887.*

*To the President :*

SIR: Upon recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Wyoming, embraced within the limits of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian reservation, created by treaties of July 3, 1868, and June 22, 1874, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Washakie, viz:

Commencing at a point 58.5 chains south 20° east of the flag-staff of Fort Washakie, Wyo. T., and running thence east 25° north 185.5 chains; thence north 30° west 128 5 chains; thence west 27° south 228.5 chains; thence south 14° west 89 chains; thence east 2° 30' north 49 chains; thence east 10° south 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area, 1,405 acres, more or less.

A tracing showing the proposed military reservation, as surveyed in January, 1887, by Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, is inclosed herewith.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection, on the part of that Department, to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement between the two Departments), *provided* it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,  
*Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
*Washington, May 21, 1887.*

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly; *provided*, that the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.



*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.*

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles, (a).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>ARIZONA TERRITORY.</b>					
Colorado River (b).....	Colorado River...	Kemahwiti (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	22, 391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	357, 120	538	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai.....	Navajo.....	Hwalapai.....	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui.....	Pima.....	Moqui (Shinumo).....	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago.....	do.....	Papaho.....	d70, 080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salé River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai.....	Colorado River.....	Suppai.....	d38, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	Aravapai, Chillon, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1887.
Total.....			6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>					
Hoopa Valley.....	Hoopa Valley.....	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Siaz, Sernatlon, and Tishanatan.	d89, 572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River.....	do.....	Klamath River.....	e25, 600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves).....	Mission.....	Coahuila, Diegoves, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	161, 402	252	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 23, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Feb. 11 and Mar. 14, 1887.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Konkan, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d102, 118	159½	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River.....	Mission.....	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	do.....	Yuma.....	e45, 889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total.....			473, 132	739½	
<b>COLORADO.</b>					
Ute.....	Southern Ute.....	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.....	1, 094, 400	1, 710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total.....			1, 094, 400	1, 710	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.						Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	e203, 397	318		
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.....	d/230, 400	360		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws)
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	2, 912, 000	4, 550		Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	e918, 780	1, 435		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux.....	e416, 915	652		Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Ponca.....	Santee.....	Ponca.....	796, 000	150		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux.....	Cheyenne River ..	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.				
Do.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux ..				
Do.....	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.....	f21, 593, 128	33, 739		(Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do.....	Rosebud.....	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzabzah Sioux.				
Do.....	Standing Rock ..	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.				
Turtle Mountain ..	Devil's Lake.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	46, 080	72		Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	e430, 405	672½		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total.....			26, 847, 105	41, 948½		
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Cœur d'Alène.....	Colville.....	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	d/598, 500	935		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	d/1, 202, 330	1, 878		Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé.....	d/746, 651	1, 167		Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi.....	Lemhi.....	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni..	64, 000	100		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order Feb. 12, 1875.
Total.....			2, 611, 481	4, 080		
a Approximate.		b Partly in California.			c Not on reservation.	e Surveyed.
					d Outboundaries surveyed.	f Partly surveyed.



Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	64,297,771	6,715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee.	Union.	Cherokee.	23,031,331	7,861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 23, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw.	do.	Chickasaw.	64,650,935	7,297	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw.	do.	Choctaw (Chahla).	20,088,000	10,430	Do.
Creek.	do.	Creek.	23,040,495	4,750 <sup>3</sup>	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. L1V.)
Iowa.	Sac and Fox.	Iowa and Tonkawa.	2,228,418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas.	Osage.	Kansas or Kaw.	6100,137	1564	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kikapoo.	Sac and Fox.	Mexican Kikapoo.	2,906,466	3224	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	62,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc.	Quapaw.	Modoc.	64,040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan.	690,711	1414	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokes, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Porcés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage.	Osage.	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw.	61,470,059	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1868, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokes, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri.	6129,113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokes, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)
Ottawa.	Quapaw.	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beef.	614,860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Páni).	2283,020	412	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokes, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria.	Quapaw.	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	650,301	781	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca.	6101,594	139	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 70; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokes, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)

Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox.....	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	\$575, 877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands)
Quapaw.....	Quapaw.....	Kwapa.....	656, 685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Ofoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokoko's band).	6479, 668	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole.....	Union.....	Seminole.....	375, 000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca.....	Quapaw.....	Seneca.....	651, 958	81	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, page 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee.....	do.....	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano).....	613, 048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. (See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita.....	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantan), Delaware, Ionia, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	6749, 610	1, 162	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandotte.....	Quapaw.....	Wyandotte.....	621, 406 62, 281, 893	33½ 3, 563½	Creek lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply Military Reservation.
			6105, 456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593) east of Pawnee Reservation.
			63, 636, 890	5, 682½	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chilocco school reservation, 8,598.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1883).
			6677, 156	1, 058	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.
			6715, 550	1, 118	Unoccupied Creek ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			6495, 095	773½	Unoccupied Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			61, 511, 576	2, 362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total.....			41, 097, 332	64, 214½	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total.....			1, 258	2	
		<i>a</i> Approximate.			
		<i>b</i> Surveyed.			
		<i>c</i> Outboundaries surveyed.			



*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.*

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>KANSAS.</b>					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsie	64,395	64	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	620,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 823.
Pottawatomie.	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomie.	677,358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 833; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total			102,026	1594	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>					
Isabella.	Mackinac.	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	611,097	174	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	652,684	824	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon.	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	62,551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855.
Total			66,332	1034	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>					
Boise Fort.	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.	4107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek.	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac.	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	6160,121	156	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	451,840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake.	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnegoshish bands of Chippewas.	494,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac.	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	661,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake.	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	43,200,000	5,000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake.	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.	61,080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881.
White Earth.	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	6796,672	1,245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
Winnegoshish (White Oak Point).	do	Lake Winnegoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	4320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total			4,755,716	7,431	





Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (b) .....	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone .....	312, 320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Mojave River .....	Nevada .....	Kai-bah-bit, Komahiyi (Tantawait), Pavi- pit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits .....	c1, 000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake .....	do .....	Pah-Ute (Paviotso) .....	c322, 000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River .....	do .....	do .....	c318, 815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total .....			954, 135	1, 490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache .....	Southern Ute .....	Jicarilla Apache .....	416, 000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1837.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton) .....	Mescalero and Jicarilla .....	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache .....	474, 240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (d) .....	Navajo .....	Navajo .....	f 8, 205, 440	12, 821	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.
Jemez .....	Pueblo .....	Pueblo .....	c17, 510	1, 031	{ Confirmed by United States patents in 1864; under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1853, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma .....			c95, 792		
San Juan .....			c17, 545		
Picuris .....			c17, 461		
San Felipe .....			c34, 767		
Pecos .....			c18, 763		
Cochiti .....			c24, 256		
Santo Domingo .....			c14, 743		
Taos .....			c17, 351		
Tesuque .....			c17, 369		
San Ildefonso .....			c17, 471		
Poquesque .....			c17, 293		
Zia .....			c13, 520		
Sandia .....			c17, 515		
Isleta .....			c24, 187		
Nambe .....			c110, 080		
Laguna .....			c13, 586		
Santa Ana .....			c123, 225		
			c17, 361		

Zuni .....	Pueblo .....	Pueblo .....	215, 040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17, 581.25 acres.)
Total .....	.....	.....	10, 002, 525	15, 629	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany .....	New York .....	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda .....	c30, 469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus .....	do .....	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora .....	c21, 080	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring .....	do .....	Seneca .....	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida .....	do .....	Oneida .....	350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga .....	do .....	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda .....	6, 100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis .....	do .....	Saint Regis .....	14, 640	23	Treaties of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 163.) They hold about 24, 250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda .....	do .....	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca .....	c7, 549	11½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora .....	do .....	Onondaga and Tuscarora .....	6, 249	9½	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total .....	.....	.....	87, 677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and } other lands. }	Eastern Cherokee .....	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee .....	{ c50, 000 c15, 211	{ 78 24	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total .....	.....	.....	65, 211	102	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde .....	Grand Ronde .....	Kalapauya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molcle, Nezucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umpqua .....	c61, 440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857.
Klamath .....	Klamath .....	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yaluskin band of Snake (Shoshoni) .....	f1, 056, 000	1, 650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
a Approximate.	b Partly in Idaho.	c Outboundaries surveyed.			e Surveyed. f Partly surveyed.
		d Partly in Arizona and Utah.			



Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OREGON—continued.</b>					
Malheur .....		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (b) .....	320	1	Executive orders Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Siletz .....	Siletz .....	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skotons-Shasta, Sainstkia, Sinslaw, Toootna, Umatilla, and thirteen others .....	c255,000	351½	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla .....	Umatilla .....	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla .....	c268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs .....	Warm Springs .....	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko .....	464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total .....			2,075,560	3,243	
<b>UTAH TERRITORY.</b>					
Utah Valley .....	Utah and Ouray .....	Gosi Ute, Parant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute .....	c22,039,040	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompahgre .....	do .....	Tabeguache Ute .....	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total .....			3,972,480	6,207	
<b>WASHINGTON TERRITORY.</b>					
Chachalis .....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish .....	Klatsop, Tshalis, and Tsinuk .....	e480	1	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order Oct. 1, 1886.
Columbia .....		Chief Moses and his people .....	24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order May 1, 1886.
Colville .....	Colville .....	Coeur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinkane, Lake, Methan, Nepeidum, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane .....	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen) .....	Tulalip .....	Dwamish, Eraknur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Swinamish .....	e 12,312	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873.
Makah .....	Neah Bay and Quinalt .....	Kwilehuit and Makah .....	23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot .....	Tulalip .....	Muckleshoot .....	e3,367	5½	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually .....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish .....	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnawish, Stalakoom, and five others .....	e4,717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Port Madison .....	Tulalip .....	Dwamish, Eraknur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Swinamish .....	e7,284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864.

Puyallup.....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwakw-anamish, Stailakoom, and five others.....	e18, 062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Quinaielt.....	Neh Bay and Quinaielt.....	Hoh, Kweet Kwillehiut, and Kwinaut.....	224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater.....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Shoalwater and Tshialis.....	e235	8	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	Tulalip.....	Klam, S'Kokomish, and Twana.....	e4, 987		Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874.
Spokane.....	Colville.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Su-kwanish, and Swinamish.....	e22, 490	35	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873.
Squaxin Island (Klah-chemin).....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwakw-anamish, Stail-akoom, and five others.....	153, 000	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).....	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Su-kwanish, and Swinamish.....	e1, 494	24	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Yakama.....	Yakama.....	Klickitat, Topnish, and Yakama.....	e7, 170	114	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873.
Total.....			e800, 000	1, 250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
WISCONSIN.			4, 107, 558	6, 4184	
Lac Court Oreilles.....	La Pointe(f).....	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	e69, 136	108	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	e69, 824	109	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians.) (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1868.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	e124, 323	1944	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff.....	do.....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	e13, 993	22	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonee.....	e231, 080	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida.....	do.....	Oneida.....	e65, 540	1024	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 596.
Stockbridge.....	do.....	Stockbridge.....	e11, 803	18	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....			586, 309	916	

a Approximate.  
b Not on reservation.  
c Partly surveyed.  
d Out-boundaries surveyed.  
e Surveyed.  
f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.



*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.*

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River .....	Shoshone .....	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	62,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total .....	.....	.....	2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total .....	.....	.....	136,394,985	213,117	

*a* Approximate.

*b* Partly surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employees.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
Total.....		39,717	9,788	3,978	887	14,333		8,030	2,500	\$1,164,025.57*	
<b>ALASKA.</b>											
Fort Wrangel: Thinkit Academy.....	Under contract.....		75			25	12	25		4,175.00	\$13.92
Sitka: Industrial Training School.....	do.....		75			91	12	74		12,333.34	13.19
<b>ARIZONA.</b>											
Colorado River agency:	By Government.....	145	50		6	69	10	67		6,609.51	9.95
Colorado River Boarding.....	do.....	200	200		16	122	10	70		15,225.07	23.42
Fort Yuma: Boarding.....	do.....	500	50		2			(t)		1,749.89	
Kearney's Cañon: Moqui Boarding.....	do.....										
Pima agency:	do.....	950	120		7	164	8	118		9,042.14	9.58
Pima Boarding.....	do.....				1	50	8		25	900.00	4.50
Papago Day.....	do.....	1,423	30								
San Carlos agency:	do.....	300	50		6	50	6	46		4,907.05	17.78
San Carlos Boarding.....	do.....										
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>											
Hoop Valley agency:	By Government.....	95		45	2	53	7		28	1,285.86	6.56
Hoop Valley Day.....	Under contract.....		20			18	6	14		1,168.00	13.92
Middletown: Training School.....	do.....										
Mission agency:	By Government.....			50	1	28	10		21	720.00	3.43
Agua Caliente, No. 1 Day.....	do.....			20	1	14	10		7	598.70	8.55
Agua Caliente, No. 2 Day.....	do.....			40	1	33	10		22	720.00	3.27
Coahuila Day.....	do.....			50	1	55	10		34	720.00	2.12
La Jolla Day.....	do.....			20	1	21	10		13	720.00	5.54
Mesa Grande Day.....	do.....			30	1	23	10		11	720.00	6.49
Puma Day.....	do.....			20	1	17	10		12	720.00	6.00
Potrero Day.....	do.....	800		20	1	32	10		20	616.30	3.08
Rincon Day.....	do.....			40	1	22	6		9	422.60	7.83
San Bernardino Day.....	do.....			30	1	35	10		17	720.00	4.34
San Jacinto Day.....	do.....			35	1	24	10		17	720.00	4.24
Santa Ysabel Day.....	do.....			30	1	24	10		17	720.00	3.71
Temecula Day.....	do.....			30	1	24	10		17	630.00	
Round Valley agency:	do.....	100		40	2	44	10		31	840.00	2.71
Headquarters Day.....	do.....	45		40	2	30	10		26	840.00	3.23
Lowerquarters Day.....	do.....		75			68	10		54	6,670.93	12.50
San Diego: Industrial Training.....	Under contract.....										

\* This sum does not include \$41,691.03 expended for construction and repairs of buildings and \$8,900 for live stock, and also expenditures for transportation of pupils, and some miscellaneous items.  
 1 No pupils arrived until after July 1, 1887.



Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887—Continued.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employes.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute agency:											
Agency Day	By Government	316		25	2	20	11		10	\$1,565.61	\$14.23
Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding	Under contract		60			50	10	48		5,130.00	9.00
Grand Junction: Industrial	By Government		75		8	33	8	21		11,112.91	66.15
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River agency:											
Boys' Boarding	By Government		50		7	63	10	58		8,202.74	14.14
Oahe Industrial	Under contract		50			42	12	35		2,700.00	9.00
St. John's Boarding	By Government and religious society.		40			40	10	40		*1,699.81	4.25
No. 1 Day	By Government	707		25	1	37	3		10	266.45	8.88
No. 2 Day	do			25	1	28	10		14	520.64	3.72
No. 3 Day	do			25	1	14	10		13	610.56	4.69
No. 4 Day	do			20	1	15	10		12	607.44	5.06
No. 5 Day	do			25	1	20	10		17	595.49	3.50
No. 6 Day	do			25	1	18	10		12	603.71	5.03
No. 8 Day	do			25	1	27	2		19	100.30	2.64
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency:											
Crow Creek Boarding	do	220	60		9	71	10	54		6,984.08	12.93
Lower Brulé Boarding	do	321	40		6	35	10	28		5,084.64	18.16
White River Day	do			40	1	35	6		19	550.00	4.82
Devil's Lake agency:											
Boys' Boarding	do				6	33	10	28		5,228.40	18.67
Industrial Boarding	Under contract	210	25			88	12	81		8,900.06	9.16
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain)	do		125			120	12			8,235.00	9.00
Boys' Turtle Mountain Day	By Government			20	1	33	6		19	360.00	3.16
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain)	Under contract	263		90		115	10		67	1,800.00	2.50
Turtle Mountain Day	By Government			20	1	19	10		12	720.00	6.00
Fort Berthold agency:											
Fort Berthold Boarding	Under contract		25			27	12	23		1,296.00	9.00
Fort Stevenson: Industrial	By Government	220	150		17	86	10	67		21,513.66	32.11
Pine Ridge agency:											
Pine Ridge Boarding	do		200		14	170	10	142		11,632.21	8.19
No. 1 Day	do			40	1	55	10		31	684.41	2.14
No. 2 Day	do			40	1	65	10		41	675.37	1.65
No. 3 Day	do			40	1	60	10		36	672.22	1.87
No. 4 Day	do	1,800		40	1	58	10		44	686.63	1.56
No. 5 Day	do			40	1	68	10		37	683.89	1.85
No. 6 Day	do			40	1	64	10		50	673.52	1.35
No. 7 Day	do			40	1	40	10		34	547.84	1.61
No. 8 Day	do			40	1	67	7		32	556.44	2.48





Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.—Continued.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employees.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency:											
Arapaho Boarding.....	By Government.....	650	{	100	14	96	10	74	.....	\$9,448.74	\$12.77
Cheyenne Boarding.....	do.....			100	14	118	10	97	.....	11,761.94	12.11
Mennonite Boarding (agency).....	By Government and religious society.....			50	.....	55	12	46	.....	*1,829.78	3.31
Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment).....	do.....			100	.....	78	12	67	.....	*2,084.10	3.24
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency:											
Kiowa Boarding.....	By Government.....	894	100	.....	13	125	10	84	.....	10,901.76	12.98
Wichita Boarding.....	do.....	200	90	.....	12	111	10	81	.....	10,525.24	12.99
Osage and Kaw agency:											
Kaw Boarding.....	do.....	344	{	70	11	66	10	51	.....	5,346.40	10.48
Osage Boarding.....	do.....			150	17	148	10	103	.....	12,447.16	12.08
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agency:											
Pawnee Boarding.....	do.....	269	70	.....	13	113	9	75	.....	11,041.10	16.36
Ponca Boarding.....	do.....	300	100	.....	11	95	10	78	.....	8,460.64	10.85
Otoe Boarding.....	do.....	80	50	.....	6	65	10	36	.....	4,951.91	9.34
Quapaw agency:											
Quapaw Boarding.....	do.....	68	30	.....	7	60	12	43	.....	4,495.63	8.71
Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte Boarding.....	do.....	211	85	.....	9	100	10	87	.....	5,874.36	6.75
Miami Day.....	do.....	22	30	.....	1	18	10	13	.....	480.00	3.69
Modoc Day.....	do.....	17	32	.....	1	20	10	15	.....	480.00	3.20
Peoria Day.....	do.....	59	56	.....	1	12	10	7	.....	599.94	8.57
Sac and Fox agency:											
Absentee Shawnee Boarding.....	do.....	285	80	.....	9	94	10	68	.....	7,065.84	10.39
Sac and Fox Boarding.....	do.....	115	50	.....	8	57	10	34	.....	4,470.12	13.15
Chillico: Chillico Training.....	do.....	.....	180	.....	26	197	12	166	.....	28,544.64	14.58
IOWA.											
Houghton: White's Manual Labor Institute.....	Under contract.....	.....	60	.....	.....	68	12	47	.....	7,050.00	13.92
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency:											
Kickapoo Boarding.....	By Government.....	50	25	.....	5	42	10	25	.....	4,071.50	16.29
Pottawatomie Boarding.....	do.....	60	30	.....	6	47	10	30	.....	4,700.77	15.87
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding.....	do.....	50	50	.....	6	51	10	30	.....	4,187.08	13.96
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding.....	Under contract.....	.....	25	.....	.....	22	12	16	.....	2,400.00	13.92
Lawrence: Haskell Institute.....	By Government.....	.....	350	.....	36	339	12	273	.....	61,532.00	14.58
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy.....	Under contract.....	.....	25	.....	.....	22	9	21	.....	2,565.00	13.92

MICHIGAN.									
ackinac agency:									
Baraga Day.....	50	1	47	10	27	400.00	1.48		
Iroquois Point Day.....	50	1	29	10	13	400.00	3.08		
Hannuville Day.....	18	1	17	10	9	400.00	4.44		
L'Anse Day.....	40	1	45	10	18	400.00	2.22		
Longwood Day.....	20	1	16	10	9	500.00	3.56		
Middle Village Day.....	35	1	23	10	15	400.00	2.67		
Munissing Day.....	40	1	22	10	9	400.00	4.44		
Sugar Island Day.....	40	1	22	10	8	400.00	5.00		
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth agency:									
Agency Boarding.....	110	9	110	10	62	7,112.70	11.47		
Leech Lake Boarding.....	70	6	55	10	39	2,849.42	7.31		
Red Lake Boarding.....	70	7	95	9	49	4,004.54	9.08		
Rice River Day.....	60	2	35	8	10	2,791.11	6.14		
St. Benedict's Orphan.....	25			12	25	2,700.00	9.00		
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy.....	50	50	50	12	50	5,350.39	9.00		
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial.....	108	108	108	12	100	10,669.27	9.00		
Collegeville: St. John's Institute.....	100		102	12	89	9,344.46	9.00		
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady.....	25		16	12	13	1,358.80	9.00		
Saint Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy.....	125		100	12	84	10,271.84	10.50		
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency:									
Blackfeet Boarding.....	26		35	10	24	3,414.23	14.23		
Crow agency:									
Crow Boarding.....	50		53	10	47	6,881.91	14.64		
Montana Industrial.....	50		29	3	21	544.05	9.00		
Flathead agency:									
St. Ignatius Boarding.....	200		186	12	170	22,500.00	12.50		
Fort Belknap agency:									
Fort Belknap Day.....	50	2	50	10	32	1,603.85	5.01		
Fort Peck agency:									
Poplar Creek Boarding.....	100	11	203	10	133	13,994.89	10.52		
Tongue River agency:									
St. Labre's Mission.....	50		45	12	56	3,843.92	9.00		
St. Peter's Mission.....	75		75	12	61	5,400.00	9.00		
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago agency:									
Omaha Boarding.....	60	8	98	10	62	6,536.80	10.54		
Omaha Mission.....	50		51	12	41	4,428.00	9.00		
Winnebago Boarding.....	80	8	65	10	30	5,773.64	19.25		

\* For subsistence only. All other expenses borne by Mennonite Church.





NORTH CAROLINA.

Agency	Under contract	600	40	40	41	12	40	32	6,680.00	13.92
Eastern Cherokee agency:										
Cherokee Training, Swain county	Under contract									
Big Cove Day	do			40	46	5				
Bird Town Day	do	600		24	35	8				
Cherokee Day	do			40	37	8			1,960.00	
Macedonia Day	do			45	45	8				
Robbinsville Day	do			35	25	8				
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde agency:										
Grand Ronde Boarding	By Government	109	45		60	9	55		6,141.94	12.41
Klamath agency:										
Klamath Boarding	do	215	95	6	95	10	85		10,525.24	12.38
Yainax Boarding	do		80	5	83	10	70		8,778.47	12.54
Siletz agency:										
Siletz Boarding	do	149	60		73	10	67		6,701.54	10.00
Umatilla agency:										
Umatilla Boarding	do	196	75	8	83	10	59		9,771.55	16.56
Warm Springs agency:										
Warm Springs Boarding	do	82	50	5	09	10	55		5,846.08	10.44
Sinemahko Boarding	do	111	60	5	38	10	29		5,496.79	18.95
Chemawa: Salem Training	do		250	36	205	12	185		40,747.71	14.58
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Carlisle: Carlisle Training	By Government		500		617	12	547		81,000.00	12.34
Martinsburgh: Juniata Institute	Under contract		80		67	12	63		8,197.87	10.85
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	Under special appropriation.		200		218	12	200		23,364.10	13.92
UTAH.										
Utah Valley agency:										
Utah Valley Boarding	By Government	250	25		33	8	15		2,852.90	23.77
VIRGINIA.										
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.	Under special appropriation.		150		160	12	116		19,382.79	13.92
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.										
Colville agency:										
Colville Boys' Boarding	Under contract		40		33	12	25		2,701.95	9.00
Colville Girls' Boarding	do		50		54	12	43		4,016.49	9.00
Coeur d'Alene Boys' Boarding	do	900	60		51	12	44		4,736.59	9.00
Coeur d'Alene Girls' Boarding	do		60		44	12	41		4,417.20	9.00
Nean Bay agency:										
Nean Bay Boarding	By Government	94	50		58	10	53		6,337.98	11.97
Quillehute Day	do	68	50		57	10	44		913.37	2.08

## PENNsylvania

UTAH.

## VIRGINIA.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[illegible]





*Boarding schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.*

Location.	Capacity.	Number contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	2,733	2,330	.....	.....	2,553	2,081	\$228,445.58
Alaska:							
Fort Wrangel (Thlinkit Academy).....	75	25	\$167.00	12	25	25	4,175.00
Sitka.....	75	75	166.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	12	91	74	12,333.34
California:							
Middletown.....	20	18	167.00	6	18	14	1,169.00
San Diego.....	75	75	150.00	10	68	54	6,670.93
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd).....	50	50	108.00	10	50	48	5,130.00
Dakota:							
Cheyenne River reservation (Oahe).....	50	25	108.00	12	42	35	2,700.00
Devil's Lake reservation.....	70	70	*50.00	12	88	81	3,500.00
Fort Berthold reservation.....	25	12	108.00	12	27	23	1,296.00
Sisseton reservation (Goodwill Mission).....	65	50	108.00	9	73	57	4,050.00
Springfield (Hope).....	30	30	108.00	10	34	30	1,890.00
Turtle Mountain reservation.....	125	70	108.00	12	120	83	8,235.00
Yankton City (Dakota Industrial).....	75	75	108.00	12	53	41	4,401.00
Idaho:							
Cœur d'Aléne reservation (boys).....	60	60	108.00	12	51	44	4,736.59
Cœur d'Aléne reservation (girls).....	60	60	108.00	12	44	41	4,417.20
Indiana:							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Inst.).....	80	60	167.00	12	71	63	10,020.00
Iowa:							
Houghton (White's Manual Labor Inst.).....	60	55	167.00	12	68	47	7,050.00
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission).....	25	20	167.00	12	22	16	2,400.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy).....	25	20	167.00	9	22	21	2,505.00
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier).....	50	50	108.00	12	50	50	5,350.39
Clontarf (St. Paul's).....	108	108	108.00	12	108	100	10,669.27
Collegeville (St. John's).....	100	100	108.00	12	102	89	9,344.46
Graceville (Our Lady of the Lake).....	25	25	108.00	12	16	13	1,358.80
Saint Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy).....	125	75	108.00	12	100	84	10,271.84
White Earth reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan).....	25	25	108.00	12	27	25	2,700.00
Montana:							
Crow reservation.....	50	50	108.00	3	29	21	544.05
St. Peter's Mission.....	75	50	108.00	12	75	61	5,400.00
Tongue River reservation (St. Labre's Mission).....	50	45	108.00	12	45	36	3,843.92
Nebraska:							
Omaha reservation (Omaha Mission).....	50	50	108.00	12	51	41	4,428.00
Santee reservation (Normal Training).....	150	90	108.00	12	141	108	14,024.00
Santee reservation (Normal Training).....	150	40	167.00	12	141	108	14,024.00
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque.....	60	60	150.00	10	43	32	3,445.50
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto).....	30	30	150.00	12	34	30	4,471.87
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's).....	100	100	150.00	9	68	46	5,078.91
Santa Fé (University, N. Mex.).....	50	42	150.00	12	43	24	3,600.00
North Carolina:							
Cherokee (Training).....	40	40	167.00	12	41	40	6,680.00
Pennsylvania:							
Martinsburgh (Juniata Inst.).....	80	80	130.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	67	63	8,197.87
Washington Territory:							
Colville reservation (boys).....	40	40	108.00	12	33	25	2,701.95
Colville reservation (girls).....	50	50	108.00	12	54	43	4,616.49
Tulalip reservation.....	125	100	108.00	12	128	103	10,249.85
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield.....	100	10	167.00	12	100	51	1,670.00
Menomonee reservation (Saint Joseph's).....	130	130	108.00	12	156	127	13,739.35
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd).....	75	40	167.00	12	75	72	9,380.00
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd).....	75	25	108.00	12	75	72	9,380.00

\*Contract for employes and school materials only. Government furnishes subsistence, clothing, etc.



*Day schools under contract during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.*

Location.	Capacity.	Number contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	843	810	-----	-----	1,044	604	\$10,777.53
Dakota:							
Saint John's.....	90	60	\$30.00	10	115	67	1,800.00
Florida:							
Saint Augustine.....	50	60	30.00	3	49	34	255.00
New Mexico:							
Acomita Pueblo.....	30	30	30.00	9	50	29	603.75
Isleta Pueblo No. 1.....	40	40	30.00	10	59	32	720.00
Isleta Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	3	30	13	92.25
Jemez Pueblo No. 1.....	40	40	30.00	6	60	21	315.00
Jemez Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	10	45	21	525.00
Laguna Pueblo No. 1.....	50	50	30.00	6	42	33	506.19
Laguna Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	10	66	23	450.00
San Juan Pueblo.....	40	40	30.00	10	40	30	716.92
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	40	40	30.00	10	46	40	900.00
Taos Pueblo.....	50	40	30.00	10	43	24	540.00
Zuni Pueblo.....	44	25	30.00	9	80	42	562.50
North Carolina:							
Big Cove.....	40	40	30.00	5	46	32	1,960.00
Bird Town.....	24	40	30.00	8	35	21	
Cherokee.....	40	40	30.00	8	37	25	
Macedonia.....	45	40	30.00	8	45	28	
Robbinsville.....	35	40	30.00	8	25	17	
Wisconsin:							
Bad River reservation.....	50	50	30.00	3	54	25	160.65
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	60	60	30.00	6	77	47	610.27

*Value of supplies raised on school farms and issued to pupils during the fiscal year.*

School.	Reservation.	State or Territory.	Value of supplies.
Blackfeet Boarding.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	\$16.00
Boys' Boarding.....	Cheyenne River.....	Dakota.....	225.25
Crow Creek Boarding.....	Crow Creek.....	do.....	20.45
Industrial Boarding.....	Devil's Lake.....	do.....	44.28
Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	37.00
Fort Stevenson.....	Fort Stevenson.....	do.....	1,087.13
Grand Ronde.....	Grand Ronde.....	Oregon.....	427.20
Menomonee Boarding.....	Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	319.92
Hoopa Valley Day.....	Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	45.75
Agency Boarding.....	Klamath.....	Oregon.....	1,014.70
Yainax Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	686.70
Lemhi Boarding.....	Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	474.06
Agency Boarding.....	Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	750.02
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	Nevada.....	Nevada.....	1,655.50
Lapwai Boarding.....	Nez Percé.....	Idaho.....	6.26
Chehalis Boarding.....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Washington.....	1,388.50
Puyallup Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	1,307.59
S'Kokomish Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	1,717.21
Omaha Boarding.....	Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	40.00
Winnebago Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	182.54
Kaw Boarding.....	Osage and Kaw.....	Indian Territory.....	376.95
Osage Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	318.90
Pawnee Boarding.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.....	do.....	191.25
Otoe Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	155.00
Pottawatomie Boarding.....	Pottawatomie.....	Kansas.....	405.02
Kickapoo Boarding.....	Kickapoo.....	do.....	220.97
Iowa, Sac, and Fox Boarding.....	Great Nemaha.....	do.....	373.24
Quapaw Boarding.....	Quapaw.....	Indian Territory.....	452.60
Seneca, etc., Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	203.00
Agency Boarding.....	Quinalt.....	Washington.....	11.92
Sac and Fox Boarding.....	Sac and Fox.....	Indian Territory.....	130.84
Absentee Shawnee Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	666.53
Santee Boarding.....	Santee.....	Nebraska.....	337.66
Wind River Boarding.....	Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	990.25
Agency Boarding.....	Siletz.....	Oregon.....	124.90
Umatilla Boarding.....	Umatilla.....	do.....	383.86
Agency Boarding.....	Warm Springs.....	do.....	42.50
Sinemasho Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	212.00
Agency Boarding.....	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	497.75
Leech Lake Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	112.00
Red Lake Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	75.00
Industrial Boarding.....	Yakima.....	Washington.....	4,237.15
Industrial Boarding.....	Yankton.....	Dakota.....	188.42
Total.....			22,159.67

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

## CARLISLE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Capt. R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
S. H. Gould	Clerk	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Anne S. Ely	do	do	do	720	720.00
James H. Richards	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	900	149.20
C. H. Hepburn	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	525.80
O. G. Given	Physician	July 1, 1886	do	1,200	1,200.00
C. M. Semple	Principal teacher	do	do	900	900.00
Emma A. Cutter	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
M. E. B. Phillips	do	do	do	600	600.00
V. T. Booth	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	519.50
Alice M. Seabrook	do	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Lizzie A. Shears	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	540	494.50
Kate Irvine	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	540	91.00
Mabel Crane	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	449.00
E. L. Fisher	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	519.50
Flora F. Lowe	do	Sept. 1, 1886	do	540	449.00
Bessie Patterson	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	600	450.00
James H. Richards	Agent for placing out pupils	Nov. 1, 1886	do	900	599.20
M. Burgess	In charge of printing office	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Ella L. Patterson	In charge of small boys	do	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.00
Ella L. Patterson	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	598.80
A. M. Worthington	In charge of sewing-room	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Anna R. Stafford	In charge of dining-room	do	do	540	540.00
Annie R. Jordan	In charge of laundry	do	do	800	800.00
Fanny W. Noble	Cook	do	do	420	480.00
Joseph Wisecoby	Baker	do	May 11, 1887	180	155.24
Edwin Shanandore	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	24.69
Margaret Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	600	553.50
Mary C. Smiley	Hospital cook	do	June 30, 1887	150	150.00
Jane R. Dawson	Seamstress	do	do	240	240.00
E. Corbett	do	do	do	240	240.00
C. Parker	do	do	Apr. 30, 1887	240	199.80
M. J. Stransbaugh	do	May 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	38.26
David Miller	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	900	562.50
B. F. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	225.03
W. P. Campbell	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
Samuel A. Jordan	In charge of boilers and general work	do	do	540	540.00
E. Miller	In charge of dairy	do	Feb. 14, 1887	180	112.50
Mary E. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	67.50
Phil Norman	In charge of band and painting	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Millard F. Hummel	Carpenter	do	do	700	700.00
O. T. Harris	Wagonmaker	do	do	700	700.00
A. Woods Walker	Tinner	do	do	600	600.00
H. H. Cook	Shoemaker	do	do	540	540.00
T. S. Reighter	Tailor	do	do	600	600.00
George W. Kemp	Harnessmaker	do	do	600	600.00
George Faulk	Teamster	do	do	360	360.00
H. E. Richardson	In charge of property	do	July 31, 1886	300	25.30
A. L. Holler	Assistant farmer	do	Feb. 14, 1887	180	112.50
Oliver Harlan	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	179.93
Kate Irvine	In charge of girls	Oct. 1, 1886	do	720	540.00
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron to girls	do	do	300	225.00

## CHIOCCO TRAINING SCHOOL, CHIOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

W. R. Branham	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
R. T. Simpson	Clerk	do	June 14, 1887	1,200	1,147.25
William C. Riddell	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	52.75
E. A. Gray	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
Burt Deer	Principal teacher	do	July 15, 1886	700	28.54
Galo Warner	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	700	30.45
Frank Mason	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	700	28.54
Thomas Pratt	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	700	30.45
Mary E. Singleton	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700	525.00
Henry Booloo	Teacher	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600	24.43
Henry Box	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	26.06
George Washington	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600	24.43
Luke Stanton	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	26.06
Bertha V. Azpell	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	499.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHILOCCO TRAINING SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary Gray	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$600.00
Anna Bruce	Seamstress	do	do	500	500.00
Nannie Sheddou	Matron	do	do	600	600.00
A. L. Branham	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mary Phelps	Cook	do	Mar. 31, 1887	500	375.00
Euth Whisenhunt	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Hugh Phelps	Baker	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	375.00
S. E. Nickell	Nurse	do	June 30, 1887	500	500.00
Sarah Tacio	Tailoress	do	July 15, 1886	500	20.37
Isabelle McDole	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	500	21.72
Mary Eagle	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500	20.37
Jennie Eagle	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	500	21.72
Nelson Polson	Tailor	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	243.30
S. E. Pollock	Farmer	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
I. W. Bruce	Mechanic	do	do	900	900.00
Eliza White	Laundress	do	do	180	180.00
Johnson Lane	Herder	do	May 15, 1887	180	157.25
Thomas Thurber	do	May 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	180	22.75
Posso Warner	Blacksmith and wheelwright	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600	24.43
Willie Pearce	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	26.06
Theodore Pearce	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600	24.43
Willie Barnes	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	26.06
A. Toupan	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.50
George R. Westfall	Physician	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
G. C. Hitchcock	Shoemaker	do	Aug. 15, 1886	600	600.00
H. B. Calef	Laundryman	do	do	600	600.00
Jim Whisenhunt	Gardener	Apr. 1, 1887	do	360	90.00
John Meyers	Cadet sergeant	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Eddie Gregson	do	do	do	60	15.00
George Smith	do	do	do	60	15.00
Homor Segar	do	do	do	60	15.00
John Block	do	do	do	60	15.00
Levi Frank	do	do	do	60	15.00
Arthur Keotah	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	40.10
Reuben Orkoy	do	do	May 15, 1887	60	37.40
Henry Booloo	do	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	7.60
Posso Warner	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	60	45.00
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	do	do	60	45.00
Levi Frank	do	do	do	60	45.00
Burt Deer	do	do	Dec. 31, 1886	60	15.00
Carl Eaves	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	15.00

GENOA TRAINING SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBR.

Horace R. Chase	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Judson Becanon	Clerk	do	do	1,000	1,030.00
Bessie M. Johnston	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Helen Chandler	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Catherine C. Chaso	do	do	do	600	600.00
Osie M. Abbott	do	Nov. 2, 1886	do	600	397.80
Isaac Bettelyoun	Assistant teacher	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Josephine C. Mayo	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Sarah J. Cruger	Assistant matron	do	do	600	600.00
Adelia Dauville	do	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Gertrude Parton	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Louisa Sissons	Assistant seamstress	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Alice S. Roy	Assistant seamstress and tailoress	Jan. 17, 1887	do	400	182.22
Annie Williamson	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Amelia Bernard	Assistant cook	Sept. 16, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887	180	59.83
Ida J. McConnell	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Burton Irish	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 16, 1887	400	17.78
Elizabeth Young	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	182.22
Lizzie Harvey	Assistant laundress	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Edward C. McMillan	Physician	July 19, 1886	do	600	570.65
John W. Williamson	Farmer	July 1, 1886	do	840	840.00
Dayton Irish	Carpenter	do	do	640	640.00
J. C. Rouse	Disciplinarian	Sept. 1, 1886	do	180	149.67
William Hunter	Storkeeper	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Arthur Grabowskii	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$2,000	\$1,000.00
Charles Robinson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	2,000	1,000.00
L. F. Limbert	Clerk	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	1,200	600.00
Paul J. Hogan	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	600.00
William Jenks	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 9, 1886	1,000	353.66
James P. Gorman	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	500.00
Abbie Coltrane	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	600	524.23
Gertie McGee	do	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	75.77
Anna C. Hamilton	do	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Priscilla R. Wood	do	do	do	600	600.00
Rachel A. Stanton	do	do	Oct. 10, 1886	600	166.30
Della Botsford	do	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	427.22
Della H. Davis	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 11, 1886	600	118.93
Mary Riley	do	Sept. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	472.83
J. C. Davies	do	do	do	600	499.00
Lizzie G. Grabowskii	do	Sept. 22, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	164.67
Ellen Moye	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
H. B. Peairs	do	Feb. 21, 1887	do	600	215.01
Peter Tracy	Industrial teacher	Sept. 26, 1886	do	900	687.23
W. C. Riddell	Physician	Aug. 2, 1886	do	1,000	871.92
M. E. Clapp	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
L. S. Fowler	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	540	157.01
S. D. Hamilton	do	Oct. 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	374.17
Lizzie Smith	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Lillie M. Hogan	do	Feb. 14, 1887	do	400	151.07
Anna E. Warner	Tailoress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540	246.51
Clara McBride	do	Jan. 14, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	246.00
Mary L. North	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 15, 1886	240	50.18
Ollie M. Lewis	do	Nov. 25, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	24.11
Albert Kent	Cook	July 4, 1886	Sept. 10, 1886	360	67.48
Mary Jackson	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	109.57
Martha Campbell	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	149.00
Ed. Harry	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120	30.00
Henry Hopkins	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	120	45.97
Fieldy Sweezy	do	Mar. 11, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120	7.00
Albert Fontenelle	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
Eva Anderson	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Susan Hawkins	Assistant laundress	do	Sept. 4, 1886	240	43.01
Julia Sanders	do	Sept. 20, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	67.17
Susan Hawkins	do	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 8, 1887	240	33.99
Emily Bayhyle	do	Mar. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	75.33
Susan Hawkins	Assistant nurse	Apr. 1, 1887	May 16, 1887	240	30.00
Laura Linkins	Chief nurse and hospital matron.	July 1, 1886	July 23, 1886	540	33.75
Nana B. Riddell	do	Aug. 2, 1886	June 15, 1887	510	470.77
M. L. Eldridge	do	June 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	22.25
C. C. Carson	Assistant nurse and hospital cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	240	40.40
Betsy Anderson	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	73.04
Frank Hunter	Chief waiter	July 1, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	300	53.86
Albert Kent	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Sept. 19, 1886	300	7.34
Julia V. Wood	Chief waitress	Oct. 21, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	58.67
M. L. Eldridge	do	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	300	37.36
William Templeton	Baker	July 1, 1886	Dec. 7, 1886	540	234.77
Henry Shumacker	do	Dec. 8, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	540	35.22
George Renuick	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	240.75
John S. Pratt	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Sept. 8, 1886	600	114.04
David H. Lewis	do	Sept. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	185.87
V. S. Reece	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	248.30
R. K. Kedward	Gardener	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	600	524.23
Philip Putt	Carpenter	do	June 30, 1887	780	780.00
Thomas O'Connell	Blacksmith	do	Sept. 4, 1886	600	107.52
Charles Moore	do	Jan. 18, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	240	48.63
J. R. Wood	Storekeeper	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
G. W. Savage	Engineer	do	do	900	900.00
Thomas Doyle	Assistant engineer	Dec. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	540	180.00
Lorenzo Scott	Night watchman	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	540	270.00
Andrew Lewis	do	Jan. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	261.00
Moore Van Horn	Shoemaker	July 1, 1886	Apr. 19, 1887	300	240.66
J. M. Cannon	do	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	118.63
John Buch	Wagonmaker	Jan. 21, 1887	do	600	265.38



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SALEM INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
John Lee.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
L. F. Williams.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 23, 1886	Nov. 23, 1886	1,200	476.10
H. H. Booth.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	678.26
Joseph A. Sellwood.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 29, 1887	1,200	1,196.70
Lawrence M. Hensel.....	Physician.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1886	1,000	500.00
George W. Hutchison.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	275.00
E. B. Hensel.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Jennie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	236.70
Leona Willis.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	500	500.00
William F. Weatherford.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Feb. 23, 1887	600	347.80
Clara L. Gilman.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	140.06
Letitia M. Lee.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	700	700.00
Elsie L. Murphy.....	Assistant matron.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Minnie J. Walker.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	480	480.00
Fiducia F. Howell.....	Cook.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1886	540	270.00
Jennie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1887	Feb. 13, 1887	540	19.50
Lizzie S. Gordin.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	204.00
Katie L. Brewer.....	Assistant cook.....	Aug. 1, 1886	do.....	300	274.70
Elizabeth Hudson.....	Laundress.....	do.....	do.....	480	439.60
David E. Brewer.....	Disciplinarian.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	900	900.00
William L. Bright.....	Farmer.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
John Gray.....	Carpenter and cabinetmaker.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
Samuel A. Walker.....	Shoe and harnessmaker.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
William S. Hudson.....	Blacksmith and wagonmaker.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
Luther Myers.....	Tinsmith and plumber.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
W. A. Utter.....	Tailor.....	do.....	do.....	900	900.00
Alexander Duncan.....	Issue clerk.....	do.....	do.....	180	180.00
Philip Jones.....	Laundry helper.....	do.....	do.....	150	150.00
Henry Steeve.....	Printer.....	do.....	do.....	120	120.00
Walter Burwell.....	Baker.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1887	120	90.00
Frank Charley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
James Maxwell.....	Hospital steward.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	60	60.00
Sam Shelton.....	Butcher.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1887	150	124.90
Bruce Paschal.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	25.10
A. G. Savage.....	Gardener.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720	479.40
Frank J. Beaty.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	160.26
John Ashue.....	Cadet sergeant.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	96	48.00
Frank Carson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	96	48.00
Charles Pe Ell.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	36.00
Lewis Charles.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	72	36.00
Lewis Charles.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	48	24.00
George Piute.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	48	24.00
Frank Carson.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	24	12.00
John Adams.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	24	12.00
George Piute.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	12	6.00
Pengra Logan.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	12	6.00
Eliza Slistah.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	72	72.00
Flora Pearne.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	48	48.00
Susette Secup.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	24	24.00
Sarah Pierre.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	12	12.00

ALBUQUERQUE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Patrick F. Burke.....	Superintendent.....	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,120.92
Henry A. Koster.....	Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	896.73
Alice L. Koster.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	448.38
Hernando J. Messenger.....	Principal teacher.....	Mar. 20, 1887	do.....	720	204.00
Anna Messenger.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	170.00
Caroline Burke.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1887	do.....	600	278.33
Miriam Eastman.....	Matron.....	Oct. 6, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	720	68.48
Sarah A. Driesbach.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	391.30
Adeline Savage.....	Assistant matron.....	Feb. 10, 1887	do.....	480	186.67
Elizabeth F. Pease.....	Seamstress.....	Dec. 3, 1886	do.....	500	239.40
Samuel H. Forest.....	Cook.....	Oct. 7, 1886	do.....	540	396.20
Peter Savage.....	Industrial teacher.....	Nov. 13, 1886	do.....	840	531.85
James H. Wroth.....	Physician.....	Nov. 16, 1886	do.....	500	312.50
Adeline Savage.....	Laundress.....	Nov. 13, 1886	Feb. 9, 1887	480	117.24
Rebecca Menaul.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	186.67
Charles Schroeder.....	Baker.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	480	66.67
Herman Siegel.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	120.00
Emma F. Coburn.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Feb. 10, 1887	do.....	480	186.67
David S. Patterson.....	Farmer.....	Feb. 11, 1887	do.....	720	27.00
Zenos H. Bliss.....	Carpenter.....	Apr. 9, 1887	do.....	840	191.54

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## FORT STEVENSON INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
George W. Scott.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,200	\$1,200.00
J. V. Quick.....	Clerk and physician.....	July 5, 1886	Sept. 20, 1886	1,000	211.05
B. Furman Duckett.....	do.....	Dec. 4, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000	576.09
John W. McLaughlin.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	720	720.00
Maggie Talbot.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	720	720.00
Rosemary Spier.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1887	600	308.33
Rosemary Scott.....	do.....	Jan. 6, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	291.67
Emma J. Jenkins.....	Matron.....	Aug. 5, 1886	do.....	600	549.44
Mary Bissell.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	480	480.00
Lydia Staley.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1886	400	103.69
Lizzie Bartels.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	289.13
Mary Staley.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	350	29.48
Mary Staley.....	do.....	Aug. 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	350	38.04
Margaret McLaughlin.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 24, 1886	400	93.47
Mary Wilkinson.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	180.00
Joseph M. Winans.....	Carpenter.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	840	840.00
Charles T. Gudgell.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1887	720	434.13
Henry Karnnasche.....	Shoemaker.....	Apr. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	57.36
F. Glenn Mattoon.....	Blacksmith.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
Horace S. Bissell.....	Tinner.....	do.....	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
Pretty Crow.....	Watchman.....	Jan. 24, 1887	June 7, 1887	120	44.66
Black Owl.....	do.....	Jan. 26, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	120	11.33
Cedar Wood Feather.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	51.33

## FORT YUMA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

Mary O'Neil.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
J. W. Youngblood.....	Clerk and industrial teacher.....	Jan. 1, 1887	do.....	1,200	600.00
Julia Lamb.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	720	720.00
Felicita Byrne.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Virginia Franco.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
William Peters.....	Industrial teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1886	do.....	840	690.16
Modesta Dwyer.....	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	420	349.24
Josephine Bochet.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	600.00
Mary Hipah.....	Assistant Matron.....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1887	360	264.00
Catherine Early.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	June 30, 1887	300	300.00
Mary Costello.....	Assistant seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	180	180.00
Rose Mud-ah.....	Laundress.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1886	300	100.27
Luz Diaz.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Mary Sayenti.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	180	100.27
Culcunio.....	Assistant cook.....	do.....	June 30, 1887	180	180.00
Chalico.....	Laborer.....	do.....	do.....	180	180.00
Camino.....	Watchman.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	180	49.00

## GRAND JUNCTION TRAINING SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

W. I. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	Aug. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,340.95
J. J. Robertson.....	Physician and clerk.....	Oct. 4, 1883	do.....	1,200	890.21
Thomas Griffith.....	Principal teacher.....	Oct. 20, 1886	do.....	900	626.08
Minnie Henderson.....	Teacher.....	Oct. 15, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600	177.21
Minnie Henderson.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Elizabeth H. Willaner.....	Matron.....	Oct. 15, 1886	do.....	720	510.63
Frank S. Whitson.....	Industrial teacher.....	Nov. 25, 1886	do.....	720	431.30
Alice Hughes.....	Cook.....	Dec. 7, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	540	214.72
Mrs. Frank Whitson.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	May 25, 1887	540	37.09
Albert Hovich.....	do.....	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	53.41
Matilda J. Shott.....	Laundress.....	Dec. 3, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	480	19.56
Annie Hughes.....	do.....	Dec. 25, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	480	169.70
Lena Koechle.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	82.12

## BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Blackfeet boarding-school.</i>					
O. B. Bartlett.....	Sup't and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$840	\$210.00
Eugene Mead.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	630.00
M. E. Bartlett.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	480	120.00
Amanda Price.....	do.....	Jan. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	212.00
M. L. Mead.....	Teacher.....	Oct. 1, 1886	do.....	540	405.00
Anna Jones.....	Cook.....	Apr. 23, 1887	do.....	360	66.26



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

(CHEYENNE AND ARAPAH) AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Arapaho boarding-school.</i>					
J. W. Krehbiel	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$1,000	\$500.00
H. F. Keller	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	1,000	19.44
C. H. Stibolt	do	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	480.56
H. O. Kruse	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.46
Hattie L. Lammond	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600	11.67
Augusta Stibolt	do	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	28.33
Kate A. Kruse	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	600	92.93
Fannie Pennington	do	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	386.41
A. Seiler	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Peter Stauffer	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600	11.67
H. F. Keller	do	Jan. 8, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	600	86.66
E. M. Crotzer	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	201.67
Mary E. Krehbiel	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	240.00
Nellie Keller	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	480	9.33
Hattie Lammond	do	Jan. 8, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480	110.67
Emma C. Hamlin	do	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	94.95
Jennie Meagher	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 8, 1886	360	7.83
C. L. Detweiler	do	July 17, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360	112.50
Kate A. Kruse	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	51.85
Jennie T. Meagher	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Kate A. Kruse	Assistant matron	Aug. 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	360	42.07
Kate Latschaar	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360	54.76
C. L. Detweiler	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	141.82
Nannie Fanger	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Casper Edson	Shoemaker for both schools	July 1, 1886	Sept. 7, 1886	180	33.78
David Elmer	do	Sept. 8, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	180	24.51
Elkana Beard	do	Nov. 5, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	180	12.72
Debet	do	Jan. 5, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	180	43.00
Yellow Bear	do	Apr. 25, 1887	May 31, 1887	180	18.37
A. S. Latschaar	Cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420	210.09
Amelia Frazier	do	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	420	101.49
Ida Mudeater	do	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	98.08
Peter Stauffer	Baker for both schools	July 17, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	420	164.41
Louis Hieronymus	do	Dec. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	239.07
Rob Sandhill	Tailor for both schools	July 1, 1886	July 10, 1886	180	4.89
Chester A. Arthur	do	July 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	180	34.73
M. Balenti	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180	135.00
Dick Thompson	Helper	Aug. 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	72	33.80
David Elmer	do	do	Aug. 31, 1886	72	6.00
Joe Wesener	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	72	6.00
Joe Wesener	do	Jan. 20, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	72	21.60
Willis Hall	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	72	29.93
Captain Pratt	do	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	72	9.10
H. F. Keller	Laundryman	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	180.00
Susan Newcombe	Laundress	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	87.00
Alvina Meves	do	Apr. 4, 1887	May 31, 1887	360	57.30
Minnie Yellow Bear	do	June 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	29.70
E. M. Crotzer	Night watchman	Feb. 1, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	360	30.00
George Coon	do	Mar. 1, 1887	Mar. 19, 1887	360	19.00
Henry Guerrier	do	Apr. 4, 1887	June 25, 1887	360	82.00
<i>Cheyenne boarding-school.</i>					
R. P. Collins	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	June 1, 1887	1,000	1,000.00
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Anna C. Hoag	do	do	do	600	600.00
O. A. Kennedy	do	July 8, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	37.50
T. W. Potter	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.50
O. A. Kennedy	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
O. A. Kennedy	Industrial teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.50
D. A. Churchill	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Minnie M. Taylor	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Fannie M. Dumont	Assistant matron	do	Oct. 15, 1886	360	104.67
Josephine Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	255.32
Sarah E. Hanna	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
E. K. Dumont	Cook	do	Oct. 15, 1886	420	122.12
D. A. Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420	87.88
Peter Stauffer	do	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	199.50
Ida Mudeater	Laundress	July 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360	82.17
Chester A. Arthur	Laundryman	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	360	34.24
Nell McCurdy	Laundress	Nov. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	234.79
Henry Starr	Helper	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	72	15.00
Minnie Fletcher	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	18.00
Frances Smith	do	Jan. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	72	15.52
Betty Jones	do	Jan. 25, 1887	do	72	30.97
Kate Brown	do	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	9.00
Wash Robinson	Night watchman	Mar. 12, 1887	June 25, 1887	360	105.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Boys' boarding-school.</i>					
Tilman D. Johnson .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Fannie M. Johnson .....	Teacher .....	do	do	600	600.00
Louise Cavalier .....	do .....	do	do	600	600.00
Charlotte Brown .....	Matron .....	do	do	500	500.00
Rebecca Kane .....	Seamstress .....	do	do	480	480.00
Mary Brown .....	Cook .....	do	do	360	360.00
Mary Knight .....	Laundress .....	Aug. 22, 1886	do	300	257.61
<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
Oscar Hodgkiss .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 29, 1887	600	197.28
Charles Oakes .....	do .....	do	June 30, 1887	600	527.78
Alfred C. Smith .....	do .....	do	do	600	549.95
Agnes J. Lockhart .....	do .....	do	Mar. 21, 1887	600	382.78
Corabelle Fellows .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Felix Benoist .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do	600	549.45
Aunie Brown .....	do .....	do	do	600	549.45
Helen A. Williams .....	do .....	May 9, 1887	do	600	87.36

## COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>Colorado River boarding- school.</i>					
Mand A. Dickerson .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.63
Mary E. Connor .....	do .....	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	900	252.07
Ella Burton .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	225.00
Fannie M. Webb .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	720	144.78
Ella Burton .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720	395.22
Esthor Tracy .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.08
Lillie Burton .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	Apr. 11, 1887	600	197.48
Rena Mcritt .....	do .....	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	130.22
Frances Smith .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 11, 1887	720	561.76
Lillie Burton .....	do .....	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	158.24
Eva Stephenson .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	May 13, 1887	600	520.88
Ocha Settuma .....	Laundress .....	do	Sept. 30, 1886	180	45.00
Hepah .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1877	180	125.00

## CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Crow boarding-school.</i>					
II. M. Beadlo .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
D. O. Williamson .....	Teacher .....	do	do	800	800.00
M. A. Beadlo .....	Matron .....	do	do	540	540.00
Susie Sunbeam .....	Assistant matron .....	do	Aug. 25, 1886	180	27.39
Anna Robinson .....	do .....	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	180	8.32
II. R. Mitchell .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	400.00
Julia Connor .....	Seamstress .....	do	do	360	360.00
Agnes M. Beadle .....	Laundress .....	do	Sept. 30, 1886	360	90.00
B. Johnson .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	270.00

## CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Crow Creek boarding- school.</i>					
W. W. Wells .....	Principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$720	\$120.00
J. F. Sawtell .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	575.22
Mollie V. Garther .....	Teacher .....	Sept. 1, 1886	do	600	499.00
R. B. Peter .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Joseph Sutton .....	Industrial teacher .....	do	do	500	500.00
Jennie Wells .....	Matron .....	do	Aug. 31, 1886	480	80.00
Sallie Sawtell .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	383.48
Millie Findley .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Maggie Hall .....	do .....	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Hannah Longergan .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Della Whitney .....	Laundress .....	Sept. 29, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	300	39.97
Julia Jacobs .....	do .....	Nov. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	185.08



Table giving names, positions, period of services, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Lower Brulé boarding-school.</i>					
Nellie A. King.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$499.00
John T. La Rue.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 16, 1886	500	105.94
Alex. Rencontre .....	do .....	Sept. 17, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	590	61.12
E. W. Conger .....	do .....	Nov. 7, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	199.71
E. Tillery .....	do .....	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	125.00
Carrie L. La Rue.....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	480	92.54
Helena B. Johnson .....	do .....	Sept. 10, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	387.39
Helena B. Johnson .....	Asst. seamstress and teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	360	69.40
Mary F. Osborn .....	do .....	Oct. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	243.61
Anna Johnson .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 7, 1886	360	106.01
Mary Pederson .....	do .....	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	194.05
Carrie Johnson .....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
<i>White River day-school.</i>					
Elaine Goodale.....	Teacher .....	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	388.00

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Boys' boarding-school.</i>					
Lawrence Hewett.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
J. E. Brown .....	Assistant teacher.....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
E. C. Witzleben .....	do .....	Nov. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	448.05
John Apke .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600.00
Cora I. Greene .....	Matron and seamstress.....	do .....	do .....	420	420.00
Giles Langel .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	420	420.00
Margaretha Blackbird ..	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	420	420.00
<i>Turtle Mountain day-school.</i>					
Elizabeth S. Messner.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
<i>Boys' Turtle Mountain day-school.</i>					
J. V. McInery .....	Teacher .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360.00

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Fort Belknap day-school.</i>					
H. G. Lincoln.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	\$600	\$409.78
Herman Fields.....	do .....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	130.22
Emma Stanley .....	Matron and ass't teacher ..	July 1, 1886	do .....	360	360.00

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Fort Hall boarding-school.</i>					
B. P. Baker.....	Superintendent .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	\$1,200	\$401.09
J. D. Everest .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	798.91
George B. Porter.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	600	177.72
John T. Copps .....	do .....	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	600	71.75
P. H. J. Everest .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	350.00
Luther M. Copps .....	Industrial teacher .....	Sept. 29, 1886	do .....	840	635.42
Anna E. Jones .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540	246.52
Mrs. J. D. Everest .....	do .....	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	294.00
Blanche B. Jones .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 14, 1886	360	74.00
Mary J. Lyons .....	do .....	Oct. 14, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	360	62.63
Maggie E. Russell.....	do .....	Dec. 18, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	194.00
May Wicht .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	360	193.00
Mary E. Jensen .....	do .....	Jan. 19, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	162.00
Minnie Zandell.....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	120	120.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Poplar Creek boarding- school.</i>					
Frank A. Jeffers .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$900	\$225.00
S. H. Pope .....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 27, 1887	900	292.49
William A. Doyle .....	do	Jan. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	382.50
Otto P. Cassie .....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	720	181.30
Edith Manley .....	do	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 16, 1887	720	200.76
Minnie E. Doyle .....	do	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	295.55
Grace Dustin .....	do	Nov. 29, 1886	Feb. 11, 1887	800	165.06
Grace Dustin .....	do	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	266.00
Edith Manley .....	do	Mar. 22, 1887	June 10, 1887	600	133.70
Sally E. Randall .....	do	June 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	32.97
George Cooley .....	Industrial teacher	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	600	71.73
James McDonald .....	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	50.54
Joseph R. Stephenson .....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 14, 1887	600	273.62
George Cooley .....	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	26.37
Emeline A. Jeffers .....	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	480	120.00
Ida D. Stephenson .....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	540	61.64
Mary Russell .....	do	Nov. 12, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	540	161.86
Mrs. William A. Doyle .....	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	181.50
Marie R. Connor .....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Marie R. Connor .....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	314.99
Mary E. Miniken .....	Assistant seamstress	Dec. 13, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	360	90.58
George Cooley .....	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	420	109.40
Mrs. Rose Cooley .....	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	420	94.92
Joseph Frananda .....	do	Jan. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	200.67
George Cooley .....	Baker	Dec. 1, 1886	June 14, 1887	480	259.33
James A. Boyd .....	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	21.09
Ida D. Stephenson .....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Emma Fleury .....	do	Oct. 6, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	420	41.83
Ida D. Stephenson .....	do	Nov. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	267.06
James D. Fiscus .....	Night watchman	Jan. 22, 1887	May 5, 1887	600	173.33
Nathaniel J. Bendon .....	do	May 6, 1887	May 21, 1887	600	26.66

## GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Grand Ronde boarding- school.</i>					
Mary Casey .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$600	\$450.00
Rosa Butch .....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Paul Fundman .....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 12, 1887	500	266.66
Patrick J. Carney .....	do	Jan. 13, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	233.34
Mary Thibadeau .....	Matron and ass't seamstress.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350	262.49
Mary Cushnic .....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350	87.50
Mary Cushnic .....	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350	262.50
Mary Thibadeau .....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350	87.50
Katherine Battig .....	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Mary Hess .....	Assistant laundress	do	do	300	300.00

## GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

<i>Menominee boarding- school.</i>					
F. Cleary .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$750	\$126.36
W. W. McQueen .....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	750	623.64
Nellie J. Brady .....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	450	450.00
Mitchell Osh-ko-na-niew .....	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
E. C. Venus .....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	225.00
P. Mulroy .....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Helen E. Niven .....	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
Catherine Dequindre .....	Assistant matron	Aug. 17, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	210	12.39
Beatrice A. Spurr .....	do	Sept. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	194.35
Nancy Cown .....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	210	60.00
Mary Crowley .....	do	Oct. 11, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	240	3.91
Sarah Kennedy .....	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	164.35
Eliza Freidenberg .....	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	60.00
Minnie Hopp .....	do	Oct. 4, 1886	Apr. 4, 1887	240	120.67
S. R. Owen .....	do	Apr. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	54.07
Victorine Lamotte .....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	60.00
Fredrika Hopp .....	do	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	173.47
A. Paulson .....	Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	549.46
Philip Heim .....	Shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1887	do	450	225.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
E. A. Goodnough.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$400.00
Jael Howd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	400	400.00
Mary Zydeman.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Mary Burnes.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	225.00
Mary L. Ransom.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300.00
Ophelia Wheelock.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Martin O'Brien.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	do.....	300	250.28
Ida Charles.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300.00

## HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

<i>Hoopa Valley day-school.</i>					
Esther Harpst.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 12, 1887	\$720	\$190.31
Lock Berryman.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	180.00

## KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Kiowa boarding-school.</i>					
L. N. Hornbeck.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Thomas W. Potter.....	Teacher.....	do.....	July 31, 1886	600	50.00
Letitia Hornbeck.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	550.00
Anna M. Clark.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	600	398.30
J. R. Cowles.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	201.70
Hattie Lammond.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Annie Linn.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	600	150.00
Carrie R. Davis.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
W. O. Lemoyne.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	100.00
John D. Armstrong.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	500.00
Jennie Y. Meagher.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	240.00
Mary E. Loper.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	240.00
Mary Zotom.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	150	150.00
Mary C. Murphy.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	360	360.00
Anna Murphy.....	Assistant seamstress.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1886	150	62.50
Cora Carruth.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	150	12.50
Addie Gee.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	75.00
Joseph Ballis.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	360	30.00
C. A. Newcomb.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	150.00
Harry Viedt.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Susan Newcomb.....	Laundress.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	150.00
Almedia Howell.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Amous Tartheh.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.00
Ko-yah-ay-to.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	100.00
<i>Wichita boarding-school.</i>					
C. W. Phelps.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	July 17, 1886	900	42.50
J. W. Haddon.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	785.00
Portia Hendrix.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	600.00
Jennie H. Collins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Eleneta Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
J. M. Massey.....	Industrial teacher.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1886	600	100.00
R. J. Tucker.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	600	303.30
G. R. Bottom.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	196.67
Belle Fletcher.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	480	480.00
Sadie Longhot.....	Assistant matron.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1886	150	25.00
C. T. Tucker.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	150	75.84
Sadie Longhot.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	49.17
S. A. Stevens.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	260	242.00
Julia Thompson.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	28.00
Jessie Manning.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Celia Pickard.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	150	150.00
Theodore Faust.....	Cook.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1886	360	270.00
Michael Banks.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Susan Meeks.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	360	239.00
Anna Alenah.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	121.00
F. J. Edwards.....	Baker for both schools.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	360	360.00
George Reynolds.....	Helper.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1886	120	60.00
Samuel Caley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30.00

Table giving names; positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Klamath boarding-school.</i>					
Oliver C. McFarland .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 7, 1886	\$800	\$82.61
Harry J. Kilgour .....	do .....	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	717.39
Sarah E. Emery .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	600	257.60
Florence J. Kilgour .....	do .....	Dec. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	342.40
Samuel Chambers .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	500.00
Alice McFarland .....	Matron .....	do .....	Aug. 7, 1886	400	41.30
Florence J. Kilgour .....	do .....	Aug. 8, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	400	130.44
Emma T. Loosley .....	do .....	Dec. 12, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	400	154.70
May Matthews .....	Assistant matron .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 18, 1886	320	69.56
Lillie Kay .....	do .....	Sept. 19, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	320	130.44
Minerva Herrhott .....	do .....	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	320	120.00
May R. Chambers .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
<i>Yainax boarding-school.</i>					
William T. Leeke .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
Mary M. Leeke .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Oliver C. McFarland .....	Industrial teacher .....	Aug. 8, 1886	do .....	500	448.37
Cassie Quigley .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
Alice McFarland .....	Seamstress .....	Aug. 8, 1886	do .....	400	358.70

## LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
Clara Allen .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Catherine A. Murdock .....	do .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
S. J. Currie .....	do .....	Oct. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	443.52
Philomen Lafave .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600.00
Louis Manypenny .....	do .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
James Dobie .....	do .....	Oct. 23, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	414.17
N. Nelson .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	800	800.00
Belle Nelson .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	250	250.00
L. E. Montferrand .....	do .....	do .....	July 31, 1886	480	40.30
Dominic Durcharme .....	do .....	Aug. 27, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	285.72
Dominic Durcharme .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00

## LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Lemhi boarding-school.</i>					
E. A. Doud .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	\$720	\$90.00
A. C. Porter .....	do .....	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	630.00
Bertha F. Doud .....	Matron and seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500	62.50
Emma Porter .....	do .....	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	437.50
Lizzie S. Goodin .....	Cook and laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	500	125.00
Belle Rees .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	375.00

## MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN.

<i>Employés at eight day- schools.</i>					
Peter Marksman .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$400.00
Thomas Nahbenayash .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400	400.00
Mary E. Wagley .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400	400.00
Belle J. Walker .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400	400.00
Mary Sylvester .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400	400.00
Helen F. Snider .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00
Thomas F. Williams .....	do .....	do .....	Apr. 30, 1887	400	332.97
Clinton Roberts .....	do .....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	67.03
John S. Heustick .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	do .....	400	300.00
John R. Robinson .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	400	300.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Mescalero boarding-school.</i>					
W. C. Sanders .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
J. C. Swarts .....	Industrial teacher.	do .....	Oct. 31, 1886	720	240.65
W. P. Perdue .....	do .....	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	98.90
M. J. Cowart .....	Matron and seamstress.	July 1, 1886	do .....	720	720.00
Rhoda J. Miskimen .....	Cook and laundress.	do .....	Aug. 2, 1886	600	53.80
D. B. Snider .....	do .....	Aug. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	546.20
W. B. Swan .....	Shoe and harness maker.	July 24, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	562.50
Frank C. Allen .....	do .....	Apr. 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	125.28
<i>Three Rivers day-school.</i>					
Frank C. Allen .....	Teacher .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Apr. 15, 1887	720	389.67

MISSION AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

<i>Employés at twelve day-schools.</i>					
Ora M. Sammons .....	Teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Flora Golsh .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
Virgie Van Arsdale .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
Carrie E. Hord .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
M. M. Sickler .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
N. J. Ticknor .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
Mary L. Noble .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
Hattie E. Alexander .....	do .....	Aug. 23, 1886	do .....	720	616.30
Blanche Livingston .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
Mary Henry .....	do .....	Nov. 16, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	720	152.00
Matilda Welty .....	do .....	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	264.00
Annie Adamson .....	do .....	Aug. 30, 1886	May 5, 1887	720	489.89
L. C. F. Dunn .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	720	539.36
Mary B. Bergman .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	720	398.00
Dell Gedney .....	do .....	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	258.00

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

<i>Navajo boarding-school.</i>					
P. H. Cragan .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Dora Aycock .....	Teacher .....	do .....	Apr. 30, 1887	500	416.21
Narcissa Cragan .....	do .....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	83.79
Mary Clark .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	720	720.00
Fayette C. Nichols .....	Industrial teacher	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 27, 1886	720	178.05
Ed. T. Post .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 7, 1887	720	76.00
James W. Cookerly .....	do .....	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	284.00
Sophenia Adams .....	Seamstress.	July 1, 1886	do .....	480	480.00
Griffin Seward .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Dorethae Dubois .....	Laundress.	do .....	do .....	480	480.00

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Neah Bay boarding-school.</i>					
E. M. Jones .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
James D. Reid .....	Teacher .....	do .....	Feb. 3, 1887	480	285.33
A. E. McInerney .....	do .....	Feb. 4, 1887	Mar. 17, 1887	480	56.00
Charles Adie .....	do .....	Mar. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	129.33
E. S. Webster .....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Feb. 11, 1887	720	443.25
A. J. Cass .....	do .....	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	264.00
E. M. Powell .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	480	480.00
Kate M. Balch .....	Seamstress	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Theresa Bertrand .....	Cook .....	do .....	Dec. 20, 1886	300	141.04
Clara Irving .....	do .....	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 11, 1887	300	18.13
M. J. Harris .....	do .....	Jan. 12, 1887	Feb. 17, 1887	300	20.83
Clarissa S. McInerney .....	do .....	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	110.00
Lucy Brown .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	200.00
<i>Quillehute day-school.</i>					
A. W. Smith .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	500.00
Hattie G. Bright .....	Assistant teacher	do .....	Aug. 26, 1886	360	55.76
Hattie G. Smith .....	do .....	Aug. 27, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	304.24

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Pyramid Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Helen M. Gibson .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Julia H. Doane .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
James D. Minnim .....	Industrial teacher .....	do .....	July 13, 1886	600	21.20
Albert L. Lieve .....	do .....	Aug. 30, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	600	176.23
Charles A. Bailey .....	do .....	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600	69.63
C. L. Lowry .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	248.30
M. F. Golden .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 26, 1886	540	173.15
Emma E. Hammond .....	do .....	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	349.25
Amanda Ayer .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	July 21, 1886	480	27.37
Amanda Whitthorne .....	do .....	July 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	452.64
Anne Greer .....	Cook .....	Aug. 11, 1886	Feb. 5, 1887	360	175.89
Annie Morris .....	do .....	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	142.00
Mollie Terster .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 6, 1887	360	186.00
Sarah Natches .....	do .....	Jan. 7, 1887	Feb. 5, 1887	360	27.00
Sarah Natches .....	do .....	Feb. 14, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	46.00
Mollie Terster .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
<i>Walker River day-school.</i>					
Minerva Genty .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Emma E. Hammond .....	Ass't teacher and matron .....	July 27, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	480	134.31
Angelina Ayer .....	do .....	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	310.20

## NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Lapwai boarding-school.</i>					
Ed. McConville .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
William Ed. Hill .....	do .....	Apr. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	149.45
Sopha Whitman .....	Assistant teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	600	150.00
Mabel A. Norris .....	do .....	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	427.17
W. S. Dyer .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	720	180.00
Eben Mounce .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	479.35
Thomas Bronche .....	Assistant industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	480	480.00
Julia E. Mallory .....	Matron .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	440	110.00
Sarah E. Norris .....	do .....	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	440	313.26
Libbie Mallory .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	440	110.00
Emma Powell .....	do .....	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	440	239.13
Charlotte Vining .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	360	149.67
Alice Magee .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 20, 1886	360	19.57
Anna Bolinger .....	do .....	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	360	41.76
Sarah Longfellow .....	do .....	Feb. 24, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	36.00
Nellie B. Walker .....	do .....	May 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	50.44
Bong .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	150.00
Sarah Longfellow .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 23, 1887	300	45.00
Pyrom Powell .....	do .....	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	105.00

## NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Chehalis boarding-school.</i>					
Edwin L. Chalcraft .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Alfred Livesley .....	Industrial teacher .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Samuel C. Herriott .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Alice P. Chalcraft .....	Seamstress and ass't teacher.	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
Emily Livesley .....	Matron .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
Susie C. White .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	300.00
Nellie S. Pickering .....	Cook and laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Aggie Schlichting .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Johnny D. Simmons .....	Apprentice .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	60	22.50
William George .....	do .....	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	37.50
Bob Smith .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	60	45.00
Jim Jack .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	15.00
Charley Conhepe .....	do .....	July 1, 1887	do .....	60	60.00
Nancy Smith .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	60	60.00
Sally Sickman .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	60	60.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, &c.—Continued.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Puyallup boarding-school.</i>					
Alexander R. Campbell	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Susio T. Brewster	Teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1886	500	125.00
Louise Cotes	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500	125.00
Hessie E. Cox	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	250.00
Samuel Keady	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Charles H. Chase	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Julia A. Babcock	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Celia Allen	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Clara M. Harmon	Cook	do	do	400	400.00
Laura Sickman	Assistant cook	do	Mar. 31, 1887	150	112.50
Minnie Thompson	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	37.50
Lucy Lane	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Feb. 23, 1887	300	195.00
Hattie Wilton	do	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	105.00
Joseph Dick	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
William Martin	do	do	do	60	60.00
Eneas Salm	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Jack Moses	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	45.00
Johnny Woodruff	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	60	32.17
Jack Wash	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	27.83
Bessie Jim	do	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
<i>S'Kokomish boarding-school.</i>					
George W. Bell	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
Charles N. Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	200.00
George W. Mills	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
John B. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Georgina Bell	Seamstress and ass't teacher.	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	400	142.39
Jennie M. Barnett	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	400	70.94
Georgina Bell	do	Jan. 14, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400	86.67
Nettie Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Isabella Mills	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Nanny J. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Julia A. Wood	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
Carrie Fuller	do	Nov. 26, 1886	May 7, 1887	400	179.79
Ellen Clark	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	59.34
Ellen Clark	Asst. cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	150	127.74
Nancy George	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	22.25
Harry Price	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
Carl Isaac	do	do	do	60	60.00
Ada Sherwood	do	do	do	60	60.00
Lucy Johns	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Nancy George	do	Oct. 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	60	36.10
Anna Williams	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	8.91
Eliza Lewis	do	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
<i>Jamestown day-school.</i>					
Samuel D. Longheed	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	660	660.00

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

<i>Omaha industrial board- ing-school.</i>					
James H. Chapin	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Jane P. Chapin	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
M. J. Fitzpatrick	Industrial teacher	Dec. 25, 1886	do	600	309.41
Emma Fontenelle	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	do	320	320.00
Hattie B. Nicklin	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	500	152.78
Emma Preston	do	Jan. 21, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	500	51.16
Hattie B. Nicklin	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	168.06
Lois A. Moore	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 22, 1886	300	92.93
Jane Johnson	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Lucy V. Heath	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 29, 1886	300	98.64
Lucy J. Owens	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Nellie Heath	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Nov. 24, 1886	300	119.84
Lottie G. Rasch	do	Nov. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	180.16

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Winnebago boarding-school.</i>					
Kelley W. Frazer .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	\$720	\$213.26
John A. Carey .....	do .....	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	720	314.74
Peter H. Powers .....	do .....	May 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	73.19
Emma E. Frazer .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	500	148.10
Mary E. McHenry .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	290.73
Annie St. Cyr .....	Assistant teacher .....	Dec. 13, 1886	Mar. 27, 1887	320	92.95
Nellie Londrosh .....	do .....	Mar. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	78.56
Annie St. Cyr .....	do .....	Mar. 29, 1887	do .....	320	82.67
John Morrison .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 23, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600	138.58
Emanuel Ireland .....	do .....	Feb. 26, 1887	Apr. 20, 1887	600	89.63
Edwin S. Cooper .....	do .....	Apr. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	117.03
Luella Hirsch .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	400	118.48
Elizabeth Carey .....	do .....	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	400	174.86
Ellen McFarland .....	do .....	May 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	60.44
Julia E. Johnson .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
Mary Goodnow .....	Cook .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Susan Harnish .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 18, 1886	300	64.40
Mary Montagne .....	do .....	Dec. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	160.60
Nina Ream .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.54
Mary Johnson .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	300	49.73
Alice Carey .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	300	109.73
Dora Neibuhr .....	do .....	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	90.00

## OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Kaw boarding-school.</i>					
J. C. Keenan .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Lizzie Johnson .....	Teacher .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Emma L. Reaume .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	Jan. 16, 1887	480	61.76
Dora M. Jack .....	do .....	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	218.67
L. Beckelhymer .....	Industrial teacher .....	Aug. 26, 1886	do .....	480	406.97
Serena Keenan .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
Emma Beckelhymer .....	Assistant matron .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Jan. 5, 1887	300	103.63
Mrs. M. Lathrop .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	Mar. 16, 1887	300	161.96
Emma Beckelhymer .....	do .....	Mar. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	87.50
Josephine Stolling .....	Cook .....	Aug. 26, 1886	Mar. 17, 1887	300	117.71
Christine Evans .....	do .....	Mar. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	83.33
Mary Lowe .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
L. Bellmard .....	Laborer .....	do .....	Dec. 31, 1886	180	90.00
Jos. Browley .....	do .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	180	45.00
Dow Dart .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 19, 1887	180	84.00
Henry Pappan .....	do .....	Jan. 3, 1887	May 20, 1887	180	68.73
Charles Lessart .....	do .....	Mar. 21, 1887	do .....	180	30.23
Job Mann .....	do .....	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	20.28
Stephen Pappan .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	180	20.28
<i>Osage boarding-school.</i>					
Charles Fagan .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	900.00
A. B. Hendricks .....	Teacher .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Kate E. Miller .....	do .....	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	97.58
Dora M. Jack .....	do .....	do .....	Jan. 16, 1887	480	261.33
Edward Martin .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 11, 1887	480	252.48
Nettie Fagan .....	do .....	do .....	June 30, 1887	480	399.14
Emma L. Reaume .....	do .....	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480	98.67
Belle Shaull .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480	39.56
John F. Major .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.43
T. C. Stark .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	79.57
William E. Murphy .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	240.00
Jane Brodie .....	Matron .....	Sept. 1, 1886	do .....	480	399.14
Nannie S. Whitmer .....	Assistant matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
Nannie Major .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	Oct. 31, 1886	300	100.27
Belle Shaull .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300	124.73
Sarah A. Howard .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Etta C. Painter .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300	225.00
Hettie D. Cox .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	400	300.00
Jennie McElhanon .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Sophia Whitmer .....	Assistant cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
Anna Gray .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	300	300.00
Allie Gray .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	300	300.00
Low J. Stark .....	Nurse .....	do .....	do .....	300	300.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Osage boarding-school— Continued.</i>					
John L. Miller .....	Baker .....	Aug. 23, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	\$300	\$68.48
Lucien Stephens .....	do .....	Nov. 17, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	300	87.52
Thomas Rodd .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	99.17
Thomas Rodd .....	Laborer .....	July 12, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	180	115.12
John McKinney .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1887	Mar. 10, 1887	180	4.00
Jessie Townsend .....	do .....	Mar. 11, 1887	Apr. 17, 1887	180	18.91
William Alley .....	do .....	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	37.08

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>Pima boarding-school.</i>					
Alice L. Simpson .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$250.00
Alice L. Simpson .....	Principal teacher.	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	800	297.78
M. M. Travis .....	Superintendent.	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	403.33
Nellie Ayer .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	720	448.00
Leila Crump .....	do .....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	272.00
John Mitchell, jr. ....	do .....	Feb. 19, 1887	Mar. 7, 1887	800	37.78
Charles B. Sabin .....	do .....	Mar. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	253.33
Charles B. Sabin .....	do .....	Nov. 30, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	480	2.67
Charles Travis .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	158.67
Sarah A. Wheeler .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	600	200.54
Mary L. Howard .....	do .....	Nov. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	389.67
Mary Pomeroy .....	Seamstress .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Nov. 5, 1886	480	86.09
Nellie Hughes .....	do .....	Nov. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	313.04
William E. Bell .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	560.00
Nellie Thomas .....	Laundress .....	Sept. 1, 1886	do .....	400	332.60
<i>Papago day-school.</i>					
F. J. Hart .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	900.00

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Pine Ridge boarding-school.</i>					
A. M. Graves .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$250.00
W. T. Manning .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000	750.00
C. L. Maika .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	500.00
Clara McAdam .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00
Fannie B. Shannon .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	450	298.80
M. E. Graves .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Carrie Imboden .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
Fannie Williams .....	Assistant matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
Rose N. Williams .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	July 20, 1886	400	21.74
Minnie Sickle .....	do .....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	67.00
Wardell Keith .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600.00
E. L. Calkins .....	Cook .....	do .....	Apr. 30, 1887	450	374.60
A. M. Ryan .....	do .....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	450	75.40
Margaret Rogers .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
F. W. King .....	Harness and shoe maker.	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	720	180.00
<i>Employés at eight day-schools.</i>					
Ada M. Clark .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
T. J. Smith .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
E. X. Palmer .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
E. M. Keith .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Augusta Robertson .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Carrie Melvin .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
A. C. Porter .....	do .....	do .....	July 31, 1886	600	50.60
E. A. Pyne .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
W. T. Manning .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
H. G. Webb .....	do .....	Dec. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	340.76

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Pawnee boarding-school.</i>					
Chas. A. Shaw .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.60
H. T. Gordon .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	997.80
Florence McKenzie .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1885	do .....	600	600.00
Anna M. Gordon .....	do .....	Sept. 2, 1886	do .....	600	497.28
Cora Eyre .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360	60.60
Ralph J. Weeks .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	237.61
John B. Cago .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	540	316.50
H. P. Akin .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	223.50
Linnie Shaw .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	480	80.80
Carrie L. Davis .....	do .....	Sept. 9, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	480	190.00
Annie L. Akin .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	198.70
M. A. Bailey .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360	60.60
Lelia L. Lucas .....	do .....	Sept. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	298.37
Annie Howell .....	Assistant seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Emily Bayhyle .....	do .....	Nov. 14, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	120	35.34
Mary Gillingham .....	do .....	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	26.36
Annie E. Wright .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400	67.40
Ann W. Hammock .....	do .....	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	325.00
W. C. Wright .....	Baker .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400	67.40
Elly Dobbs .....	do .....	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	325.00
Euphemia Sherman .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Annie Speeroots .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	96.16
Fannie Wright .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Jane True .....	do .....	Sept. 13, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	120	39.80
Euphemia Sherman .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120	30.00
Frank Bayhyle .....	Herder .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	240	40.40
Joe Carrion .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	240	43.71
George Howell .....	do .....	Nov. 7, 1886	Dec. 13, 1886	240	24.13
Frank Bayhyle .....	do .....	Dec. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	131.09
<i>Ponca boarding-school.</i>					
Hugh T. Gordon .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.60
A. H. Williams .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	745.40
Anna N. Gordon .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.00
Mary T. Williams .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	499.00
Annie R. Osborne .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 3, 1886	600	205.29
Ella Rankin .....	do .....	Nov. 4, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	244.52
Annie R. Osborne .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
A. O. P. Nickelson .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 12, 1887	540	422.50
Hattie Nickelson .....	Matron .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Nettie M. English .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Delia Briscoe .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Delia Briscoe .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
M. C. Rankin .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Buffalo Woman .....	Assistant cook .....	Sept. 12, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	120	21.19
Nellie Hairy Bear .....	do .....	Nov. 18, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120	44.34
Sarah New Moon .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
Mary East Walker .....	Laundress .....	Sept. 21, 1886	do .....	360	165.65
Emma Big Mane .....	Assistant laundress .....	Aug. 21, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120	13.39
Emma Big Mane .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	210	105.00
Anna White Feather .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	210	52.50
<i>Otoe boarding-school.</i>					
A. P. Hutchison .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	840.00
Carrie C. Schultze .....	Teacher .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Emma De Knight .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Nannie B. Young .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	May 16, 1887	400	350.58
Hattie Hutchison .....	do .....	May 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	49.48
Nannie A. Dalzell .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.60
Lulu Anderson .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	249.40
Della Giddings .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	360	299.40
Rachel McCrary .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	200	100.00
Birtie Jackson .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 19, 1887	200	27.76
Alice Art .....	do .....	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	107.47

## POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANSAS.

<i>Kickapoo boarding-school.</i>					
Frank M. Coovert .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	\$720	\$100.00
L. M. Ramsey .....	do .....	Jan. 21, 1887	Mar. 25, 1887	720	128.00
D. Van Valkenburg .....	do .....	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	192.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Kickapoo boarding-school</i> —Continued.					
John Mitchell .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$400.00
Annie Linn .....	Matron and ass't teacher .....	do .....	Jan. 16, 1887	480	261.33
Millie A. McCreary .....	do .....	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	218.66
Alice A. Reed .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	360	300.00
Josetta Dow .....	Cook and laundress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
<i>Pottawatomie boarding-school.</i>					
Frank Lyman .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 17, 1887	720	573.63
Frank A. McGuire .....	do .....	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	146.37
Nellie A. McCreary .....	Matron and ass't teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887	480	260.00
S. H. Grover .....	do .....	Jan. 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	219.99
Robert Graves .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	480	199.56
John Keagan .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	280.44
Maggie Lindsay .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Emma Mattox .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	300	124.16
Dolly W. Knowles .....	do .....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	100.83
Elizabeth McAlexander .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.54
Alice Ford .....	do .....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	249.46
Lucy Franklin .....	Laundress .....	Sept. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	16.30
Ida Partelow .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	240	73.33
Clara A. Moon .....	do .....	Jan. 21, 1887	Apr. 16, 1887	240	57.21
Ida Ford .....	do .....	Apr. 17, 1887	May 14, 1887	240	18.46
Florence Young .....	do .....	May 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	30.99
<i>Iowa and Sac and Fox boarding-school.</i>					
Vincent Chambers .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	720	522.00
L. M. Ramsey .....	do .....	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	192.00
Nancy J. Bagley .....	Matron and assistant teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	480	347.99
Maggie Margrave .....	do .....	Mar. 23, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480	51.56
Mollie Ramis .....	do .....	May 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	58.02
Henry H. Ayer .....	Industrial teacher .....	Sept. 23, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	480	162.44
W. B. Hermon .....	do .....	Jan. 25, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	480	46.66
George A. Partelow .....	do .....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	161.33
Emma Mattox .....	Seamstress .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Clara A. Ayer .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	300	95.00
Emma Mattox .....	do .....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	100.83
Annie Sargent .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 13, 1886	300	35.87
Maggie Kirlin .....	do .....	Sept. 23, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	300	22.01
Harry S. Ayer .....	do .....	Oct. 20, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	300	76.17
Ida Partelow .....	do .....	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	133.33
Mary Bagley .....	Laundress .....	Sept. 13, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	240	125.73
Georgina Ramsey .....	do .....	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	64.00

PUEBLO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

<i>Employés at two day- schools.</i>					
Julian Aertz .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 9, 1886	\$1,000	\$274.46
Lizzie Clark .....	do .....	do .....	Oct. 12, 1886	1,000	282.61
Henry C. Carsen .....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1886	Feb. 3, 1887	1,000	178.68
O. F. Rodgers .....	do .....	do .....	Dec. 20, 1886	1,000	51.35
John Penman .....	do .....	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	475.00
Page Trotter .....	do .....	Feb. 4, 1887	do .....	1,000	405.55

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Quapaw boarding-school.</i>					
E. K. Dawes .....	Sup't and principal teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Anna E. Boono .....	Teacher .....	Aug. 1, 1886	do .....	600	549.45
George Flint .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	480	266.67
T. H. Baker .....	do .....	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	213.33
Mary E. Dawes .....	Matron .....	July 14, 1886	do .....	480	461.74
Gertrude Church .....	Seamstress .....	Aug. 15, 1886	do .....	240	210.66
Fannie McNamara .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	240	240.00
Louisa Drake .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	240	240.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Seneca, Shawnee, and Wy- andotte boarding-school.</i>					
Harwood Hall.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Kate Mason.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Poca V. Adams.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1887	540	325.50
Fred. Long.....	do.....	Feb. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	540	79.50
Poca V. Adams.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	135.00
R. C. Griggs.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Fred. Long.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	120.00
Sallie H. Hall.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	480	483.00
Meriam Lawrence.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Stella Cruce.....	Assistant matron.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	99.40
Stella Griggs.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300	75.00
Belle Naramore.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	225.00
Cora E. Zane.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Lydia Byer.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300.00
<i>Employés at three day- schools.</i>					
Eva Watson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	480.00
Albert J. Peery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Arizona Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	480	480.00

## QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Quinaielt boarding-school.</i>					
R. M. Rylatt.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$600.00
Sarah C. Willoughby.....	Matron.....	do.....	do.....	360	360.00
Fanny Rylatt.....	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
<i>Queets Village day school.</i>					
Hayes Otook.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	400.00

## ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Employés at fourteen day- schools.</i>					
James F. Boyle.....	Sup't of all the schools.....	Aug. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$819.28
Mrs. Lucy B. Arnold.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	600.00
Mrs. M. E. Dugan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Minnie E. Meade.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1886	600	81.15
Marietta G. Kane.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	319.57
M. Nellie Wright.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Hattie C. Spencer.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
William Holmes.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600	138.58
William Cartwright.....	do.....	do.....	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Ernest J. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
George C. Douglass.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1887	600	414.94
Abbie Thayer.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	185.00
Frank E. Lewis.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	600.00
David W. Parmelee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Luther C. Bauer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
James H. Welch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Susan D. Smedes.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1887	do.....	600	225.03
E. C. Hill.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1887	do.....	600	203.37
Bertha A. Kane.....	Assistant teacher.....	Feb. 24, 1886	do.....	300	104.97
Clema Warner.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300.00
Luther Standing Bear.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Sarah C. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Belle Douglass.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1886	300	4.08
Mary A. McNeal.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	92.50
K. L. Hill.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1887	do.....	300	101.63
Lelia J. Dabney.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1887	do.....	300	112.47
Alice Schmidt.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	do.....	300	200.50



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Employés at two day-schools.</i>					
W. A. Ray.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	May 26, 1887	\$720	\$650.77
Emma Dunlap.....	do .....	May 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	69.23
Mrs. M. G. Willsey.....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	720	256.30
Edith Yates.....	do .....	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	463.69
Mary Ray.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	July 24, 1886	120	7.83
Mary Anderson.....	do .....	July 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	112.17
Maggie Tillotson.....	do .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	120	120.00

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Absentee Shawnee boarding-school.</i>					
L. H. Brubaker.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$720	\$238.70
Thomas S. Murray.....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360.00
Thomas W. Alford.....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	500.00
Flora Gay.....	do .....	Oct. 19, 1886	do .....	500	349.20
John Whitehead.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Benn Bertrand.....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
M. J. Brubaker.....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1887	360	180.00
Sarah J. Murray.....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Mary Whitehead.....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Barbary Bertrand.....	Cook .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Enma J. Cooley.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
Mamie Spybock.....	Laundress.....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Hilda Canales.....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	75.00
Jennie Cigar.....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300	75.00
Philomel Fuller.....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Stephen Pen-sen-nah.....	Laborer .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
<i>Sac and Fox boarding-school.</i>					
J. L. Shinn.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	650	540.48
Jennie Shinn.....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	500	415.76
Louisa Shinn.....	Matron .....	do .....	do .....	360	299.34
Clara Spinning.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do .....	300	300.00
Alice C. Lowe.....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	300	300.00
Mary Moore.....	Laundress.....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	300	225.00
Rosa Mah-ko-sah-toe.....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
W. C. Powell.....	Laborer .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Moses Denney.....	do .....	Oct. 11, 1886	Nov. 20, 1886	300	33.43
Jackson Cain.....	do .....	Nov. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	183.42

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>San Carlos boarding-school.</i>					
J. B. Watkins.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$627.72
Marah S. Fredericks.....	Teacher.....	Oct. 17, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	720	210.69
Marah S. Putnam.....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	May 9, 1887	720	195.14
Hopie V. Ghiselin.....	do .....	May 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	102.86
Mrs. Bettie M. Watkins.....	Matron .....	Nov. 15, 1886	do .....	720	451.95
Ah Chin.....	Cook .....	Nov. 19, 1886	do .....	600	370.11
Ah Lee.....	Laundryman .....	Sept. 13, 1886	do .....	500	399.46

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Santee boarding-school.</i>					
William E. Davison	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Mary Lindsay	Matron	do	do	500	500.00
Alexander Young	Industrial teacher	do	Oct. 18, 1886	480	143.48
Samuel Sulley	do	Oct. 19, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	480	121.85
Annie Gardner	Teacher	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	357.40
Lillie W. Dougan	do	Jan. 20, 1887	do	480	213.37
Nellie Lindsay	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
Amelia Jones	Assistant seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1886	96	24.00
Lucy Redowl	do	Oct. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	96	70.12
Alice Ramsey	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
Mary Whipple	Assistant cook	Aug. 7, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	22.49
Sarah Goodteacher	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	150	24.90
Julia Chapman	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	87.60
Ellen Pay Pay	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	37.50
Mary Hoffman	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	112.50
Lula Hillers	do	Aug. 7, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	22.49
Margaret Chapman	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	112.50
<i>Employés at two day-schools.</i>					
John E. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Hosea Locke	do	do	do	600	600.00

## SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING.

<i>Wind River boarding-school.</i>					
J. Roberts	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886	\$900	\$332.61
A. M. Johnson	do	Nov. 14, 1886	May 11, 1886	900	443.76
H. Gudmundsen	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	123.63
H. Gudmundsen	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 11, 1887	500	431.32
J. Roberts	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	68.68
Sarah Roberts	do	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500	250.00
Sherman Coolidge	do	Jan. 1, 1887	May 11, 1887	500	181.32
G. B. Jones	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
Sumner Black Coal	Assistant industrial teacher.	do	do	180	180.00
Mary C. Jones	Matron	do	May 11, 1887	720	621.10
Josie Sullivan	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	98.90
Laura E. Smiley	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Agnes Russell	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
J. P. O'Neil	Cook	do	Sept. 15, 1886	720	150.55
Charles Took	do	Sept. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	559.57
Adam Redman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	180	90.00
Sing Lee	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	180	45.00
Belle Palmer	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	45.00
C. Gudmundsen	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Charles Silber	Carpenter	do	Nov. 15, 1886	840	315.00
John R. Wilson	do	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	525.00

## SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Siletz boarding-school.</i>					
Harlan H. Royal	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	\$800	\$314.54
Marian F. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	331.11
Mary A. Royal	Teacher	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	400	167.26
O. E. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	165.56
Mrs. L. F. Gleason	Matron	July 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	500	168.48
Alvira J. Mayes	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	331.52
Alvira J. Mayes	Cook	July 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	350	117.94
Klamath Harriett	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	350	232.06
Annie Shellhead	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
David Enos	Industrial teacher	July 29, 1886	do	720	605.20
Ellen Selsie	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	150.00
Mary Fiddlejohn	do	Jan. 1, 1887	May 25, 1887	300	120.33
Annie Peire	do	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	29.67



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Manual labor boarding-school.</i>					
T. C. Gordon .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Mrs. Kate Gordon .....	Matron .....	do .....	do .....	720	720.00
Arrie A. Grant .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Carrie D. Victor .....	do .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	600	353.34
Edith Walker .....	do .....	Feb. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	246.67
Sadie Latta .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 17, 1886	600	78.26
James W. Lynd .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.46
Thomas P. Greene .....	Industrial teacher.	July 1, 1886	Apr. 25, 1887	600	491.21
Horace P. C. Bowdre .....	do .....	Apr. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	108.79
G. W. McClelland .....	Assistant industrial teacher.	July 1, 1886	do .....	400	400.00
Edith Walker .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	Feb. 8, 1887	360	219.00
Sarah Perkins .....	do .....	Feb. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	125.00
Emma V. Slosson .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	420	420.00
Lannie J. Brown .....	Baker .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Clara C. Matthews .....	Laundress .....	do .....	Dec. 31, 1886	360	180.00
Carrie Rodgers .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
J. M. Phillippi .....	Harness and shoe maker.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	800	600.00
Norman Robertson .....	do .....	Apr. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	147.26
G. Vanderheyden .....	Tailor .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600.00
Henry Quinn .....	Blacksmith .....	July 16, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	500	125.00
David Tunnaumaga .....	do .....	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	354.62
Frank C. Ingraham .....	Printer .....	Jan. 21, 1887	do .....	600	266.66

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO.

<i>Southern Ute day-school.</i>					
Mary Orr .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Walter A. Wilson .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Standing Rock industrial boarding-school.</i>					
Gertrude McDermott .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Martina Shevlin .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Bridget McGettigan .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Joseph Helmig .....	Industrial teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Adele Eugster .....	Matron .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Anselma Auer .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Rose Widour .....	Cook .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1886	360	90.00
Frances Nugent .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	270.00
Rosalia Doppler .....	Assistant cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	240	240.00
Josephine Decker .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
<i>Agricultural boarding-school.</i>					
Martin Kenel .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
Rhabana Stoup .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Meinrad Widmer .....	Industrial teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Scholastica Kundig .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Matilda Cattani .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Theresa Markle .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Nicholas Eng .....	Mechanical teacher.	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
<i>Employés at five day-schools.</i>					
Aaron C. Wells .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Josephine Wells .....	Assistant teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Louis Primeau .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Jennie Primeau .....	Assistant teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480.00
Maria L. Van Solen .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00
E. P. McFadden .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00
Rosa Bearface .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	500	500.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum	Amount paid.
<i>Uintah boarding-school.</i>					
Fannie A. Weeks.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$909.00
Clara Granger.....	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	348.92
Annie R. Morgan.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Annie R. Morgan.....	Cook	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	290.76
Mary J. Reed.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 7, 1887	500	9.62
Lenora J. Howard.....	do	Apr. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	115.38
Sally.....	Laundress	May 14, 1887	do	360	64.56

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Umatilla boarding-school.</i>					
C. A. De Latte.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	Oct. 25, 1886	\$900	\$286.14
Elizabeth McCormick.....	do	Oct. 26, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	900	12.23
Sabina Page.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.45
Elizabeth Hessien.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Mary J. Carr.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	600	48.91
Mary F. Coffey.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.45
Mary F. Coffey.....	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Albert John.....	do	Oct. 26, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	7.82
Moses Minthorn.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	319.56
L. L. Conrardy.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	810	840.00
Benjamin F. Davis.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mary J. Byrne.....	Matron	do	Oct. 30, 1886	500	165.76
Mollie Smith.....	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	206.94
Julia A. Towle.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
L. A. Whitcomb.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	266.30
Ali Chung.....	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400	132.60
Rosa Picaro.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	66.20
Rachael Reynolds.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400	100.00
Num.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary M. Walters.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400	132.60
Ellen Burke.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	266.30

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Warm Springs boarding-school.</i>					
D. J. Holmes.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Mary F. Wheeler.....	Teacher	do	do	480	480.00
E. A. Downer.....	Matron	do	Oct. 24, 1886	480	151.30
Mary L. Holmes.....	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	328.70
Ellen Elder.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Mary L. Holmes.....	Cook and laundress..	do	Oct. 24, 1886	400	126.08
Sallie Pitt.....	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	273.92
<i>Sinemasho boarding-school.</i>					
W. H. Brunk.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
E. D. Sloan.....	Industrial teacher	do	do	800	800.00
Emily E. Sloan.....	Matron	do	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.00
Louisa Brunk.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	320.00
Louisa Brunk.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.00
Emily E. Sloan.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	320.00
Lizzie L. Olney.....	Cook and laundress..	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA.

<i>Western Shoshone day-school.</i>					
Louise L. Wines.....	Teacher	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$210.00



Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>White Earth boarding-school.</i>					
S. M. Hume .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900. 00
Julia M. Warren .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480. 00
Maggie McArthur .....	do .....	Nov. 1, 1886	do .....	480	319. 59
Nellie E. Grantham .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	480	480. 00
C. Bellongie .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	do .....	240	240. 00
Frances Robideau .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	300	300. 00
C. Charette .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	180	189. 00
J. B. Louzan .....	Carpenter .....	do .....	do .....	840	840. 00
Robert A. Morrison .....	Janitor .....	do .....	July 15, 1886	300	12. 23
O. Robideau .....	do .....	July 16, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	212. 77
Benjamin Caswell .....	do .....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	75. 00
<i>Leech Lake boarding-school.</i>					
W. A. Hayden .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600. 00
Jennie E. Price .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	480	480. 00
Carrie A. Hayden .....	Matron .....	Aug. 14, 1886	do .....	300	264. 13
Ruth Mah Koonce .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	120	120. 00
M. Chouinord .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	120	120. 00
<i>Red Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Jerry Sheehan .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	600	550. 00
H. Heth, jr. ....	Teacher .....	do .....	Oct. 9, 1886	480	131. 74
Mary C. English .....	do .....	do .....	June 30, 1887	480	480. 00
L. L. Laird .....	Matron .....	do .....	do .....	300	300. 00
E. Graves .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	do .....	180	180. 00
Isabel Martin .....	Cook .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	120	60. 33
M. Jourdon .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	50. 00
M. Jourdon .....	Laundress .....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	120	70. 00
Eliza Jourdon .....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	50. 00
<i>Rice River day-school.</i>					
Lottie O. Paulding .....	Teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	480	400. 00
Annie E. Slettbak .....	Cook .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120	60. 00

## YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Yakima boarding-school.</i>					
Francis Reinhard .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Feb. 27, 1887	\$1,000	\$661. 11
Samuel Enyart .....	do .....	Mar. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	275. 00
William R. Newland .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 5, 1886	720	131. 03
Peter Kalama .....	do .....	Sept. 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	45. 00
William R. Newland .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	720	180. 00
Peter Kalama .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360. 00
William R. Newland .....	Principal teacher .....	Sept. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	48. 91
S. C. C. Newland .....	do .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	720	88. 04
Lillie Kalama .....	do .....	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	451. 95
Benjamin G. Peck .....	do .....	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	720	39. 13
Maud McDonald .....	Teacher .....	do .....	July 20, 1886	600	32. 61
Lillie Kalama .....	do .....	Sept. 7, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	600	112. 50
Ella Wilson .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300. 00
Margaret S. Waters .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600. 00
Gertrude Shattock .....	Seamstress .....	Sept. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	500	170. 23
Susie Hendricks .....	do .....	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	231. 94
Alice McDonald .....	Cook .....	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	500	27. 17
S. T. Munson .....	do .....	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 27, 1886	500	123. 64
Celeste Lacy .....	do .....	Dec. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	255. 43
Mary Billy .....	Laundress .....	Jan. 1, 1887	do .....	400	200. 00
Jack Toles .....	Disciplinarian .....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 11, 1886	120	33. 59
George Meacham .....	do .....	Oct. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	86. 41

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Yankton boarding-school.</i>					
Perry Selden .....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Ellen Ware .....	Teacher .....	do .....	do .....	600	600.00
Maud M. Campbell .....	do .....	do .....	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Emma A. Bates .....	do .....	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	67.58
J. W. Mellott .....	Industrial teacher .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	600	600.00
Mary L. Vandal .....	Assistant teacher .....	do .....	Dec. 31, 1886	240	120.00
Mary L. Vandal .....	do .....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Lida M. Selden .....	Matron .....	July 1, 1886	do .....	500	500.00
Ella Simpson .....	Seamstress .....	do .....	do .....	420	411.83
Rachel A. Mellott .....	Cook .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Jennie Dime .....	Assistant cook .....	do .....	do .....	80	80.00
Minnie Bonen .....	Laundress .....	do .....	do .....	360	360.00
Virginia Matoryeduta .....	Assistant laundress .....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 22, 1887	60	18.67
Victoria Arconge .....	do .....	Jan. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	26.33
Mamie Kirney .....	Assistant seamstress .....	Oct. 1, 1886	do .....	60	45.90



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.		Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indians who can read.		Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.						
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.									
Mohave .....	769	17	200	569	}	82	8	82	
Chimehuevis .....	a202								
Yuma .....	a800								
Pima Agency.									
Pima .....	4, 108	}	6 4, 500	2, 080	150	75	60		
Maricopa .....	310								
Papago .....	2, 162								
San Carlos Agency. a									
White Mountain Apache .....	1, 687	}		2, 972	4		12	3	
San Carlos Apache .....	767								
Apache Yuma .....	268								
Apache Tonto .....	867								
Apache Mohave .....	667								
Coyatero Apache .....	310								
Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apache .....	411								
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Mohave .....	400								
Suppai .....	a214								
Hualapai .....	a728								
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley Agency.									
Hoopa .....	460	6	460		40	12	430		
Klamath—									
Regua Rancho .....	64								
Wirks-wah Rancho .....	19								
Hoppa Rancho .....	22								
Wakel Rancho .....	4								
Too-rup Rancho .....	15								
Sah-sil Rancho .....	18								
Ai-yolch Rancho .....	32								
Surper Rancho .....	39								
Mission Agency.									
Serranos .....	490	}	a3, 112		340	40	500		
Dieguenos .....	872								
Coahuilla .....	597								
San Luis Rey .....	1, 153								
Round Valley Agency.									
Ukie and Wylackie .....	197	}	65	551	107	10	300	7	
Pitt River and Potter Valley .....	43								
Little Lake .....	167								
Redwood .....	167								
Concow .....	144								
Tule River Agency.									
Tule River .....	139	6	139		25	25	40		
Wichumui, Keweah, and King's River .....	a540								

a Taken from report for 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indians' tribal organizations.			
						1,041	23	27								
1		1		\$300	\$1,000	1,842		13	3	1			10		3	3
						1,483	48	25				43			2	2
			1	100		429	11	11								
				2,000		519	24	47								35
	2	10	1		300	389	19	7				40				
		139				25	11	12	1							



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.						
CALIFORNIA—continued.									
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Sierra County.....	12								
El Dorado County.....	193								
Mendocino County.....	1,240								
Shasta County.....	1,037								
Yolo County.....	47								
Tehama County.....	150								
Solano County.....	21								
Lassen County.....	330								
Colusa County.....	353								
Humboldt County.....	224								
Marin County.....	162								
Sonoma County.....	339								
Butte County.....	522								
Plumas County.....	508								
Placer County.....	91								
Napa County.....	64								
Sutter County.....	12								
Amador County.....	272								
Nevada County.....	98								
Lake County.....	774								
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Moache Ute.....	281	1	22	27	19	4	65		
Capote Ute.....	197								
Wheeminuche Ute.....	517								
Jicarilla Apache a.....	6785								
DAKOTA.									
Oheyenne River Agency.									
Blackfeet Sioux.....	199	197	2,000	900	880	80	300	5	
Sans-Are Sioux.....	734								
Minneconjou Sioux.....	1,212								
Two Kettle Sioux.....	642								
Mixed-bloods.....	153								
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,103	1,149	88	800	303	295	20	150	57
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	1,149								
Devil's Lake Agency.									
Sioux.....	928	1,126	817	900	28	250	20	110	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain.....	1,126								
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree.....	501	55	300	250	150	20	160	4	
Gros Ventre.....	502								
Mandan.....	286								
Pine Ridge Agency.									
Ogalalla Sioux.....	4,197	462		900	4,032	1,410	100	439	25
Northern Cheyenne.....	323								
Mixed-bloods.....	462								

a Recently removed to Southern Ute from Mescalero Agency.

b Taken from report for 1886.

*language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indians' tribal organizations.			



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
DAKOTA—continued.								
Rosebud Agency.								
Brulé Sioux, No. 1.....	2, 117	333	540	350	175	65	170	4
Brulé Sioux, No. 2.....	1, 262							
Loafer Sioux.....	1, 377							
Northern Sioux.....	512							
Two Kettle Sioux.....	332							
Wahzabzah Sioux.....	1, 860							
Sisseton Agency.								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1, 519		1, 510		700		200	13
Standing Rock Agency.								
Blackfeet Sioux.....	584	120	2, 200	2, 345	500	80	175	11
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1, 400							
Uncapapa Sioux.....	1, 736							
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	705							
Mixed bloods.....	120							
Yankton Agency.								
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 777	311	1, 770	7	325	40	280	13
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency.								
Bannack.....	490	30	10	250	40	11	15	1
Shoshone.....	1, 040							
Lemhi Agency.								
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteater.....	a557	a8	10	50	12	12	5	...
Nez Percé Agency.								
Nez Percé.....	1, 192	96	750	442	200	20	150	...
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.								
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais.....	a600							
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.								
Cheyenne.....	2, 058	57	343	1, 715	251	22	330	...
Arapaho.....	1, 072	39	178	894	204	16	280	4
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.								
Apache.....	332	45	350	150	250	40	300	2
Kiowa.....	1, 179							
Comanche.....	1, 646							
Delaware.....	79							
Kecchio.....	72							
Waco.....	37							
Towaconie.....	157							
Caddo.....	525							
Wichita.....	192							

a Taken from report for 1886.

*language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission- aries.		Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con- tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur- ing year.		Number of whites killed by In- dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com- mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose- cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur- poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili- tary.	By Indians' tribal organizations.			
1		1,200	3	\$26,095		1,202	60	43								
8		608	8	6,000		423	37	29					15			
4	5	1,100	4	6,160	\$1,500	2,583	178	199				2	52	2	2	1
4	2	465	6	4,250	5,109	504	19	42				9				1
	1					726	77	30	1			1				2
						168	15	16				1				
4		777	4		5,100	229						21		1		
1		28					39	46				2		21		1
		15		5,551	1,085	1,021	40	35						2	2	
		185	2			(b)	121	32	1		1		c11			

<sup>b</sup> Number cases treated, 11,854.<sup>c</sup> By Indian court.



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.								
Osage Agency.								
Osage.....	1,501	437	a450	a300	a348	40	a500	.....
Kaw.....	193	53	50	15	100	10	150	.....
Quapaw.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.								
Pawnee.....	918	60	350	450	150	.....	300	3
Ponca.....	523	94	60	40	90	17	100	9
Otoe and Missouri.....	355	50	15	76	67	15	75	2
Tonkawa and Lipan.....	85	.....	.....	85	4	4	75	.....
Quapaw Agency.								
Eastern Shawnee.....	83	11	83	.....	47	11	52	.....
Miami.....	64	19	64	.....	46	3	54	1
Modoc.....	91	3	91	.....	43	5	59	.....
Ottawa.....	111	33	111	.....	63	13	97	.....
Peoria.....	154	65	154	.....	125	8	154	.....
Quapaw.....	104	15	100	4	45	6	50	.....
Seneca.....	247	20	247	.....	173	13	207	1
Wyandotte.....	267	a103	267	.....	195	19	213	.....
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Absentee Shawnee.....	722	a750	700	850	510	26	1,270	.....
Iowa.....	89							
Mexican Kickapoo.....	725							
Pottawatomie (Citizen).....	418							
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	528							
Other tribes.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agency.								
Cherokee.....	23,000	10,200	23,000	.....	12,000	.....	16,100	.....
Chickasaw.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole.....	3,000	15	3,000	.....	800	30	1,200	.....
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency. a								
Sac and Fox.....	380	.....	10	200	200	20	250	.....
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.								
Chippewa and Muncie.....	78	35	78	.....	46	5	78	.....
Iowa.....	145	106	105	30	125	2	125	1
Kickapoo.....	233	72	170	63	104	8	195	1
Pottawatomie Prairie Band.....	474	84	275	195	215	10	285	.....
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	78	10	42	30	41	1	45	.....
MICHIGAN.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....	694	365	694	.....	350	.....	694	.....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	522	a181	522	.....	147	.....	522	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	76	.....	76	.....	56	.....	76	.....
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	a 6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from report for 1886.

*language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.	Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.		Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.					By Indians.	By citizens.	By civil and mili-tary.	By Indians' tribal organizations.			
} 3 {		20			}	915	{ 8 }	17 14								}
	1	28		\$330		850	45	125						15		
		10				253	18	29						10		
		17				232	13	18						2		
						40	4	6								
		19				77	8	6				1				
		43				17	3	2								
1	1	23				79	3	3								2
1		43				106	8	2								
		23				97										
						25	5			1						1
		63	1			197	10	11								
2	3	93	1			203	6	3								
3		60	2			1,499	70	82				4	6	50	5	18
		3,500														
		500	8			900	200	38		1			4	4		
				\$50		75	12	8								
1	1	14	1	160	1,430		3	3								
		10					30	5					1			
		80	2			50	30	15				1				
		125				150	50	25		1		3				
							7	4								
} 2 {		a658 a31	{ 1 1 }	{ 2,400		277	6	6	{ 1							



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.		Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.					
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency.								
Mississippi Chippewa .....	985	839	1,875	10	393	27	387	...
Otter Tail Chippewa .....	637							
Pembina Chippewa .....	263							
Pillager, Leech Lake .....	1,159	78	637	917	120	15	100	1
Pillager, Winnebagoishish .....	395							
Pillager, Cass Lake .....	1,124							
Red Lake Chippewa .....	1,124	101	672	452	133	17	22	1
Mille Lac Chippewa .....	a942							
White Oak Point Chippewa .....	a582							
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan .....	1,927	119	138	1,789	48	22	67	3
Crow Agency.								
Crow .....	2,456	83	250	1,850	75	15	100	5
Flathead Agency.								
Carlos' Band Flathead .....	278	300	550	1,325	283	112	1,035	90
Flathead .....	450							
Kootenai .....	482							
Pend d'Oreilles .....	806							
Fort Belknap Agency.								
Assinaboine .....	816	53	150	1,200	40	20	40	...
Gros Ventre .....	904							
Fort Peck Agency.								
Assinaboine .....	827	31	550	390	123	81	42	3
Yankton Sioux .....	945							
Absent .....	428							
Tongue River Agency.								
Northern Cheyenne .....	819	21	50	100	36	10	35	1
NEBRASKA.								
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.								
Omaha a .....	1,160	150	310	75	200	30	400	12
Winnebago .....	1,210	350	1,210	...	325	25	350	2
Santee and Flandreau Agency.								
Ponca of Dakota .....	208	68	37	6	46	7	40	1
Santee Sioux .....	853	156	853	...	460	50	150	40
Santee Sioux at Flandreau .....	241	27	241	...	100	42	32	6
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency.								
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake .....	469	8	594	300	125	33	425	5
Pah-Ute at Walker River .....	425							
Pi-Ute at Moapa Reserve .....	150							
Indians off the reserve .....	a3,200							

a Taken from report of 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mil-itary.	By Indian tribal organizations.			
6		1,047	4		\$2,000	884	58	48						35		15
3		170	3		900	720	75	45				3				
2		370	3			455	38	31								
		75				229	55	39				5	37	2	2	
3	1			\$9,000		2,020	67	70	2			25				
			1	2,500		408	150	130					35			
			2			783	103	69				5				
1																
1	2					910	225	235	4							3
1				500		120	56	22								
2		55	2	514			23	36						3		
1		60				790	75	84								
	1					12	208	12	4							
2		650	5	12,076	2,288	305	24	19						2		
2		25	2		402	241	8	5								
1						1,014	44	11								1



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
NEVADA—continued.								
Western Shoshone Agency.								
Western Shoshone .....	296	4	296	.....	45	10	180	.....
Pi-Ute .....	115	.....	115	.....	2	2	20	.....
Indians wandering in Nevada .....	23,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.								
Mescalero Agency.								
Mescalero Apache .....	437	6	35	100	26	19	30	3
Navajo Agency.								
Navajo .....	17,838	15	60	240	41	10	65	.....
Moquis Pueblo .....	2,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Pueblo Agency.								
Pueblo .....	8,337	.....	500	100	500	200	500	200
NEW YORK.								
New York Agency.								
Allegany Reserve:								
Seneca .....	834	7	919	.....	400	50	625	.....
Onondaga .....	85			.....				
Cattaraugus Reserve:								
Seneca .....	1,305	}	1,501	.....	700	40	1,200	15
Onondaga .....	41			.....				
Cayuga .....	155			.....				
Oneida Reserve:								
Oneida .....	174	.....	174	.....	64	5	120	.....
Onondaga Reserve:								
Onondaga .....	390	}	390	.....	90	12	200	.....
Oneida .....				.....				
Saint Regis:								
Saint Regis .....	2,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:								
Seneca .....	563	}	500	84	300	15	300	.....
Cayuga .....	21							.....
Tuscarora Reserve:								
Tuscarora .....	454	}	454	.....	160	12	410	.....
Onondaga .....				.....				
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other states .....	3,000	1,000	3,000	.....	1,500	105	1,500	.....
OREGON.								
Grand Ronde Agency.								
Clackama .....	38	86	399	.....	133	10	300	4
Rogue River .....	23			.....				
Umpqua .....	76			.....				
Remnants of other tribes .....	262			.....				
Klamath Agency.								
Klamath and Modoc .....	793	31	900	25	250	40	500	12
Snake .....	132							

a Taken from report of 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.			
						40	6	4								
						25	1									
						113	36	16						2		
						1,721	480	138	2	3	4	8		79		
1		19	\$54,944			100	600	350				4			1	
1		130	2							*3			1			3
1	1	150	3				59	52				5				3
		55	2				1									
		100	2				12	10								
		100	2				35	23				2				
		100	2				10	12								
		300	8	750			36	18				5		2	1	5
1		320	1			298	11	18								
		200	2			306	19	33			1		57	1		3

\* By railroad.



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
OREGON—continued.								
Siletz Agency.								
Alsea .....	608	34	608	-----	160	10	80	10
Chasta Costa .....								
Chetco .....								
Toootootna .....								
Coos .....								
Umpqua .....								
Coquill .....								
Euchre .....								
Nultonatna .....								
Galise Creek .....								
Joshua .....								
Klamath .....								
Sixes .....								
Macnootna .....								
Neztucca .....								
Rogue River .....								
Salmon River .....								
Sinslaw .....								
Umatilla Agency.								
Walla Walla .....	185	235	300	150	120	35	250	1
Cayuse .....	407							
Umatilla .....	157							
Mixed-bloods .....	235							
Warm Springs Agency.								
Warm Spring .....	411	10	700	157	150	20	35	3
Wasco .....	248							
Tenino .....	74							
John Day .....	50							
Pi-Utes .....	74							
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.								
Indians roaming on Columbia River .....	a800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TEXAS.								
Indians in Texas not under an agent.								
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskokee .....	a290	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UTAH.								
Uintah and Ouray Agency.								
Tabeguache Band of Ute (at Ouray) .....	1,208	9	50	150	9	6	200	4
Uintah Ute (at Uintah) .....	427							
White River Ute (at Uintah) .....	406							
Indians in Utah not under an agent.								
Pah-vant .....	a134	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Goship-Ute .....	a256	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

a Taken from report of 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission- aries.		Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con- tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur- ing year.		Number of whites killed by In- dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com- mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose- cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur- poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili- tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.			
		89			\$10	318	32	29								1
1		600	1			234	40	20			2	2	30	2	2	35
1	1	77	1		3,928	518	15	23					6			
						149	31	75			6	4		(g)		
						334	20	20	1							

g 2,500 sheep and goats, 600 horses, 37 cattle, and a quantity of provisions, camp outfit, etc., taken by whites.



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency.								
Caliapels .....	a200							
Colville .....	a600	<div>35 25</div>	222				2	
Lake .....	350							
O'Kanagan .....	187							
San Pnell .....	a300							
Methow .....	a300							
Spokane .....	323	9	223		3		6	
Columbia .....	225							
Nez Percé .....	116	2	300	100	15		25	
Coeur d'Alène .....	a487		450	37	110	10	300	
Neah Bay Agency.								
Makah .....	533	5	420	113	75	7	112	6
Quillehute .....	260			250	30	5	3	
Quinalt Agency.								
Hoh .....	61							
Queet .....	82							
Quinalt .....	104							
Chepalis .....	5							
Oylut .....	34							
Humptulip .....	17	3	386	24	60	15	43	
Hoquiam .....	15							
Montesano .....	16							
Satsop .....	12							
Georgetown .....	99							
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.								
Puyallup .....	545	133	545		130	12	450	
Chehalis .....	149	36	149		44	5	90	
Nisqually .....	a90	a21	a90		a22	a4	a59	
Squaxin .....	a71	a1	a71		a15	a3	a25	
S'Klallam .....	a400							
S'Kokomish .....	227	56	227		49	4	95	
Puyallups, not on reserve .....	a75							
Nisqually and Squaxin, not on reserve .....	a135							
Tulalip Agency.								
D'Wamish .....	490	23	490		30	6	250	4
Madison .....	150	2	150		2		80	
Muckleshoot .....	80	2	80		5	2	50	
Swinomish .....	248		248		19	4	150	2
Lummi .....	310	50	310		60	10	80	3
Yakama Agency.								
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others .....	1,741	22	1,041	700	250	30	350	10
Yakamas, not on reserve .....	a2,000							
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency.								
Oneida .....	1,732	530	1,732		550		700	
Stockbridge .....	134	134	134		113		134	1
Menomonee .....	1,310	50	1,310				400	21

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.			CRIMINAL.											
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.		
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.					
1			1	\$4,781	{													
		150	1															
a2	a1	487	3			6,990		28	35							1		1
			3		(g)	95	14	9										
							12	7										
						250	13	19										
1		50	2			375	31	29										
a1	a25	17					5	7										
1		30				129	7	7										
1		475	1	3,800		439	2	7						25				
		98	1			70	3	2						10				
		60	1			40	1	2						8				
		248	1			100		4						10				
		310	1			90	2	4						12				
1	1	223	3		1,150	827	12	31						30	2			
		375	2	410		900	68	54				1				7		
		51	1				8	5				1						
2	3	1,000	2	3,801			55	66										

g Books and papers.

a Taken from report of 1886.



Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
WISCONSIN—continued.								
La Pointe Agency.								
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	256	200	256	.....	60	15	200	.....
Chippewa at Bad River.....	612	200	555	57	350	25	400	.....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	1,130	220	1,130	.....	225	60	400	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	603	400	603	.....	100	25	300	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	271	59	250	21	85	10	95	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	702	.....	450	150	150	30	100	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	463	16	65	50	50	20	108	.....
Pottawatomie.....	100							
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.								
Winnebago.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band).....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency.								
Shoshone.....	876	16	40	100	20	1	15	2
Northern Arapaho.....	988	4	200	200	52	9	16	6
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida.....	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldtown Indians in Maine.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska.....	243,290
Exclusive of five civilized tribes.	
Mixed bloods.....	11,085
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly.....	53,590
in part.....	32,507
Indians who can read.....	19,816
Indians who have learned to read during the year.....	2,446
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	25,255
Indian apprentices.....	651
Missionaries, male.....	104
female.....	41
Church members, Indian.....	20,162

*language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

[illegible]

## SUMMARY—Continued.

Church buildings	189
Contributed by religious societies for education	\$208,440
for other purposes	\$34,263
Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	40,652
Births	4,594
Deaths	3,850
Indians killed during the year by Indians	19
by citizens	16
Whites killed during the year by Indians	11
Indian criminals punished during the year by civil and military	208
by Indians, tribal organization	497
Crimes against Indians committed by whites	196
Whites punished for crimes against Indians	23
Whisky sellers prosecuted	158



Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.			
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave and Chimehu-evis .....	339,200	30,000	.....	.....	5	595	3	7	75	500
Pima Agency.										
Pima .....	496,311	20,000	.....	.....	10,000	5	100	10,000	1,000	
Maricopa .....										
Papago .....										
San Carlos Agency. a										
Apache .....	2,528,000	12,000	25	.....	1,900	.....	700	1,900	600	
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa .....	115,172	1,200	.....	.....	625	.....	140	800	1,280	
Mission Agency.										
Serranos, Dieguenos, Co-ahuilla, San Luis Rey..	161,402	5,000	45	(d)	1,100	.....	75	(c)	(c)	
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wy-lackie, Potter Valley, Pitt River.....	e102,118	3,000	12	95,000	600	600	20	3,000	350	
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon.....	48,551	250	.....	.....	30	220	.....	1,200	400	
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Moache, Capote, and Wheeminuche Ute....	1,094,400	f2,600	.....	.....	700	380	20	700	6,200	
Jicarilla Apache .....	416,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux .....	g21,625,128	1,600,000	40	640	1,890	.....	532	2,840	16,844	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux .....	620,312	432,000	400	1,600	100	1,311	267	1,888	5,000	
Lower Brulé Sioux .....	(h)	a773,000	.....	.....	42	730	42	134	796	4,200

a Taken from report of 1886.

d Not reported.

e Mountainous.

f 400,000 acres can be made tillable if irrigating ditches are supplied.

lands, sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.					
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.	Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		*Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
			175	5	60	23	17						
			800 60 100	343	100			50				100	
			674	34	50		50					23	
7	1	8	100	4	80	10	10	6		12		135	1 \$15
			600	150	95		5					500	
			225	12	15	5	80					116	1 30
22	2	127	25	2	75	25						27	
			164	40		54	26	20		7	\$2,170	11	2 \$601
			488	25	30	6	64	92	\$400			536	3 \$3,625
235	16	160	171 185	254 79	40 b10	b15	60 75	29 8	9,500 40	17	8,500	279 242	2 3,808

*g* This is the area of Great Sioux reserve, and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brulé Sioux, under Crow Creek agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

*h* Part of Great Sioux reserve.



Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
DAKOTA—continued.										
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux .....	230,400	46,000	.....	.....	30	4,000	.....	250	.....	.....
Chippewa .....	46,080	756	.....	.....	.....	496	.....	260	.....	550
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan .....	2,912,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	30	1,415	.....	160	1,340	2,700
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne .....	(a)	400,000	.....	.....	.....	1,801	.....	1,204	8,123	15,569
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé, Bulldog, Loafer, Mixed, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wahpah-zah Sioux .....	(a)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	3,727	.....	347	4,900	27,000
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux .....	918,780	700,000	7	.....	40	7,740	.....	162	.....	.....
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, Upper Yanktonnais, and Mixed Blood Sioux .....	(a)	(b)	.....	.....	150	3,850	.....	500	4,000	5,000
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux .....	430,405	385,000	.....	.....	.....	3,435	.....	638	443	5,200
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack and Shoshone .....	1,202,330	69,000	250	125,000	40	1,007	.....	341	3,200	4,230
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteater .....	64,000	2,000	.....	.....	25	223	10	138	600	100
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé .....	746,651	500,000	.....	.....	70	3,430	25	225	5,000	500
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Cheyenne .....	} 4,297,771	1,000,000	}	}	147	610	15	65,000	22,816	
Arapaho .....					07	575	.....	10,870		
a Part of fire										

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			258	2	88		12	6				249		
			142	78	69	11	20	12				197		
100	10		345		50	12	38	50	\$75			300		
			1,015	21	30		70	179	2,685			836		
		100	754	94	20	1	79	45	550			675		
		375	450		90		10	11	499			98	2	\$575
			1,176	6	30		70	60	600			900	1	2,088
			395	30	66		34	39	78	5	\$421	385	1	940
			161		50	25	25	22						
			41		33	33	34	1	5	4		7		
			274	15	50	50		7				218	6	
			200	10	10		93			7	1,197	10		
			209	27	10		90			18	1,220	20		

b Taken from report of 1886.



## 370 STATISTICS AS TO LANDS CULTIVATED AND ALLOTTED,

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa	2,968,893	(c)	-----	-----		2,950	} 3,044	19	5,754	-----
Wichita, and affiliated tribes	743,610	(c)	-----	-----		2,151				
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,470,059	a 314,038	-----	-----	90	a 9,940	-----	(c)	} 3,335	-----
Kaw	100,137	20,000	-----	-----	105	2,095	-----	150		
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Ponca	101,894	90,000	-----	-----	40	1,075	-----	162	1,312	1,342
Pawnee	283,020	100,000	-----	-----	35	2,094	-----	310	2,597	2,181
Otoe and Missouria	129,113	115,000	-----	-----	21	424	15	60	800	2,500
Tonkawa	90,711	75,000	-----	-----	35	125	-----	-----	200	320
Quapaw Agency.										
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	4,700	-----	-----	-----	1,860	-----	460	2,370	235
Miami	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,930	-----	-----	-----	2,000	-----	60	3,600	1,100
Modoc	4,040	1,000	-----	-----	-----	441	-----	-----	490	250
Ottawa	14,860	14,000	-----	-----	-----	1,300	-----	40	1,500	160
Peoria	50,301	10,670	-----	-----	-----	2,600	-----	175	6,000	755
Quapaw	56,685	35,000	-----	-----	-----	537	-----	-----	865	90
Seneca	51,958	2,731	-----	-----	-----	2,600	-----	110	3,000	370
Wyandotte	21,406	2,760	-----	-----	-----	1,193	-----	296	3,087	1,638
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), and Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	1,490,429	125,000	30	(c)	50	4,837	-----	396	6,000	1,275
Union Agency.										
Cherokee	19,785,781	{ 45,000	2,500	-----	-----	160,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seminole			1	-----	-----	6,000	-----	1,000	6,000	-----
Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox a	1,258	650	-----	-----	-----	225	-----	3	1,490	110
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	3,000	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	1	3,000	440

\* On Peoria reserve.

a Taken from report of 1886.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			323	524	30		70	15				154	1	\$110
{			350	25	100					3	\$600	(c)	1	331
			46		100					1	25	50	2	704
			96		100					10	330	84	1	100
			408	6	50		50	21	\$200			82		
			48		30		70			7	150	21		
			18		33		67					18		
			28	1	100			4				29		
			16		100							16		
			30	2	75		25					32		
			25	2	100			(c)	(c)	5		27		
			29	1	100			3				33		
			23		50	50						23		
			68	1	100							73		
			101	5	100			12				57		
		125	280	45	85	10	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	250		
		(b)			100							600		
					100									
			81		100			8		8		56		
			16		100							16		

b All.

c Not reported.



# 372 STATISTICS AS TO LANDS CULTIVATED AND ALLOTTED,

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.	
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
								Number of acres under fence.
								Rods of fence made during the year.
KANSAS—continued.								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency—con'd.								
Iowa.....	16,000	10,000	.....	.....	2,649	.....	200	6,000
Kickapoo.....	20,273	10,000	.....	.....	2,650	.....	200	4,200
Pottawatomie.....	77,358	30,900	(d)	(d)	3,300	.....	250	6,800
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	8,043	4,000	.....	.....	1,800	.....	800	4,000
MINNIGAN.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....	55,235	710	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	710
Chippewa, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	11,097	886	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	998
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	120
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency.								
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa.....	796,672	552,960	.....	.....	5	5,703	1,283	13,714
Leech Lake, Winnebago, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa.....	475,454	1,000	.....	.....	4	150	4	154
Red Lake Chippewa.....	3,200,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	9	1,024	13	4,200
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	*21,651,200	(c)	40	40	60	182	6	250
Crow Agency.								
Crow.....	4,712,960	2,200	14	1,420	45	1,600	280	1,645
Flathead Agency.								
Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreilles.....	1,433,600	400,000	.....	.....	.....	7,063	550	14,350
Fort Belknap Agency.								
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre.....	(*)	600	11	.....	40	560	10	600
Fort Peck Agency.								
Assinaboine and Yank-ton Sioux.....	(*)	550,000	.....	.....	95	518	33	1,700
Tongue River Agency.								
Northern Cheyenne.....	371,200	(d)	(c)	(d)	1	108	1	25

\* This area includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Agencies.  
a Partly in Nebraska.      b Taken from report of 1886.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			46		80	620						38		
		32	70	3	75	625						76		
(d)	(d)	(d)	129	2	75	625		4	(d)	(d)	(d)	135	(d)	
			20		40	660						12		
		347	(c)	(c)	85	15	(c)					(c)		
		(d)	(c)	(c)	85	15	(c)					(c)		
		76	(c)	(c)	85	15	(c)					(c)		
	1	50	486	684	60	40		41	\$492			247	2 \$1,800	
			407		45	50	5	25	125			125		
			347	14	75	25		5	30			60		
			78	107	10	5	85	58	150			208	5 60	
550	20	550	350	233	25	12	63	133	2,793	40	\$2,000	383		
		26	240	265	91	1	8	35				555		
			471	(d)	50	10	40	38				213	3 4,175	
			146	275	5		93	{ 21 } { 15 }	78			43		
			145	20	15	10	75	20		4		83	3 2,130	

c Not known.

d Not reported.



Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca of Dakota.....	*96,000	(d)	-----	-----	-----	410	100	35	660	2,500
Santee Sioux.....	72,915	20,000	-----	-----	-----	3,901	(d)	219	1,702	6,000
Santee Sioux at Flandreau.....	-----	3,500	-----	-----	(d)	750	(d)	12	100	-----
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha.....	142,345	a100,000	a11	a25,000	a12	a2,988	-----	200	a32,000	-----
Winnebago.....	108,924	100,000	-----	-----	-----	3,000	-----	150	3,000	-----
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute.....	641,815	5,000	500	(c)	27	2,173	-----	70	3,000	1,000
Pi-Ute.....										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone.....	312,320	8,000	-----	-----	-----	400	-----	100	1,000	-----
Pi-Ute.....										
Pi-Ute.....	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	10	10	1,160
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache.....	474,240	340	-----	-----	35	270	(d)	38	1,200	883
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo.....	f8,205,440	35,000	(d)	(d)	15	13,485	-----	250	600	100
Moquis Pueblo.....	g2,508,800	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo.....	906,845	100,000	(c)	(c)	-----	10,000	-----	300	-----	-----
NEW YORK.										
Seneca, Onondaga, and Tonawanda on Allegany Reserve.....	30,469	10,000	30	(d)	-----	3,000	-----	100	5,000	500
Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Tonawanda on Cattaraugus Reserve.....	21,680	1,200	8	250	-----	500	-----	50	5,600	300
Oneida.....	350	175	-----	-----	-----	120	-----	-----	-----	-----
Onondaga and Oneida on Onondaga Reserve.....	6,100	6,000	100	-----	-----	5,000	-----	-----	4,500	-----
Tonawanda, Cayuga, and Cattaraugus on Tonawanda Reserve.....	7,549	3,000	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----	3,000	-----
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reserve.....	6,249	6,000	-----	-----	-----	5,000	-----	-----	4,500	-----
Saint Regis and Oil Spring Reserve.....	15,280	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

\* In Dakota.

c Not known.

f Partly in Arizona and Colorado.

g In Arizona.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.						Buildings.					
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
(d)		642	38	1	98	2				5	\$1,170	39		
			240	5	93	4	3	4	\$89	26	8,873	(d)	1	\$415
47	(d)	51	51		100			3		3	913	48		
a834	120	a270	a300		a95	a5		a6				a85		
387	100	300	470		100			20		4		166	1	92
			115	65	75	12	13	10	365			23	1	105
			80		30	25	45	5	288			19		
			2		20		80							
			68		20	10	70						2	634
			1,051	2,000	67		33	40	423			70	1	590
								3	500					
			1,500	500	100			25				2,000		
			203	30	95	5		3				203		
			300	60	90	10		8				300		
			25		100							45		
			120		100							92		
			a150	15	100			12				100		
			130		100							99		

a Taken from report of 1886.

d Not reported.



# 376 STATISTICS AS TO LANDS CULTIVATED AND ALLOTTED,

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.	
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee....	65,211	5,000	14	600	.....	2,100	.....	15,500
OREGON.								
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>								
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others....	61,440	8,000	.....	.....	22	919	22	959
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>								
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake .....	1,056,000	25,000	.....	.....	110	750	20	300
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>								
Alsea, Klamath, Rogue River, and others.....	225,000	6,000	2	300	60	1,178	10	128
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>								
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	268,800	134,000	.....	.....	50	20,000	.....	5,000
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>								
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute .....	464,000	30,000	.....	.....	52	3,000	14	500
UTAH.								
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>								
Tabaquache Ute .....	1,933,440	(c)	(d)	(d)	.....	110	.....	20
Uintah and White River Ute .....	2,039,040	500,000	10	(d)	9	600	.....	400
WASHINGTON.								
<i>Colville Agency.</i>								
Lake and O'Kanagan....	} 2,953,600	{	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	10,000
Spokane .....			.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	30
Columbia and Nez Percé.			.....	.....	.....	200	.....	150
Cour d'Alène .....			a740,000	.....	.....	6,900	.....	250
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>								
Makah .....	23,375	150	(d)	(d)	20	25	10	5
Quillehute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>								
Hoh, Qneet, Quinalt, and others .....	224,000	1,019	.....	.....	14	42	6	.....

a Taken from report of 1886.

b In Idaho.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			400	300	90	10		5				895		
90	19	399	104		95		5	13	\$8			104		
			179	41	67	29	4	10	200			135		
		(c)	152	41	67	8	25	10	(d)			148		
			370	140	90	10		6				50		
			176	11	80	20		8				133	2	\$500
			52	15	5	35	60	1				11		
			121	61	25	25	50	12	30			20		
			50		98	2		8				109		
			91		100			6				61	4	3,137
			125		33	67		2				20		
			80		99	1		20				200	1	65
(d)	(d)	(d)	32	75	80	10	10	3		(d)	(d)	41		
		(d)	(d)	(d)	50	50		7				32		
		14	73	52	75	20	5					58		

c Not known.

d Not reported.



Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
WASHINGTON—continued.										
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>										
Puyallup.....	18,062	9,000	.....	.....	30	1,596	.....	500	2,200	260
Chehalis.....	480	(c)	.....	.....	33	225	.....	.....	(c)	.....
Nisqually.....	4,717	a800	.....	.....	.....	a250	.....	c40	a4,717	a100
Squaxin.....	1,494	a100	.....	.....	.....	a50	.....	.....	a40	.....
S'Kokomish.....	4,987	1,200	.....	.....	27	326	.....	36	805	.....
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
D'Wamish (Tulalip).....	22,490	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	75	100	40
Madison.....	7,234	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	5	30	.....
Muckleshoot.....	3,367	750	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	54	222	1,380
Swinomish.....	7,176	600	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	100	600	.....
Lummi.....	12,312	2,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	600	500	.....
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others.....	800,000	240,000	5	480	240	1,760	.....	200	20,000	2,000
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>										
Oneida.....	65,540	40,000	.....	.....	.....	2,705	.....	545	6,725	1,710
Stockbridge.....	11,803	67,000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	10	300	235
Menomonee.....	231,680	(d)	.....	.....	46	1,224	.....	380	1,500	2,670
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>										
Chippewa at Red Cliff...	13,993	300	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	10	210	34
Chippewa at Bad River..	124,333	1,500	2	160	.....	1,000	.....	500	500	125
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	69,136	1,560	18	100	.....	957	.....	100	500	75
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	100,121	600	(d)	(d)	.....	156	.....	36	60	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	51,840	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte..	131,629	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	69,824	30	3	.....	.....	30	.....	10	.....	.....
WYOMING.										
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>										
Shoshone.....	} 2,342,400	16,000	3	6,400	25	{ 200	} 10	{ 100	675	1,200
Northern Arapaho.....						{ 75		{ 75		

a Taken from report of 1886.

b From report for 1885.

## SUMMARY.†

Area of reservations.....	acres..	*136,394,985
Whites unlawfully on reserves.....	number..	1,580
Amount of land occupied by white intruders.....	acres..	256,990
Cultivated during the year by Government.....	do....	2,624
by Indians.....	do....	237,265
Broken during the year by Government.....	do....	4,942
by Indians.....	do....	24,923
Land under fence.....	do....	440,979
Fence built during the year.....	rods..	292,071

\*Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Arizona, 730,880 acres; Yuma, California, 45,889 acres; Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole lands, Indian Territory, 9,423,616 acres; Malheur, Oregon, 320 acres; Columbia, Washington Territory, 24,220 acres, aggregating 10,224,925 acres.

† Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.		Industry.						Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of sub-sistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
		145	145	60	88	12		3				150		
(d)	(d)	26	42	4	90	10						21	2	\$150
a29	a1	a83	a30	a2	a90	a10						a30		
a24		a69	a21	a5	a75	a25								
		28	25	10	75	25						35	1	250
62		70	110	15	80	10	10	7				150	2	600
35		30	21	11	80	10	10	3				35		
24		24	24		90	10		3				22		
a49		40	60	10	80	10	10	2				200		
a72	3	75	75	12	80	10	10	5				92		
			356	2	80	10	10	5	\$50			150	1	20
			252	100	100			11				317		
		55	57	10	100			2				37		
			299	60	100			13				284	1	500
	61	60	14	9	75	25		1				28		
216	47	150	110	32	90	7	3	12				140		
353	218	200	110	160	90	10		43				193		
15	25	36	50	35	70	30		15				84		
			26	29	45	30	25					20		
			160		25	50	25	2				16		
20		20	23	3	25	65	10	14				24	1	600
			114	63	25	25	50	10				34	} 1	1,000
			102	61	25	25	50	12				15		

cNot known.

dNot reported.

## SUMMARY†—Continued.

Allotments made to Indians, full blood	number	3,171
mixed blood	do	644
Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted	do	4,927
Indian families engaged in agriculture	do	23,047
other civilized pursuits	do	7,511
Dwelling-houses built by Indians during year	do	1,488
Cost of same to Government	.....	\$20,253
Dwelling-houses built for Indians during year	number	186
Cost of same to Government	.....	\$25,575
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians	number	17,046
Agency buildings erected during the year	do	59
Cost of same to Government	.....	\$29,750



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave .....		280			450		118	2,000	1,500	30
Pima Agency.										
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago .....		680,000			5,000	25,000	6,600	20,000	10,000	100
San Carlos Agency.										
Apache a .....		2,502			5,502	5,385	525			153
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa .....		3,400		2,500	200	40	700			180
Mission Agency.										
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, and San Luis Rey .....		800			400	1,200				200
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow, etc .....	5,000	3,000			1,000	1,600	1,700	25,000	6,000	100
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon .....		300			50	30	80	500	500	30
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Ute .....		4,000		7,700	450	200	1,660	3,000	2,000	90
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Sioux .....		275		50	7,300		5,594	20,950	18,400	3,561
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux .....		2,631	600	2,493	6,457		1,070	9,345	11,765	1,200
Lower Brulé Sioux .....		1,040	170	1,470	8,500	(d)	1,020	6,000	2,500	680
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sioux .....		75,000	1,200	25,000	2,000		8,000	(d)	(d)	2,500
Chippewa .....		4,000		840	360	1,065	13,675	(d)	(d)	1,638
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan .....		3,150		2,100	6,000	(d)	8,600	(d)	(c)	850

a Taken from last year's report.

b The wheat crop raised at Pima agency last year was overestimated.

owned, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ 2 *4 }	140 *3 }					325				1,000			
4 {	*500 5,000 }		5,000	1,000		20,000				200			
{ *5 4 }	*90 1,682 }		3,860		785					327			
{ *12 5 }	63 }		7	54		150			260,000	480			
----- {	*25 1,200 }		800	250	50	3,100							
{ *31 48 }		672		146		500				500	100		
{ *2 2 }	*20 60 }		20	300	50	500							
5 {	*20 5,000 }	298	160		4,800								910
{ *4 12 }	*8 2,785 }		5,406	130		1,957	573,287	\$2,601		4,200	3,500	250	8,500
19 {	*3 540 }	19	700			725	263,272	658	(d)	407	93	51	(d)
17 {	*3 866 }	23	609	34	(d)	22,456	222,589	101		400			300
6 {	*2 54 }	2	400	60		(d)			(d)	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
----- {	*1 242 }		372	94		481	159,300	1,510	(d)	2,500	(c)	(c)	(c)
{ *4 8 }	*2 475 }	50	180	20		1,544			58,881	1,000			1,245

\* Mules,

c Unknown,

d Not reported.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
DAKOTA—continued.										
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne .....		315		887	10,301	867,133	62,670	38,244	3,812	
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé and other Sioux.....		40		1,000	10,000	67,650	11,000	25,000	6,000	
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux .....	3,700		100	1,500	9,500	7002,730	763	900	3,500	
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet and other Sioux....	70	3,600	800	6,000	15,000	24,000	20,000	20,000	6,000	
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux.....		3,024		2,704	37,000	4,640	(a)	(a)	2,000	
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack and Shoshone.....	150	7,390	100	7,395	900	13,313	100	100	2,000	
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteater.....		550		5,400		1,775	(c)	(c)	35	
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé.....		10,000	500	5,000	225	16,300	15,000	10,000	3,000	
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Cheyenne .....		500		590	3,000	1,053	9,120	565	331	
Arapaho .....		130		210	3,725	1,494	5,275	1,650	479	
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache .....		1,500			20,000	410	40,000	3,500	900	
Wichita and affiliated bands..		2,000			35,000		35,000		1,000	
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage .....					(c)		(c)	(c)	60	
Kaw .....					1,000	775	(a)	(c)		

\* Mules.

a Unknown.

*miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.*

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ *11 7	{ *11 6,553	{ 4	{ 6,278	134	-----	5,558	1,802,050	\$0,008	-----	300	-----	-----	(a)
{ *9 16	{ *44 6,900	{ 226	{ 2,500	300	-----	3,000	3,600,580	18,290	-----	4,000	690	-----	\$250
6	{ *2 470	{ 34	{ 450	35	20	1,000	642,375	454	-----	1,650	275	150	-----
{ *11 11	{ *15 3,050	{ 10	{ 2,270	100	-----	4,000	-----	-----	-----	1,600	350	-----	1,000
8	853	28	616	230	-----	2,750	421,963	1,266	95,000	1,600	300	-----	-----
13	{ *2 5,000	{ 8	{ 500	50	-----	450	-----	-----	-----	-----	400	-----	4,500
4	{ *1 1,500	{ 13	{ 50	-----	50	(c)	29,479	295	(c)	49	200	-----	300
7	{ *20 14,000	{ 104	{ 3,500	500	-----	2,500	69,900	231	22,000	500	200	-----	100
{ *14 16	{ *75 1,767	{ 124	{ 1,159	207	3	1,283	931,056	10,242	42,300	354	40	-----	-----
-----	{ *51 975	{ -----	{ 632	107	-----	597	336,975	3,596	39,500	259	20	-----	-----
*18 10	{ 7,420 *40 1,200	{ -----	{ 4,500	1,800	-----	3,000	} 400,000	4,000	91,000	-----	-----	-----	1,500
	{ -----	{ -----	{ 2,168	1,813	-----	2,000							
{ *7 3	{ d3,500	{ -----	{ d9,780	d11,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45	150	-----	-----
{ *4 3	{ *30 75	{ 58	{ 325	150	-----	300	56,718	142	-----	85	300	-----	-----

e Not reported,

d Taken from last year's report.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd.										
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency.</i>										
Ponca .....		500	95		1,000		1,364	(a)	(a)	1,500
Pawnee .....		5,000		640	30,000		3,100	50,000	500	600
Otoe .....			15		2,300		100	(a)	(a)	800
Tonkawa .....					300		(a)	1,000	100	40
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>										
Eastern Shawnee .....	(a)	1,800	(a)		17,860		1,000	1,460	900	160
Miami .....	(a)	300	(a)	300	19,680		1,321	1,400	360	1,110
Modoc .....	(a)		(a)	200	3,000		1,960	1,300	1,330	280
Ottawa .....	(a)	200	(a)	135	3,600		1,210	1,400	600	260
Peoria .....	(a)		(a)		23,800		1,105	1,000	760	6475
Quapaw .....	(a)		(a)		4,900		520	600	500	
Seneca .....	(a)	3,867	(a)	1,536	80,670		10,012	1,800	2,000	900
Wyandotte .....	(a)	1,137	(a)	700	43,780		5,579	7,486	1,400	675
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi .....					51,000		4,050	4,000	2,500	1,500
<i>Union Agency.</i>										
Cherokee .....		300,000		320,000	3,840,000					10,000
Seminole .....										
IOWA.										
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Sac and Fox b .....		2,000					760	4,000	3,500	10
KANSAS.										
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>										
Chippewa and Munsee .....	(a)		(a)	1,100	1,000		585	1,000	200	200
Iowa .....		1,000	(a)	1,000	40,000		1,700	2,000	2,000	1,800
Kickapoo .....	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	20,000		900	1,000	500	1,500
Pottawatomie .....	(a)	500	(a)	4,000	27,000		925	1,000	1,500	3,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri .....		2,000	(a)	500	13,000		950	1,500	1,200	1,200

\* Mules.

a Not reported.

*miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.*

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
1	1	13	250	40	.....	2,000	180,298	\$541	(a)	300	.....	.....	.....
9	265	9	575	200	.....	2,500	505,258	3,191	50,000	300	.....	.....	.....
2	1,400	212	12	38	.....	900	146,382	512	(a)	85	.....	.....	.....
6	163	4	.....	14	.....	20	24,745	74	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	1	(a)	58	310	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	290	1,000	.....	.....
(a)	67	(a)	870	300	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	360	4,360	2,100	.....
(a)	20	(a)	70	309	.....	260	150,000	150	.....	600	700	.....	.....
(a)	89	(a)	80	306	.....	1,463	.....	.....	.....	375	2,800	.....	.....
(a)	6	(a)	670	700	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	600	2,000	800	.....
(a)	38	(a)	20	100	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	150	700	.....	.....
(a)	6	(a)	208	1,246	97	2,686	.....	.....	82,600	767	3,462	300	.....
(a)	75	(a)	997	1,460	370	3,978	.....	.....	.....	1,700	3,188	786	.....
(a)	30	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	100	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	40	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	167	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	9	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a)	173	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	49	378	7,496	2,146	1,060	4,326	200,000	2,000	.....	250	4,000	450	\$1,675
12	2,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	4,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	700	.....	.....	10	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	250
(a)	5	(a)	225	141	.....	522	40,000	264	.....	150	1,400	1,000	.....
(a)	45	(a)	550	200	(a)	600	.....	.....	.....	400	500	.....	.....
(a)	8	(a)	600	400	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	200	600	.....	.....
(a)	300	(a)	1,950	1,150	75	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	150	1,000	(a)	(a)
2	450	(a)	1,400	400	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	.....
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Taken from last year's report.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency.										
Chippewa of Lake Superior..	(a)	.....	(a)	265	1,500	.....	4,800	(c)	(c)	275
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River....	(a)	2,200	(a)	3,500	2,500	.....	4,600	(c)	(c)	200
Pottawatomie of Huron .....	(a)	300	(a)	240	300	.....	660	(c)	(c)	35
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa .....	.....	45,096	240	47,705	3,920	1,350	28,245	.....	1,818	5,153
Pillager, Leech Lake, Winnebagoishish, and Cass Lake Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2,925	25	100	700
Red Lake Chippewa .....	.....	100	.....	.....	8,000	.....	4,200	.....	400	1,000
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	80	200	1,000	1,500	.....	1,500	2,566	.....	.....	150
Crow Agency.										
Crow.....	50	591	757	6,363	2,232	.....	9,785	110,563	53,777	456
Flathead Agency.										
Flathead .....	.....	6,700	.....	8,240	200	.....	4,225	1,000	1,000	900
Kootenais .....	.....	3,100	.....	2,575	.....	.....	1,930	500	210	500
Pend d'Oreilles .....	.....	25,750	.....	30,900	800	.....	1,701	11,000	2,000	3,000
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre.	200	2,700	500	600	1,800	(a)	4,950	(a)	(a)	750
Fort Peck Agency.										
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux .....	250	35	300	(a)	1,200	.....	3,267	(a)	1,700	400
Tongue River Agency.										
Northern Cheyenne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	210	1,000	500	150
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca of Dakota .....	(a)	452	(a)	220	4,175	.....	359	1,705	1,240	604
Santee Sioux .....	(a)	9,960	(a)	14,000	52,000	36	10,150	6,000	4,000	1,265
Santee Sioux at Flandreau ....	(a)	5,000	(a)	2,000	200	.....	1,150	2,000	500	300
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	30,000	.....	1,700	2,500	4,000	2,010
Winnebago.....	.....	5,000	.....	4,000	80,000	.....	1,100	5,000	5,000	800

\* Mules.

a Not reported.

miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
(a)	15	(a)	225	5	-----	2,000	-----	-----	(c)	500	6,000	1,000	\$2,000
(a)	77	(a)	50	75	35	750	-----	-----	(c)	600	1,200	350	200
(a)	8	(a)	15	24	20	(c)	-----	-----	(c)	10	100	-----	-----
7	{ <sup>*13</sup> 462}	20	1,318	679	58	3,744	126,141	\$315	-----	3,575	7,910	2,560	2,575
{ <sup>*9</sup> 2	{ <sup>*1</sup> 150}	6	30	20	-----	100	92,983	1,162	-----	3,000	-----	-----	2,500
<sup>*2</sup>	53	12	157	284	-----	22	59,779	637	-----	3,500	175	-----	1,000
76	{ <sup>*5</sup> 1,200}	500	200	-----	-----	300	100,000	1,250	60,000	1,000	400	-----	500
{ <sup>*8</sup> 23	{ <sup>*300</sup> 6,200}	127	2,600	-----	-----	200	356,534	1,782	-----	430	-----	-----	-----
{ 6	{ <sup>*8</sup> 1,100 650 3,500}	----- ----- -----	1,500 300 8,600	300 150 900	----- ----- -----	1,000 400 3,500	100,000	500	500,000	2,000	3,500	2,500	2,500
11	2,000	295	-----	-----	-----	180	240,000	2,400	-----	225	-----	-----	2,000
{ <sup>*1</sup> 13	{ 270}	314	210	-----	-----	350	407,179	743	-----	2,500	70	-----	250
20	{ <sup>*3</sup> 750}	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	61,954	465	-----	20	-----	-----	250
(a)	{ <sup>*2</sup> 88}	(a)	145	57	5	413	86,404	66	(a)	872	760	182	25
8	{ <sup>*1</sup> 526}	3	424	297	-----	2,743	100,000	150	(a)	600	500	(a)	400
(a)	68	(a)	39	50	12	1,600	-----	-----	(a)	50	(a)	(a)	200
-----	550	-----	40	100	-----	600	151,165	453	-----	200	-----	-----	550
4	{ <sup>*5</sup> 400}	10	125	300	-----	1,000	112,811	325	25,000	1,000	200	-----	-----

c Unknown.

d Taken from last year's report.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency—										
Pah-Ute.....	} (a)	6,800	(a)	300	150	1,600	2,050	6,000	27,000	700
Pi-Ute.....										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone.....		400				300	800			400
Piute.....		50			20	10	308	100		10
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache.....	30	50	150	1,000	5,000		100	500	500	
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo.....		8,000			65,000		1,653	15,000	18,000	
Moquis Pueblo.....		100			40,000		3,000	20,000	13,000	
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo.....		20,000			40,000		800	40,000	50,000	
NEW YORK.										
Allegany Reserve.....		500		3,000	4,000		4,375	1,000	5,000	700
Cattaraugus Reserve.....		3,000		5,000	7,000		5,750	300	3,000	1,300
Oneida Reserve <i>a</i> .....		150		600	500		855	200	750	50
Onondaga Reserve <i>c</i> .....		3,500		6,000	3,500		6,770	500	5,000	1,000
Tonawanda Reserve.....		2,500		5,000	7,000	300	2,600	5,000	15,000	400
Tuscarora Reserve <i>c</i> .....		6,000		5,500	1,000		6,050	3,000	3,500	1,500
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.....		2,000		1,000	10,000	1,500	1,800	1,000	5,000	10
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama, Rogue River, etc..	200	3,000	100	6,000	100		1,450		200	550
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake..	225	1,000	400	1,200		500	600		50	4,000
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, etc.....		500	1,200	25,000			6,350	(a)	250	308

*a* Not reported.\* Mules. † Burros. ‡ Goats.  
*c* Taken from last year's report.

owned, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds	Amount earned.					
{ *5 13 }	{ *8 1,300 }	125	101	-----	-----	400	236, 118	\$1, 365	-----	(a)	-----	-----	(a)
4	{ *1 800 135 }	-----	300	50	-----	80	1, 000	20	-----	-----	300	-----	-----
6	{ *50 500 }	27	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	105	(a)	(a)	-----
6	{ *1500 *300 245, 000 *115, 000 750 }	7	2, 000	{ *300, 000 750, 000 }	-----	-----	55, 640	278	-----	-----	-----	-----	(d)
-----	{ *15, 000 750 }	-----	300	{ *1, 500 20, 000 }	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	{ *200 3, 000 }	-----	5, 000	200	30, 000	600	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	{ *1 150 }	-----	400	500	-----	1, 500	-----	-----	5, 000	1, 500	2, 000	200	\$50
-----	{ *4 250 }	-----	400	1, 200	10	2, 000	-----	-----	-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----	200
-----	20	-----	40	40	-----	200	-----	-----	-----	30	250	-----	-----
-----	65	-----	140	150	-----	400	-----	-----	5, 000	1, 500	100	-----	-----
-----	{ *6 150 }	-----	200	500	-----	1, 500	-----	-----	-----	1, 000	1, 500	300	-----
-----	80	-----	70	300	-----	75	-----	-----	-----	1, 500	500	-----	-----
-----	{ *130 200 }	-----	600	1, 200	550	6, 000	-----	-----	-----	50	600	200	-----
3	{ *1 269 }	60	226	433	108	1, 184	-----	-----	20, 000	100	200	-----	50
{ *4 12 }	{ *10 3, 230 }	160	1, 750	125	-----	225	100, 000	1, 500	(a)	(a)	50	-----	500
9	{ *5 213 }	40	206	523	49	1, 115	154, 978	650	-----	200	200	-----	200

d 750,000 pounds wool, 95,000 goat skins, and 300,000 sheep pelts raised; 2,700 blankets manufactured.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned,

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
OREGON—continued.										
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla .....	50	250,000	.....	15,000	7,000	20,000	19,000	10,000	5,000	2,000
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino John Day and Piute .....	.....	3,000	(a)	300	150	30	1,755	2,000	1,000	1,000
UTAH.										
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>										
Tabeguache Ute .....	.....	100	.....	650	150	.....	693	2,000	500	50
Uintah and White River Ute .....	.....	1,200	.....	3,000	50	.....	2,640	2,000	1,000	500
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Colville Agency.</i>										
Lake and O'Kanagan .....	.....	2,000	.....	4,000	200	.....	10,500	10,000	10,000	1,000
Spokane .....	.....	5,000	.....	23,500	30	.....	2,140	10,000	5,000	285
Columbia and Nez Percé .....	.....	1,500	.....	500	100	.....	1,175	100,000	.....	50
Cœur d'Alène .....	.....	30,000	.....	60,000	10	100	1,875	5,000	3,600	1,200
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>										
Makah .....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	225	(a)	(a)	20
Quillehute .....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	210	(a)	(a)	3
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>										
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, etc. ....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	(a)	(a)	6
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>										
Puyallup .....	.....	1,200	105	8,400	.....	.....	17,200	.....	.....	1,250
Chehalis .....	40	820	200	660	(a)	(a)	2,290	(a)	(a)	141
Nisqually .....	.....	c200	.....	c500	.....	.....	c1,000	.....	.....	c250
Squaxin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c300	.....	.....	c50
S'Kokomish .....	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....	3,321	.....	.....	489
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
D'Wamish .....	(a)	.....	(a)	1,000	.....	.....	5,500	(a)	(a)	110
Madison .....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Muckleshoot .....	(a)	350	(a)	4,350	(a)	40	5,700	(a)	(a)	227
Swinomish .....	(a)	.....	(a)	8,000	.....	.....	5,000	(a)	(a)	100
Lummi .....	(a)	.....	(a)	5,000	.....	.....	13,500	(a)	(a)	350
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama .....	1,000	20,000	258	10,000	500	4,000	6,900	10,000	4,000	3,000

a Not reported.

c Taken from last year's report.

d Unknown.

and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ <sup>*2</sup> 5	<sup>*20</sup> 6,000	} 16	600	400	300	2,000	-----	-----	100,000	4,000	1,000	-----	-----
{ <sup>*1</sup> 6	<sup>*5</sup> 6,000	} 35	1,300	75	1,800	800	137,582	\$1,509	175,000	150	150	-----	\$300
23 { <sup>*25</sup> 6,000	} 1,846	100	(a)	3,500	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(a)
{ <sup>*4</sup> 9	<sup>*20</sup> 2,000	} (a)	1,000	-----	-----	100	138,000	3,500	-----	3,000	-----	-----	3,000
----- { <sup>*8</sup> 6,500	} -----	4,000	20	6	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----
----- { <sup>*600</sup> -----	} -----	175	37	-----	224	(d)	14	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
----- { <sup>*8</sup> 700	} -----	400	-----	-----	150	-----	-----	20,000	30	-----	-----	-----	-----
----- { <sup>*3,000</sup> -----	} -----	1,000	1,000	200	2,000	-----	-----	-----	1,000	300	-----	-----	-----
4 (a)	45 3	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	200 48	(a) -----	(a) -----	(a) (a)	200 90	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	7,000 1,800
6	75	27	60	(a)	(a)	70	900	900	(a)	122	(a)	(a)	1,500
5 7	420 74	28 30	536 20	940	521 23	3,300 450	----- (d)	----- (d)	-----	-----	575	-----	-----
----- 3	<sup>*100</sup> c7 116	----- c20 42	c200 c20 177	c50 c5 -----	c75 c200 28	c300 c200 750	-----	-----	-----	125	-----	-----	-----
(a) { <sup>*1</sup> 116	} (a)	144	183	29	655	-----	-----	-----	120,000	2,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
(a) { <sup>*2</sup> 25	} (a)	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(a) { <sup>*80</sup> 122	} (a)	63	41	36	300	-----	-----	-----	(a)	(a)	400	200	(a)
(a) { <sup>*230</sup> -----	} (a)	168 643	208 262	55 314	513 510	-----	-----	-----	(a)	(a)	500	100	-----
{ <sup>*2</sup> 40	<sup>*25</sup> 10,000	} 2,095	3,500	400	600	1,000	107,519	538	-----	2,000	5,000	4,000	50

\* Mules.



Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned,

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida .....	(a)	4, 198	(a)	20, 610	21, 915	773	5, 404	1, 790	15, 000	1, 750
Stockbridge .....	(a)	345	(a)	602	2, 250	14	737	-----	-----	61
Menomonee .....	(a)	3, 130	(a)	8, 250	5, 280	1, 700	19, 500	8, 500	8, 500	600
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff .....	-----	-----	-----	150	20	-----	1, 570	75	-----	50
Chippewa at Bad River .....	-----	-----	-----	800	500	-----	10, 600	200	100	300
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 150	2, 000	1, 500	200
Chippewa at Fond du Lac .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 525	-----	-----	20
Chippewa at Grand Portage .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	860	-----	-----	5
Chippewa at Bois Forte .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 000	-----	-----	6
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	-----	-----	10
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone .....	-----	200	-----	1, 800	50	20	320	1, 500	1, 500	100
Northern Arapaho .....	-----	50	-----	500	100	-----	270	1, 000	1, 000	100

a Not reported.

## SUMMARY.\*

Wheat raised by Government .....	bushels ..	7, 345
by Indians .....	do ..	724, 958†
Oats raised by Government .....	do ..	8, 840
by Indians .....	do ..	443, 730
Corn raised by Indians .....	do ..	984, 972
Barley and rye raised by Indians .....	do ..	68, 407
Vegetables raised by Indians .....	do ..	524, 010
Melons raised by Indians .....	number ..	767, 627
Pumpkins raised by Indians .....	do ..	452, 069
Hay cut by Indians .....	tons ..	101, 828
Horses owned by Government .....	number ..	625
by Indians .....	do ..	340, 495
Mules owned by Government .....	do ..	171

\* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

† Reduction in wheat as compared with previous years accounted for by previous over-estimates of crops raised at Pima Agency.

*and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.*

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
(a)	{ <sup>*1</sup> 382	(a)	430	150	64	(a)	(a)	(a)	101, 200	(a)	12, 320	2, 501	(a)
7	19 297	10	76 167	32 74	6	496 2, 166			(a)	635	(a) 500		\$1, 500
.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
.....	106	.....	125	40	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400	300	.....	.....
.....	173	2	78	67	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	200	1, 500	.....	.....
.....	24	.....	25	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	350
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1, 000
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1, 000
{	10	{ <sup>*10</sup> 1, 900 *10 1, 500	139	{	60	10	30	250, 938	\$5, 646	100	.....	.....	2, 000
					2	2	3	167, 577	3, 770	300	.....	.....	

\* Mules.

## SUMMARY \*—Continued.

Mules owned by Indians.....	number.....	2, 339
Burros owned by Indians.....	do.....	15, 500
Cattle owned by Government.....	do.....	8, 265
by Indians.....	do.....	111, 497
Swine owned by Indians.....	do.....	40, 471
Sheep and goats owned by Indians.....	do.....	1, 117, 273
Domestic fowls owned by Indians.....	do.....	157, 422
Freight transported by Indians.....	pounds.....	8, 111, 435
Amount earned by transporting freight.....	dollars.....	89, 067
Lumber sawed.....	feet.....	1, 872, 481
Wood cut.....	cords.....	71, 877
Butter made.....	pounds.....	82, 328
sold.....	do.....	19, 980
Value of robes and furs sold.....	dollars.....	56, 110

\* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.



By error the partial statistics of the five civilized tribes were included in the recapitulations of statistics given in report of Indian Office for 1886. The recapitulations should have been as follows:

### RECAPITULATION I (page 410).

Total Indian population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska .....	247, 761
Number of mixed-bloods .....	20, 567
Total Indian and mixed population, males .....	120, 527
Total Indian and mixed population, females .....	127, 234

#### *Exclusive of five civilized tribes.*

Number of children between six and sixteen years .....	37, 377
Number of Indians who read English only .....	10, 862
Number of Indians who read Indian only .....	3, 560
Number of Indians who read English and Indian .....	4, 642
Total number of Indians who can read, over twenty .....	7, 539
Total number of Indians who can read, under twenty .....	11, 525
Number who have learned to read during the year .....	3, 153
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse .....	21, 301
Number of Indian apprentices .....	414
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly .....	59, 621
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, in part .....	43, 695
Number of allotments made to Indians, full-blood .....	6, 875
Number of allotments made to Indians, mixed-blood .....	798
Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted .....	9, 612
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, full-blood .....	38, 776
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, mixed-blood .....	4, 647
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year .....	1, 836
Cost of same to Government .....	\$19, 359
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year .....	104
Cost of same to Government .....	\$14, 425
Number of houses occupied by Indians .....	15, 226
Number of agency buildings erected during the year .....	42
Cost of same to Government .....	\$36, 577

### RECAPITULATION II (page 424).

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture .....	22, 405
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits .....	7, 037
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture .....	2, 101
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits .....	675
Pounds of freight transported by Indians .....	13, 499, 506
Amount earned by transporting freight .....	\$85, 708
Number of Indians killed during year by Indians of same tribe .....	34
Number of Indians killed during year by citizens .....	13
Number of whites killed by Indians during the year .....	3
Number of Indian criminals punished by civil and military .....	119
Number of Indian criminals punished by tribal organization .....	425
Number of crimes committed by whites against persons of Indians .....	19
Number of crimes committed by whites against property of Indians .....	332
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians .....	31
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted .....	132
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve .....	1, 666
Number of acres occupied .....	423, 210
Number of missionaries:	
Male .....	105
Female .....	38
	143
Number of church members:	
White .....	918
Indian .....	28, 663
	29, 581
Number of church buildings .....	142
Amount contributed by religious societies for education .....	\$95, 182
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes .....	\$48, 881
Donations by societies and individuals to Carlisle and Hampton .....	\$23, 043
Number of Indians received medical treatment during year .....	60, 994
Number of births during the year .....	4, 419
Number of deaths during the year .....	3, 929

### RECAPITULATION III (page 436).

Number of acres tillable .....	14, 266, 830
Number of acres cultivated during year by Government .....	3, 132
Number of acres cultivated during year by Indians .....	252, 276
Number of acres broken during year by Government .....	3, 042
Number of acres broken during year by Indians .....	24, 960
Number of acres under fence .....	473, 337
Number of rods of fence built during the year .....	410, 077
Bushels of wheat raised by Government .....	6, 709
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians .....	962, 733
Bushels of corn raised by Government .....	10, 790
Bushels of corn raised by Indians .....	710, 061
Bushels of oats raised by Government .....	10, 871

Bushels of oats raised by Indians.....	375, 751
Bushels of barley and rye raised by Government.....	2, 753
Bushels of barley and rye raised by Indians.....	57, 157
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians.....	255, 403
Bushels of turnips raised by Indians.....	47, 526
Bushels of onions raised by Indians.....	16, 786
Bushels of beans raised by Indians.....	28, 393
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Government.....	2, 945
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Indians.....	62, 332
Number of melons.....	1, 112, 474
Number of pumpkins.....	399, 303
Number of tons of hay cut.....	94, 295

## RECAPITULATION IV (page 448).

Lumber sawed.....	feet..	2, 561, 823
Wood cut.....	cords..	64, 441
Butter made.....	pounds..	74, 629
Butter sold.....	do.....	23, 470
Value of robes and furs sold.....		\$72, 701
Horses owned by Government.....		559
Horses owned by Indians.....		408, 972
Mules owned by Government.....		189
Mules owned by Indians.....		5, 610
Cattle owned by Government.....		8, 858
Cattle owned by Indians.....		109, 449
Swine owned by Government.....		625
Swine owned by Indians.....		46, 712
Sheep owned by Indians.....		880, 199
Fowls owned by Government.....		905
Fowls owned by Indians.....		116, 528
Increase during year in number of—		
Horses and mules.....		19, 104
Cattle.....		16, 303
Swine.....		7, 120
Sheep.....		3, 483
Fowls.....		46, 557

## Five civilized tribes (partially reported).

## RECAPITULATION I (page 410).

Number of children between six and sixteen years.....	9, 500
Number of Indians who can read English only.....	12, 633
Number of Indians who can read Indian only.....	6, 467
Number of Indians who can read English and Indian.....	900
Number of Indians who can read, over twenty.....	12, 000
Number of Indians who can read, under twenty.....	8, 000
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	17, 500
Number of Indian apprentices.....	100
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly.....	22, 000
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, in part.....	16, 000
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.....	400
Number of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.....	100
Number of houses occupied by Indians.....	6, 006

## RECAPITULATION II (page 424).

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	2, 200
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	1, 400
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	300
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	362
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.....	5, 000

## RECAPITULATION III (page 436).

Number of acres tillable.....	1, 000, 000
Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.....	120, 000
Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.....	4, 000
Number of acres under fence.....	130, 000
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians.....	75, 000
Bushels of corn raised by Indians.....	1, 500, 000
Bushels of oats raised by Indians.....	25, 000
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians.....	32, 000
Number of tons of hay cut.....	20, 000

## RECAPITULATION IV (page 448).

Horses owned by Indians.....	18, 643
Mules owned by Indians.....	1, 289
Cattle owned by Indians.....	150, 000
Swine owned by Indians.....	120, 000
Sheep owned by Indians.....	18, 000
Fowls owned by Indians.....	150, 000



## Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.														
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho malarial fever.	Yellow fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Epidemic cholera.	Erysipelas.
Colorado River, Ariz.....	11				22	6			1	105	10	42	5		15
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.....						177				93		33			
Papago, Ariz.....	1														
San Carlos, Ariz.....					2	5				68	3	2			
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz.....					46	26	2			32					
Hoopa Valley, Cal.....	1														4
Mission, Cal.....	1		7		1	8	5			15	3	29	8		4
Round Valley, Cal.....	6				41					22		5			1
Southern Ute, Colo.....										10		21			
Cheyenne River, Dak.....						2				57		5			2
Devil's Lake, Dak.....										10	2	10			4
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	1				7					32		5			
Crow Creek, Dak.....					9	2				45		6			3
Lower Brulé, Dak.....	2				6	12				38		19			5
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	2				19	2				69		22			1
Rosebud, Dak.....			11		20					81					19
Sisseton, Dak.....										28					3
Standing Rock, Dak.....										119		27			3
Yankton, Dak.....					43	3				29					2
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1									23					
Lemhi, Idaho.....					4					4					
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	2		7			69						15			1
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	1				59	182				51		15			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.....					75	1,918	994		2	21,211	15	360			155
Osage, Ind. T.....					87		128			18		57			6
Kaw, Ind. T.....						71	25			14		10			2
Ponca, Ind. T.....					65		92			62		26			1
Pawnee, Ind. T.....					4	953	84	16		82		188			
Otoe, Ind. T.....				1	81		92			94		42			
Oakland, Ind. T.....					26		47			36		9			
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	1				11	191	59			28		28			1
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....			3		18	192	24	2		100		18			4
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.....						8	3				1				
Mackinac, Mich.....	1					1				21	1	3	2		4
White Earth, Minn.....										59	2	5			1
Leech Lake, Minn.....										16					1
Red Lake, Minn.....										7		1			
Blackfeet, Mont.....					14					4		2			1
Crow, Mont.....										62		3			1
Flathead, Mont.....					27	25				39	1				9
Fort Belknap, Mont.....			3		2					19		1			2
Fort Peck, Mont.....						20				63					1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....			2		22	10	14			27	5	14	1		2
Santee, Nebr.....			2			21	1			60		10			
Flandreau, Nebr.....	4		2							26		25			
Ponca, Nebr.....	1				10	12				14	2	1		1	2
Nevada, Nev.....				11	87	104				60		41			
Mescalero, N. Mex.....					1	2				12					
Navajo, N. Mex.....	1		23							47		22	1		8
New York, N. Y.....						6				30		2			2
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....						35	27			3					1
Klamath, Oregon.....				4	18	6				8					2
Siletz, Oregon.....				4	6	47	20		2	10					1
Umatilla, Oregon.....					14	42			1	1					
Warm Springs, Oregon.....						35	16			34	3	3			
Ouray, Utah.....										2		5	1		
Uintah Valley, Utah.....	1	1			12					29					1
Colville, Wash.....	10		2			3				52		35			7
Neah Bay, Wash.....						5				11					
Quinalt, Wash.....			7		12	1				3		9			2
Nisqually, Wash.....					7					27		1			4
S'Kokomish, Wash.....										20					
Tulalip, Wash.....										11					2
Yakama, Wash.....						91	10			8	2	5			1
Green Bay, Wis.....			1			1	5			70		7			2
Shoshone, Wyo.....			4		3	7				13		2			5
SCHOOLS.															
Carlisle, Pa.....					16	8	13			17					
Chillico, Ind. T.....	1		1			4	41			12					
Salem, Oregon.....	3		2		2	23	4		1	1					3
Genoa, Nebr.....															
Lawrence, Kans.....	1				19	26	4	2	1	13		7			7
Fort Stevenson, Dak.....										3	5				
Grand Junction, Colo.....															
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....					1					7					





## Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Dietic diseases.				Diathetic diseases.								
	Scurvy.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors (kind and location).	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases or this order.
Colorado River, Ariz		1			39	18	20						
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz					75	1				1	3		1
Papago, Ariz					17		2						
San Carlos, Ariz	2				11	16							1
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz					8	2							
Hoopa Valley, Cal					30	6					2		
Mission, Cal		3		3	5	13	1		1		3		
Round Valley, Cal					18	3							
Southern Ute, Colo					153	3	12						4
Cheyenne River, Dak					18	20	12	3					
Devil's Lake, Dak					6	7	5						
Fort Berthold, Dak					33	4		1					
Crow Creek, Dak					28	2							
Lower Brulé, Dak					31		13						
Pine Ridge, Dak					98								
Rosebud, Dak					31	1					8	1	
Sisseton, Dak							2				8		
Standing Rock, Dak					9	55					1		
Yankton, Dak					9				1		1		
Fort Hall, Idaho					2	21					1		
Lemhi, Idaho			1		39	13						2	
Nez Percé, Idaho						5		1					
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.					29	5	1						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.					826	882		3	6				
Osage, Ind. T.					1							1	
Kaw, Indian T.	3				2								
Ponca, Ind. T.													
Pawnee, Ind. T.	4				16	2							
Otoe, Ind. T.													
Oakland, Ind. T.													
Quapaw, Ind. T.					20	3	3	1	1		1		
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.					32	13		1					
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans					14	1							
Mackinac, Mich					1	18	6	1					
White Earth, Minn					120	14	1						
Leech Lake, Minn					92		6						
Red Lake, Minn						17	1						
Blackfeet, Mont					9								
Crow, Mont					13	11							
Flathead, Mont					36	7		2			3		
Fort Belknap, Mont					18	2	2						
Fort Peck, Mont					53	28					37		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	1				43	54	1						
Santee, Nebr					11			1	1				
Flandreau, Nebr					15	2							
Ponca, Nebr					26	4	2						
Nevada, Nev					170								
Mescalero, N. Mex						4	3				2		
Navajo, N. Mex					29			3					
New York, N. Y						38	28						
Grand Ronde, Oregon					33	25	8						
Klamath, Oregon					1								
Siletz, Oregon					9	19							
Umatilla, Oregon					9	8	1						
Warm Springs, Oregon					22	6		1			1		1
Ouray, Utah					10	2							
Uintah Valley, Utah	1				43	5	2						
Colville, Wash					71	4	3	2					
Neah Bay, Wash					4		1						
Quinalt, Wash	3				38								
Nisqually, Wash					102		2						
S'Kokomish, Wash					34	15							
Tulalip, Wash					29	8			1				
Yakama, Wash	1				5	35	3				1		1
Green Bay, Wis					9	1	1	1					
Shoshone, Wyo.					1	17	1						1
SCHOOLS.													
Carlisle, Pa.					11		4						
Chillico, Ind. T.							1						
Salem, Oregon	2				5				1	1			1
Genoa, Nebr													
Lawrence, Kans					3	1							
Fort Stevenson, Dak					1								
Grand Junction, Colo					1	1							
Albuquerque, N. Mex					1		1						

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.					Diseases of the nervous system.												
Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariæ.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Stroke.	Other diseases of this order.
27	765		9	2	3	5	27	1	3	2		96					63	1	1	
												32					23			50
2	1		19									7					39			
1	1											9								
5	9																8	3		
22	8			3	2				1			3			1		7	4		
9	1		1						1			33		1			38	2		
1	41		35				13					46					12	1		14
34	54			16	63	3			1	3	2	50					10			4
18	20		20		1	2			4			5			6	1	14			3
8	1					9	1		19			20	1				7			24
18	16		97	2	8	21			2	2		5					9	4		
7	4				21	6			3	3	1	11					56	1	1	5
20	42		7	22	20	37	1		7		1	49					36			
20	78		63	62	26	15				1	4	22					73	3		
16	21	1	1			2	5		2		2			1	2	1	1			1
48	183		10	6		125			3	3		146	1	1			188	1	1	
27	39		51	7	15						1	1		2			40	2		
4			78			1											27			7
							1					14					1	2		1
5	59													1						
15	17		34	2	3		6					15		3			14	1		
104	183	10	2,771	2	140		13					436					303			
2	3		110											1			4			
1	5		39		1												4			1
			126																	
9			858		2												26			
8			120								2									
1	2		30																	
8	7		23		13			1	1	1	2			3		1	53			1
17	4	1	205		18	2	2		1								32			
			4									1								
3	5		18		6	1			3			18					13	1		
7	10		62		26	6			3		2						21	2		5
3	9		12			6			2		3	13					2	1		129
11	18		31		3	1			3		1	31					18	1		
7	11								2	1							2	1		
11	3								1		2	82					30			
20	37											3					26	1		
6	50							1	1			6					4	3		3
18	11									1		9					4			
5	50		47	2	7		1				9	5					8			
4	6		23	10	7				1			3				1	8	2		
			3		5	1			3								27			
			36		7	1						8					12			
1																	5	3		
2	3											1					6			
3	3																15			
2				1	3															
14	10		11	3			26					128					61	1		7
4	8				1							2					30			
13	3				7							3					8	2		
6	9											2			2		6			
9	16										4						6			
10	10				4	5			1					1			3			5
	2											20					13			
	1		3		4			1				4					3			
35	56				5	1		1	1			33					13			
1	1									2		62					37	1		10
8	1												1		1		2			
8	36				5												14			
	19					14						6		4			42	1		
	2																2			
4	2		4									16		1			25			
16	13				1							2					5	1		1
22	9		116		3	2			2	2	1	6					19	1		
3	10					4						1				1	24			5
23	10										1	25					2			
6			10								2	4					3		1	
7	10	1		1		1					1	1					7			2
3	17																			
9	17	5	3									4					1			1



## Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the eye.				Diseases of the ear.				
	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Ammaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhea.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.
Colorado River, Ariz.	42					6	8		
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.	252			1	1	8			4
Papago, Ariz.	78								
San Carlos, Ariz.	161				1	3	1		
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz.	87					1	1		
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	10					5			
Mission, Cal.	30		1		6			1	
Round Valley, Cal.	38	1					1		
Southern Ute, Colo.	177	1			5		14		2
Cheyenne River, Dak.	111					11			
Devil's Lake, Dak.	82						1		
Fort Berthold, Dak.	45	1			11	9			7
Crow Creek, Dak.	82	2	1			4			
Lower Brulé, Dak.	66				8	14	5	2	10
Pine Ridge, Dak.	161				3	17	3		
Rosebud, Dak.	67	1		1		8			
Sisseton, Dak.	28				14				
Standing Rock, Dak.	194					9			
Yankton, Dak.	87								
Fort Hall, Idaho.	102								9
Lemhi, Idaho.	39	9			15	1			
Nez Percé, Idaho.	64						1		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	150				9	10			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	2,492	42			230		112	6	
Osage, Ind. T.	195					18			
Kaw, Ind. T.	57					1			
Ponca, Ind. T.	54								
Pawnee, Ind. T.	803	9				27			
Otoe, Ind. T.	85					11			
Oakland, Ind. T.	20								
Quapaw, Ind. T.	122	2				2			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	306	1		1		2	1		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.	16	1				4			
Mackinac, Mich.	10				2	2			
White Earth, Minn.	66	2				7			
Leech Lake, Minn.	42						10		
Red Lake, Minn.	20				1	2	1		
Blackfeet, Mont.	25					10			
Crow, Mont.	939					6			
Flathead, Mont.		30				2	9		
Fort Belknap, Mont.	135	4	1		3	11	3		
Fort Peck, Mont.	10			21	125				
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	93					6			
Santee, Nebr.	32				1				
Flandreau, Nebr.	2					1		1	
Ponca, Nebr.	12					6		1	
Nevada, Nev.	175		7		63				
Mescalero, N. Mex.	17					2	1		
Navajo, N. Mex.	151		1				9		
New York, N. Y.	10	1							
Grand Ronde, Oregon.	6	19					2		
Klamath, Oregon.	45	1				1	1		
Siletz, Oregon.	19	1			2				
Umatilla, Oregon.	29	1				1		1	1
Warm Springs, Oregon.	29	11	3			2			2
Ouray, Utah.	4					1			
Uintah Valley, Utah.	49	1					6		
Colville, Wash.	144		3	16	22	14	9	6	9
Neah Bay, Wash.	8					4		1	
Quinalt, Wash.	10								
Nisqually, Wash.	128	18		1		21			4
S'Kokomish, Wash.	48		2			10		1	
Tulalip, Wash.	31					1		1	
Yakama, Wash.	100		1			6			
Green Bay, Wis.	70	12				8			
Shoshone, Wyo.	11				11	1	2		1
SCHOOLS.									
Carlisle, Pa.	144					5			
Chilocco, Ind. T.	50					2			
Salem, Oregon.	92		1			3		1	1
Genoa, Nebr.	38	2		1		6			
Lawrence, Kans.	36				11		1		1
Fort Stevenson, Dak.	12								
Grand Junction, Colo.	3								
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	39								

*Indian service, for the fiscal year 1837—Continued.*

Diseases of the organs of circulation.										Diseases of the respiratory organs.									
Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Other diseases of this order.	
				1					1	2	7	3	1	29	16	8		1	
											32	25		3	3				
											8	8		1	19	4		1	
			1	2		1				1	1	45	5	3	7	3			
			1	1					1		4	8		16	7	1			
1			1						2	1	12	405		33	11	2		1	
									1	1	231	10	4	2	6	2		8	
						1					1	27	2	29	6			2	
2											6	33		11	19	14		4	
											18	20			22				
								1			3	40		12	10	1		3	
				8							12	213	24	8	17	5		1	
				2				1			4	2	8	2	20	3			
												6		7	4				
				10							2	483	43		3				
												36		3	34	1			
											131	10	2	1	1	19			
											56	95		8	3	4	1	2	
										1	117	1			6	2			
											128	20	23	788	15	56	110	2	
												5	1	3	33				
					2							1	1		17				
											1	30		2	53				
															12				
3			2	1						2	1	25	1	17	8	9			
								1	1	1	14	5	2	1	3	1			
											2								
1				2		1		2	3			72	9	41	18	3		3	
												62		4	8				
			1	3								104	4	19	10	2		10	
							1					9	1	2	4			1	
												53		26	5	3			
		1		2							4	6	27	3	5				
									3			60			10	4	1	2	
1				2						1	117	3	5	8	6		162		
											8	8		16	5	1			
				1				1				44		2	4				
											1	3							
											2	137			19				
				1							2	9	1	1	5				
											25	18	1	1	6	3			
			1	12	1						8	195	3	1	3				
												8		1	1	1			
				2							1	37		4	7	1			
1			2							3	2	15	9	2	2	1		4	
										1	4	10	7	3	8	1		3	
						1						2			22	2		61	
				1	1						3	18		17	6	3			
											173	25	8	13	8	1		6	
											8	11		22	6	1			
									1	1		112		1	5	1			
			1									46		14	5	1			
												61			51	4			
				1					1			112	30	3	9	5		4	
									2			120		2	10	3		1	
											75	11		10	4	2		5	
									1			9			5				
	1								1			6		2	8	4		12	
											1	39	1	2	13	3		3	
												8				1			
												9				1		1	





*Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.*

[illegible]



*Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States*

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the bones and joints.						Diseases of the integumentary system.							
	Inflammation of the periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylolysis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch).	Other diseases of this order.
Colorado River, Ariz.								1	1	2	6	1	8	
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.					2	2		17		1	5	1	183	
Papago, Ariz.								10					34	
San Carlos, Ariz.								7			4			
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz.											3		4	
Hoopa Valley, Cal.														
Mission, Cal.	1			1	2			6			7		48	5
Round Valley, Cal.				1	1			5			4		3	
Southern Ute, Colo.				1			2	2			9	1	3	17
Cheyenne River, Dak.	1		12					4		203			97	
Devil's Lake, Dak.			1		4			3				1	3	2
Fort Berthold, Dak.							1	10	3		6		4	4
Crow Creek, Dak.			1		2			15	16	2			6	
Lower Brulé, Dak.				1				28	23		22	1	35	3
Pine Ridge, Dak.				1				6	9	48	1		195	
Rosebud, Dak.	12				9			1	2	65			72	
Sisseton, Dak.					1			1					13	3
Standing Rock, Dak.				2	4			7		16			158	
Yankton, Dak.		2			1			2					7	
Fort Hall, Idaho.								1			5	4		
Lemhi, Idaho.								5	3		2	1	1	1
Nez Percé, Idaho.														
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.								8			7		68	2
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.								54	150	7	109	7	316	
Osage, Ind. T.			1					8		1		1		
Kaw, Ind. T.							1	1	15					
Ponca, Ind. T.								1						
Pawnee, Ind. T.								17				4		
Otoe, Ind. T.														
Oakland, Ind. T.														
Quapaw, Ind. T.								6	3		7			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.		1		1			1	8	9	1			91	15
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.								6	5	1	3			
Mackinac, Mich.									1				3	
White Earth, Minn.					1			6	1		1		18	
Leech Lake, Minn.					1		1	11					20	
Red Lake, Minn.	1				1				3				24	
Blackfeet, Mont.							1	3					15	
Crow, Mont.					1	1		2	2					
Flathead, Mont.											5			
Fort Belknap, Mont.			3					6			1		38	1
Fort Peck, Mont.			8	2					3		26			1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.			1	1				36	11		22		11	1
Santee, Nebr.								2					4	
Flandreau, Nebr.								1	3	1			8	2
Ponca, Nebr.								3	1					
Nevada, Nev.								2						
Mescalero, N. Mex.						1	1	2	1		2		9	
Navajo, N. Mex.							1	20	20		10			
New York, N. Y.				1				2	1		1		7	
Grand Ronde, Oregon.	1												7	
Klamath, Oregon.				1	1			11			3	5	15	
Siletz, Oregon.								4	2	1				
Umatilla, Oregon.		1								2		1	1	
Warm Springs, Oregon.								1	10		3		6	1
Ouray, Utah.								2	2				10	
Uintah Valley, Utah.								3	2	1			3	
Colville, Wash.		2	1		5			14			4	1	43	3
Neah Bay, Wash.			1						1		5			2
Quinalt, Wash.								2	1	1	4		3	
Nisqually, Wash.								6	6	1	7		6	
S'Kokomish, Wash.								5	2			5		
Tu'ali, Wash.		1	1		1			3	5	2	3		5	
Yakama, Wash.								1	5		1	4	16	14
Green Bay, Wis.								15	4		6	1	18	
Shoshone, Wyo.	1				1		1	3		1	3		3	
SCHOOLS.														
Carlisle, Penn.			1					25	25	5			27	
Chelocco, Ind. T.											11			
Salem, Oregon.									3		12		1	3
Genoa, Nebr.														
Lawrence, Kans.					1			2	6		4	4	5	
Fort Stevenson, Dak.										4			2	
Grand Junction, Colo.														
Albuquerque, N. Mex.														

*Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.*

## Wounds, injuries, and accidents.

Burns and scalds.	Brui ses.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.
14	6			12										
24	44			7			1			24	4	17	1	5
19	33				2		1			5	1	2	4	
12	12			1			1		5	12	1	1		
49	15			6					1	6		1		
							3				3			1
	4			4	2		2		1		5			1
2	1			3			5							
24	4									3				
8	48	1		2		1				1				3
1	3			8		3				3				1
4	9			3		9	2			7	3	2	8	12
9	2			6	1	9	1		1	10	4	6		
6	10			6		5				4	5	5	5	
10				1	1	8		3	2	5	6	5	2	
5	2	1		5	3	6	4			4	3	5		3
				2		2	1	1		1	1	3		
39	7			4		19			1	2	2			
8	13			7			3				3	2		
15	8			20			1		2	9	7			
7	3	1		2			2		1	1	10	2		1
				1			2				2			1
9	5			3			1		1	5	1	1		
14	15			2	2		9		2		2			179
1	2				1					1				
		1					1		1				2	
9				2										
2				1					1					1
5	2			1	1		2			3	2		28	10
				3	1					2	2		2	
							3		1		1			
3	3			1	1		1			3	1		3	2
8	4			8		1				4	4	5	2	
1	3			4		1				1	1			
1	1				1					5	2			
23	19	1		1		7	4		1	15	2	2		
										2				
4	4				1	47	2		1	4		1		2
6						6	1		3					
16	2			15	2		3	1	1	4	2	2	1	4
				1			1			1	1		6	
				3		2	5			7	3			
1	1			2		1								
13	21									21				2
	3			3					1	2	4			
43	70			23	1		2		1	47	2	41	3	5
				2										
1				5		2					3			1
9	9			11	1		6	2		9				
1	2	1	2	2			2			1	1	1		
4				3		2	1			1				
	2			2			2			1				
3	6		1	5			2		1	3	3	1		
4	4			4			1		2	1	1	2	2	3
4	8		2	10	1	1	2	1	2	4	4			4
1				1										
7	5									13	4	1		6
9	1			3			1			6		2	4	
										5				
6	3		2	6	1		3		1	6	4	1		
8	8			11	2	1	1			22	4			1
5	7			1	2		3			6	2	2	2	7
4	1			1			2			4	4	2		1
1	1			1						3	1			
2						3				5				
1	6			4	1					6				
											1			
2	5			2	2		2			1		1	1	1
2	2					4					3		13	1
	1									1				



## Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Taken sick or wounded during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Died.	
	Males.	Females.			Aged over five years.	
					Males.	Females.
Colorado River, Ariz .....	531	464	46	1,041	9	7
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.....	1,163	672	15	1,850	6	4
Papago, Ariz.....	175	160	3	338	.....	1
San Carlos, Ariz.....	355	212	49	616	.....	1
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz .....	245	134	.....	379	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley, Cal.....	109	120	184	413	8	4
Mission, Cal.....	205	235	27	553	14	12
Round Valley, Cal.....	213	159	17	389	4	7
Southern Ute, Colo.....	946	552	4	1,502	.....	1
Cheyenne River, Dak.....	897	512	230	1,639	29	29
Devil's Lake, Dak.....	238	234	117	589	5	7
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	322	226	28	576	10	7
Crow Creek, Dak.....	364	304	34	702	15	16
Lower Brulé, Dak.....	433	385	46	864	7	7
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	922	695	93	1,710	10	10
Rosebud, Dak.....	658	491	53	1,202	26	16
Sisseton, Dak.....	181	202	40	423	7	9
Standing Rock, Dak.....	1,266	901	416	2,583	21	18
Yankton, Dak.....	332	181	125	641	16	10
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	498	274	29	801	6	3
Lemhi, Idaho.....	332	172	.....	504	1	.....
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	150	119	99	368	12	7
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	569	427	25	1,021	7	4
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita .....	8,694	8,189	234	17,117	3	2
Osage, Ind. T.....	467	360	12	839	7	5
Kaw, Ind. T.....	197	145	28	370	9	7
Ponca, Ind. T.....	250	259	31	540	6	2
Pawnee, Ind. T.....	1,824	1,868	54	3,746	17	13
Otoe, Ind. T.....	241	313	22	576	4	5
Oakland, Ind. T.....	85	92	5	182	1	1
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	321	389	41	742	6	9
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....	841	626	32	1,499	4	7
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha .....	105	95	.....	200	3	.....
Mackinac, Mich.....	165	118	5	288	2	3
White Earth, Minn.....	490	361	33	884	5	5
Leech Lake, Minn.....	406	263	51	720	.....	1
Red Lake, Minn.....	258	195	58	511	1	3
Blackfeet, Mont.....	131	94	36	261	4	2
Crow, Mont.....	1,316	1,442	8	2,766	11	8
Flathead, Mont.....	168	215	25	408	6	5
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	468	310	8	786	27	17
Fort Peck, Mont.....	451	425	64	910	12	19
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr .....	571	398	49	1,018	3	.....
Santee, Nebr.....	109	183	25	317	4	3
Flandreau, Nebr.....	319	373	20	712	.....	.....
Ponca, Nebr.....	132	89	2	223	1	1
Nevada, Nev.....	693	426	70	1,189	5	5
Mescalero, N. Mex.....	84	75	6	165	4	6
Navajo, N. Mex.....	1,053	508	160	1,721	4	4
New York, N. Y.....	200	290	60	550	5	5
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	161	152	53	366	5	3
Klamath, Oregon.....	171	131	20	325	9	8
Siletz, Oregon.....	147	115	55	318	16	7
Umatilla, Oregon.....	84	124	26	234	8	6
Warm Springs, Oregon.....	259	244	15	518	7	1
Ouray, Utah.....	94	38	17	149	13	13
Uintah Valley, Utah.....	286	115	8	409	8	4
Colville, Wash.....	624	517	94	1,235	15	17
Neah Bay, Wash.....	53	44	17	119	4	2
Quinalt, Wash.....	138	106	6	250	8	1
Nisqually, Wash.....	420	321	57	798	13	12
S'Kokomish, Wash.....	183	146	31	363	1	3
Tulalip, Wash.....	242	183	33	461	7	5
Yakama, Wash.....	456	361	7	827	5	4
Green Bay, Wis.....	454	358	112	924	9	24
Shoshone, Wyo.....	205	78	20	303	1	3
SCHOOLS.						
Carlisle, Penn.....	309	232	11	552	5	2
Chelocco, Ind. T.....	161	106	2	269	5	5
Salem, Oregon.....	224	212	15	451	3	2
Genoa, Nebr.....	57	69	9	135	3	.....
Lawrence, Kans.....	237	137	3	377	2	2
Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	45	14	.....	59	.....	1
Grand Junction, Colo.....	13	4	.....	17	.....	.....
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	89	23	30	142	2	.....

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Died.		Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	Vaccinated.		Births.				
Aged under five years.			Males.	Females.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Males.	Females.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
Males.	Females.											
4	6	26	541	462	12			10	13	23		
	2	12	1,156	664	18	24	232					
		1	176	155	6	87	67					
1		2	381	231	2							
			245	133	1							
		12	103	136	162			8	3	8	3	
8	11	45	275	199	38	393	12	24	16	40		
3		14	200	151	24			7	7	8	4	2
1		2	944	554	2			4	1	5		
7	8	73	884	487	195			51	39	86	4	
6	7	25	185	184	195			13	25	37	1	
7	5	29	308	212	27			24	17	39		2
9	2	42	353	291	16			29	15	43	1	
2	3	19	432	381	32			11	16	25	2	
2	3	25	832	636	217			43	48	75	12	4
3	3	48	603	453	98			41	26	47	19	1
1	4	21	168	171	63	65	76	7	10	8	8	1
2	3	44	1,164	792	583			91	81	171		1
9	2	37	336	205	63			14	7	14	7	
6	4	19	488	251	43				1		1	
		1	316	164	23							
		19	201	144	4				1	1		
	2	13	565	424	19			5	4	6	2	1
		5	8,757	8,251	104			11	8	19		
4	4	20	452	353	14			5	5	2	8	
	2	18	192	132	28			10	12	7	10	5
1	8	17	243	255	25			12	6	18		
13	10	53	1,799	1,848	46			3	11	13	1	
1		10	238	308	20			11	9	19		1
		2	83	88	9			2	2	4		
2	4	21	324	380	17			21	14	17	18	
		11	790	598	100			1	6	6	1	
4		7	73	67	53				1	1		
2	1	8	164	110	6			7	8	9	6	
3	3	16	473	332	63			7	5	1	9	2
		1	385	256	78							
2	4	10	276	210	15				1	1		
3	2	11	114	89	47			32	31	61	1	1
1	3	23	1,307	1,429	7			17	12	27		2
		11	171	212	14			4	5	4	4	1
9	12	65	416	284	21			56	51	100	7	
		31	454	418	37							
	1	4	562	394	58			1	4	4	1	
		7	109	190	11			12	14	18	4	4
			324	376	12				1	1		
		2	132	89								
1		7	674	407	101			34	31	65		
3	3	16	78	66	5			12	11	22	1	
		8	1,122	587	4							
		10	195	287	58							
	1	9	165	162	30	65	5	5	6	4	6	
2	6	25	166	121	13			9	7	15	1	
2	2	27	149	134	8			9	6	14	1	
1	2	17	79	120	18			7	8	11	4	
	1	9	259	244	6			8	8	15		1
4		30	69	32	18			5	10	15		
	2	14	283	109	3			10	8	16	1	1
11	9	52	568	492	123			23	16	30	7	2
3	2	11	50	38	20			5	9	14		
5	1	15	127	108				8	4	11		1
4	1	30	401	303	64							
	4	8	180	140	35			1			1	
	5	17	244	180	20			4	4	8		
5	5	19	412	326	70			5	7	11	1	
16	10	59	469	369	27			19	19	37		1
		4	266	83	10			4	3	6		1
		7	300	232	13							
		10	153	99	7				1			1
		5	209	217	20							
		3	55	57	20							
	2	6	228	135	8							
		1	44	12	2							
			10	4	3							
		2	78	23	39	4						



## Aggregate of foregoing table.

## CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

## Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Typhoid fever .....	53
Typhus fever .....	1
Typho-malarial fever .....	86
Yellow fever .....	11
Remittent fever .....	924
Quotidian intermittent fever .....	4,357
Tertian intermittent fever .....	1,710
Quartan intermittent fever .....	20
Congestive intermittent fever .....	1,198
Acute diarrhea .....	3,497
Chronic diarrhea .....	55
Acute dysentery .....	1,198
Chronic dysentery .....	18
Epidemic cholera .....	1
Erysipelas* .....	305
Hospital gangrene* .....	1
Pyæmia .....	5
Variceloid .....	3
Chicken-pox .....	251
Measles .....	1,042
Scarlet fever .....	153
Mumps .....	838
Tonsillitis (quinsy) .....	1,247
Diphtheria .....	33
Epidemic catarrh (influenza) .....	1,213
Whooping cough .....	260
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	21
Other diseases of this order .....	48

## Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Primary syphilis .....	193
Constitutional syphilis .....	453
Gonorrhæa .....	884
Gonorrhæal orchitis .....	50
Gonorrhæal ophthalmia .....	106
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhæal) .....	18
Bite of serpent .....	14
Malignant pustule .....	4
Other diseases of this order .....	49

## Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Scurvy .....	17
Inebriation .....	4
Delirium tremens .....	1
Chronic alcoholism .....	3

## CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

## Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Acute rheumatism .....	2,677
Chronic rheumatism .....	1,442
Anæmia .....	149
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys) .....	21
Cancer .....	12
Epithelioma .....	2
Tumors .....	72
Dry gangrene .....	4
Other diseases of this order .....	10

## Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Consumption .....	743
Scrofula .....	1,357
Other diseases of this order .....	18

## CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Itch .....	5,096
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Tape-worms .....	129
Lumbricoid worms .....	428
Ascarides .....	305
Other diseases of this order .....	69

## CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

## Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Apoplexy .....	5
Convulsions .....	77
Chorea .....	21
Epilepsy .....	44
Headache .....	1,641
Insanity .....	4
Inflammation of the brain .....	19
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain .....	12
Inflammation of the spinal cord .....	6
Neuralgia .....	1,614
Paralysis .....	49
Sunstroke .....	4
Other diseases of this order .....	271

## Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Conjunctivitis .....	9,187
Iritis .....	174
Cataract .....	21
Amaurosis .....	42
Other diseases of this order .....	544

## Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Otorrhœa .....	315
Inflammation of the internal ear .....	202
Deafness .....	22
Other diseases of this order .....	52

## Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

Inflammation of pericardium .....	9
Dropsy of pericardium .....	2
Inflammation of endocardium .....	1
Hypertrophy of heart .....	10
Valvular disease of heart .....	57
Dropsy from heart disease .....	4
Aneurism .....	4
Phlebitis .....	2
Varicose veins .....	6
Other diseases of this order .....	30

## Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Asthma .....	30
Catarrh .....	1,226
Acute bronchitis .....	3,377
Chronic bronchitis .....	216
Inflammation of larynx .....	1,171
Inflammation of lungs .....	634
Inflammation of pleura .....	213
Dropsy of the chest .....	2
Other diseases of this order .....	413

## Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Colic .....	996
Constipation .....	3,163
Cholera morbus .....	152
Dyspepsia .....	877
Inflammation of stomach .....	154
Inflammation of bowels .....	73
Inflammation of peritoneum .....	11
Ascites .....	18
Hemorrhage from stomach .....	31
Hemorrhage from bowels .....	21

Fistula in ano .....	1
Piles .....	88
Prolapsus ani .....	7
Femoral hernia .....	4
Inguinal hernia .....	12
Acute inflammation of liver .....	114
Chronic inflammation of liver .....	41
Cirrhosis of liver .....	3
Dropsy from hepatic disease .....	3
Jaundice .....	19
Biliary calculi .....	1
Inflammation of the spleen .....	7
Enlarged spleen .....	120
Other diseases of this order .....	223

## Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Inflammation of kidneys .....	37
Bright's disease .....	8
Diabetes .....	34
Gravel .....	6
Inflammation of bladder .....	72
Incontinence of urine .....	39
Retention of urine .....	58
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhæal) .....	34
Hydrocele .....	10
Hysteria .....	24
Prolapsus uteri .....	7
Disease of uterus .....	116
Other diseases of this order .....	182

## Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Inflammation of periosteum .....	17
Inflammation of bones .....	7
Caries .....	31
Necrosis .....	14
Inflammation of joints .....	41
Anchylrosis .....	2
Other diseases of this order .....	10

## Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Abscess .....	433
Boil .....	364
Carbuncle .....	31
Ulcer .....	666
Whitlow .....	44
Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch) .....	1,674
Other diseases of this order .....	83

## CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.

## Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.

Burns and scalds .....	490
Bruises .....	450
Concussion of the brain .....	6
Drowning .....	7
Sprains .....	246
Dislocation .....	31
Frost-bite .....	148
Simple fracture (not gunshot) .....	88
Compound fracture (not gunshot) .....	8
Gunshot wound .....	34
Incised wound .....	325
Lacerated wound .....	136
Punctured wound .....	121
Poisoning .....	114
Other diseases of this order .....	259

\* When these affections occur as complications of wounds they are not reported as new cases; and in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds."

*Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.*

## GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment from last year .....	3,461
Taken sick and wounded during year: Males, 36,353; females, 29,765.....	66,118
Recovered: Males, 35,607; females, 29,236.....	64,903
Deaths:	
Males over 5 years, 516; under 5 years, 173*.....	689
Females over 5 years, 439; under 5 years, 175*.....	614
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	3,373
Births:	
Indians, 1,264; half-breeds, 155; whites, 36*.....	1,455
Males, 763; females, 692*.....	1,455
Vaccinated: Successfully, 638; unsuccessfully, 392.....	1,030

\* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 348 to 365.



## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.  
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.  
 James Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway, New York City.  
 William H. Waldby, Adrian, Mich.  
 Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 John Charlton, Nyack, N. Y.  
 William H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.  
 William D. Walker, Fargo, Dak.

## LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, 1315 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington; Grande Ronde and Umatilla in Oregon; Flathead in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake in Dakota. *The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, 1009 F street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.* *Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, 230 Broadway, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sissiton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Fitchner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

*Special Indian agents at large:*

WILLIAM PARSONS .....	Hartford, Conn.
JAMES L. ROBINSON .....	Franklin, N. C.
HENRY HETH .....	Richmond, Va.
HENRY S. WELTON .....	Springfield, Ill.
EUGENE E. WHITE .....	Prescott, Ark.

*List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.*

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>			
Colorado River	George W. Bussey	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima	Elmer A. Howard	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	F. E. Pierce, captain, U. S. Army.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Hoopa Valley	William E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. Army.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata, Cal.
Mission	Joseph W. Preston	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Charles H. Yates	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Cal.
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Southern Ute	C. F. Stollsteimer	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
<b>DAKOTA.</b>			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney	Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak.	Crow Creek, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Berthold	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud	L. Foster Spencer	Rosebud Agency, Dak.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	James D. Jenkins	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	John F. Kinney	Greenwood, Dak.	Springfield, Dak.
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
Fort Hall	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	J. M. Needham	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percés	George W. Norris	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY.</b>			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Gilbert D. Williams	Darlington, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Jesse Leo Hall	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.
Osage	Carroll H. Potter, captain, U. S. Army.	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Chataqua Springs, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oklahoma	E. C. Osborne	Ponca, Ind. T.	Ponca, Ind. T.
Quapaw	John V. Summers	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Moses Neal	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
Union	Robert L. Owen	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.



*List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.*

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox .....	William H. Black .....	Montour, Tama County, Iowa .....	Montour, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha ..	Chas. H. Grover .....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans. ....	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac .....	Mark W. Stevens .....	Flint, Genesee County, Mich .....	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth .....	T. J. Sheehan .....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn. ....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet .....	Mark D. Baldwin .....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont .....	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow .....	Henry E. Williamson .....	Crow Agency, Mont .....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead .....	Peter Roman .....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont. ....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap .....	Edwin C. Fields .....	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont. ....	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck .....	Dale O. Cowen .....	Poplar Creek, Mont. ....	Poplar River, Mont.
Tongue River .....	Robert L. Upshaw .....	Ashland, Mont. ....	Ashland, via Miles City, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago .....	Jesse F. Warner .....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr. ....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau .....	Charles Hill .....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr. ....	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada .....	William D. C. Gibson .....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev .....	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone .....	John B. Scott .....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev .....	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero .....	Fletcher J. Cowart .....	Mescalero, Doña Ana County, N. Mex. ....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo .....	Samuel S. Patterson .....	Fort Defiance, Ariz .....	Mannuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo .....	Melmoth C. Williams .....	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York .....	Timothy W. Jackson .....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y. ....	Akron, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.					
Eastern Cherokee.	Robert L. Leatherwood.	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	Charleston, N. C.		
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	John B. McClane	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oregon.		
Klamath	Joseph Emery	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Fort Klamath, Oregon.		
Siletz	Joseph B. Lane	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Yacquina City, Oregon.		
Umatilla	Bartholomew Coffey	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.		
Warm Springs	W. W. Dougherty.	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.		
UTAH.					
Uintah and Ouray	Timothy A. Byrnes.	Uintah and Ouray Agency, White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah.	Fort Duschene, via Price, Utah.		
WASHINGTON.					
Colville	Rickard D. Gwydir	Fort Spokane, Wash.	Spokane Falls, Wash.		
Neah Bay	W. L. Powell.	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.		
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	Edwin Bells	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.		
Quinalt	Charles Willoughby	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.		
Tulalip	Wilson H. Talbot	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.		
Yakama	Thomas Priestly	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.		
WISCONSIN.					
Green Bay	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.		
La Pointe.	J. T. Gregory	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.		
WYOMING.					
Shoshone	Thomas M. Jones	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Rawlins, Wyo.		
TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
Fort Yuma, Ariz.	Mary O'Neil.	Yuma City, Ariz.	Yuma City, Ariz.		
Kear's Cañon, Ariz.	James Gallagher	Kear's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz.	Holbrook, Ariz.		
Grand Junction, Colo.	Thomas H. Breen	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.		
Fort Stevenson, Dak.	George W. Scott.	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.		
Chilocco, Ind. T.	Thomas C. Bradford	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.		
Lawrence (Haskell Institute), Kans.	Charles Robinson	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.		
Genoa, Nebr.	Horace R. Chase.	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.		
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	P. F. Burke	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		
Salem, Oregon	John Lee	Chenawaw, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.		
Carlisle, Pa.	R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S. Army.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.		



CHILOCCO, IND. T., July 28, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the Chilocco Indian Industrial School.

On the whole the year has been one of prosperity. Two hundred and fifteen pupils have been enrolled. The average attendance for the fiscal year has been 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The pupils are distributed among the different tribes as follows:

Name of tribe.	No.	Name of tribe.	No.
Pottawatomies .....	58	Choctaws .....	1
Cheyennes .....	5	Wichitas .....	20
Pawnees .....	30	Ottawas .....	7
Kiowas .....	4	Iowas .....	10
Osages .....	15	Caddoes .....	17
Otoes .....	6	Tonkaways .....	4
Sacs and Foxes .....	5	Seminoles .....	1
Shawnees .....	2	Arapahoes .....	9
Delawares .....	17	Miamis .....	1
Chippewas .....	1	Cherokees .....	1
Iroquois .....	1		

In the school the pupils have been diligently and thoroughly taught, and have made more perceptible progress than during any previous year. Many who have hitherto shown but little interest in or appreciation for the higher branches taught here have manifested increased interest and made commendable progress. Seventy-five pupils have completed their course of three years here; of this number a majority have returned to their friends, some remaining to continue their work and studies.

During the year, for the first time in the history of the school, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe shops have been in successful operation. The various details in these shops have been patient, earnest, successful workers. The results of industrial training here are certainly encouraging. No estimate has been made for shoes, and a very small one for ready-made clothing for the coming fiscal year. The shoe-shops, the sewing-room, and the tailor-shop will furnish shoes, boots, and clothing for the pupils.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a commodious and well-appointed barn has been built, at a cost of \$1,000. A shed for cattle, inclosed on all sides, 300 by 28 feet, furnishing protection for 300 head of cattle, has been built, at a cost of \$1,000. A hennery, an ice-house, and an oil-house have been constructed.

The fences about the building and farm have been repaired, and new fences have been built. Nearly all the work has been done by the Indian pupils. I respectfully call your attention to the following reports from employes engaged at this school:

Mr. I. W. Bruce, mechanic, reports as follows:

"The principal part of the labor performed has been repairs on buildings and fences, etc. In addition to these repairs we have built one house, 28 feet wide by 300 feet long, with all the necessary racks, troughs, etc., to shelter cattle during the winter; one chicken-house, 16 feet wide by 32 feet long; one oil-house, 8 by 10 feet; one ice-house, 16 by 16 feet; one water-tank, 8 by 16 feet, all of which have been erected in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

"While some of the Indian boys under my charge have not made as rapid progress as I would like to be able to report, some deserve special mention. Ignatius Wano and Levi Frank have done well, and are making rapid advancement. I would suggest that a case of draughting instruments be purchased, that they may be instructed in architectural drawing. I think it would be of great benefit to them, and would stimulate and encourage others.

"We are sadly in need of a suitable workshop, the cottage we now occupy being entirely too small for a carpenter's shop. I would suggest that a small amount of lumber be purchased from time to time for the use of the apprentices. Many small articles might be made by them, which, if not of practical value, would encourage them and teach them the use of tools and habits of industry.

"While some of our work may seem to drag, I will say that I have always taught them to do all their work well and thoroughly. This will in a measure account for the seeming slowness of their work. Another cause for this is that half the apprentices are in school half the day. Some of them will commence a piece of work, and often by the time they fully understand what is required of them it is time to go into school and for others to take their places. I suppose there can be no remedy for this.

I do not think it discourages the apprentices to any great extent, but it tries the patience of the instructor."

Mr. Nelson Polson, tailor, says:

"The pupils that have been detailed to the tailor-shop, during the time there has been a tailor, have been very successful, quick to learn, and show taste for the work by their exactness and neatness. Of the six boys who have been in this department, three have learned to make up clothes in a workmanlike manner, while the other three keep their own and many other boys' clothing in repair. There have been manufactured in the tailor-shop the following articles for the pupils: 186 pairs of pants; 83 coats; 18 denim aprons for kitchen boys, and 2 jackets, besides a great deal of repairing of the boys' clothing."

H. B. Calef, laundryman, reports:

"In no department of an institution of this class is the work harder or the difficulties to be overcome more trying than in the laundry, and especially when but few facilities for the proper performance of the work are provided. Yet, during the past year the work of the school laundry has been more promptly and satisfactorily performed than ever before, and much credit is due the children who have been detailed to this department for the faithful accomplishment of their laborious duties.

"One great impediment to successful laundry work in this locality is the hard limestone water, which renders the work of washing trebly hard; another, the excessive dust caused by the fierce prairie winds, and which renders out-door drying, especially during the fall and winter, almost an impossibility; a third is the too limited supply of soap, and upon this subject we can not speak too plainly.

"In former reports of school superintendents we notice special reference to the small allowance of soap, with requests that a more generous supply be authorized. These recommendations we most heartily indorse, as the regular allowance of one-fourth pound a week per capita is not sufficient for even the proper washing of the clothing, the bed and table linen; yet, it is expected by the department that all of the laundry work, house-cleaning, dish-washing, bathing of the children, and various other kinds of work for which soap is needed will be properly performed with this small allowance. At least double the present quantity should be allowed to each school, and treble the amount would be advantageously expended. Another suggestion we would offer in connection with this subject is that in the purchase of soap for Indian schools a thoroughly dry and well-seasoned article be required of the contractor, instead of the fresh, green quality usually supplied. Old soap is far preferable to new, as it contains a much less percentage of water, weighs less, and will do a much greater quantity of work.

"While it is the desire of the Government to adhere as closely as possible to home-methods in the instruction of Indian children, the better to prepare them for the daily duties of life, and to enable them to gain their own future livelihood, yet we believe that in schools of this size it would be judicious to lighten as much as possible the drudgery of the laundry. So large a quantity of work is weekly required that it is necessary to keep a large detail of children constantly at the wash-tub, when they might be more profitably employed in some agreeable industry. Past experience teaches us that the purchase of a steam-laundry outfit of sufficient capacity to do the washing of the school would prove a profitable and humane investment. Such a suggestion met the hearty approval of Hon. J. B. Riley, superintendent of U. S. Indian schools during his brief visit to Chilocco last fall, and we trust may merit the cordial indorsement of the Indian Department."

G. C. Hitchcock, shoemaker, writes:

"During the first quarter of the fiscal year we did not work in the shoe-shop, not having necessary stock. During the time at work we have made 87 pairs of shoes and 9 pairs of boots, and half-soled and repaired over 300 pairs of boots and shoes. We have fitted 64 pairs of shoe-uppers ready for the bottoms. As regards the aptness and interest in work of these Indian boys I can truly say that in my experience I have had white boys under my instruction who did not average better than they do."

S. E. Pollock, farmer, says:

"The care of stock and raising of grain for their support, keeping in mind that the pupils are not here for a mercenary but an educational purpose, is the principal care. The advancement during the past year has been very marked, and a glance at our crop report, although the seasons have been unfavorable, and we have had many other disadvantages to contend with, will show that the pupils have had an opportunity to learn that occupation which in the near future must be pursued by the majority of their race.



*Crop report.*

Crop.	Acres.	Seed sown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
1886.				
Corn.....	100	<i>Bushels.</i> 8	<i>Bushels.</i> 20	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,000
Wheat.....	12	18	-----	-----
Oats.....	100	250	-----	-----
Millet.....	75	48	-----	-----
Turnips.....	1	3	114	200
1887.				
Corn.....	200	14	(*)	-----
Wheat.....	50	75	16	841
Oats.....	40	100	(*)	-----
Millet.....	20	16	(*)	-----

\* Not harvested.

"The wheat, oat, and millet crops of 1886 were totally destroyed by chinch-bugs. A few tons of the oat straw was harvested for hay, but other than this the crop was a failure. Many fields in the adjoining State were plowed before harvest in order to check the work of these little pests and, if possible, save the growing corn from their ravages. Of the crops not harvested (corn, oats, and millet) this year, the oats and millet bid fair to make average crops; but at the rate the chinch-bugs have commenced work on the corn, unless we have very favorable weather the crop will be short."

*Cattle.*

	July 1, 1886.	July 1, 1887.	Died.	Bought.
SCHOOL HERD.				
Cows.....	152	128	29	5
Calves.....	120	185	-----	-----
Bulls.....	7	8	-----	1
Total.....	279	321	29	6
OTHER STOCK.				
Horses.....	2	4	-----	2
Ponies.....	6	4	2	-----
Mules.....	12	12	-----	-----
Hogs.....	10	42	3	1
Pigs.....	35	-----	-----	-----
Chickens.....	-----	139	25	164

"Of the cows that died during the year a majority died giving birth to calves during the severe cold weather, although they were provided with shelter and the food and care suited to their conditions. Only four of the calves that were born in the months of December, January, and February survived the winter. The separation of the bulls from the cows last winter will prevent a repetition of last winter's experience with calves. The condition of the stock at present is good; the cattle are in fine order and good health. If the pasturage continues good, our herd will enter the winter in much better condition this year than last.

"I would respectfully suggest that an engine for grinding corn-meal and chop feed would be a very useful acquisition, as it could be utilized to relieve the overworked windmill in pumping water, and also give some of the pupils an opportunity to learn steam engineering. I wish also to call attention to the fact that, although the policy of the Government is to teach farming pure and simple, the purchase of a grain drill for sowing small grain is almost a necessity, as grain sown broadcast here when we have to contend with drought is not put into the ground deep enough, and, besides, by using a drill (press drill preferred) the grain is put on the ground evenly and at an even depth, and will all grow. If possible, the drill should be secured in time to sow the fall wheat."

E. A. Gray, disciplinarian, reports:

"The discipline of any school is very important, and especially is this true of an Indian school. The success of this part of school work is not dependent entirely

upon the efficiency of the disciplinarian. To have the best success he must have the support of all the employés of the school, and I am glad to report that there has been very marked improvement in the school during the past year. The instances have been very few where I have been called upon to punish a scholar for violation of school rules. There has been a greater effort upon the part of the employés to enforce and have enforced good wholesome discipline than heretofore, and there has been a corresponding effort on the part of the school to maintain good order and faithful obedience to all the requirements that have been made of them."

Mr. E. Singleton, principal teacher, says:

"In giving an account of the pupils for the past year I take great pleasure in stating that, with very few exceptions, their progress has been altogether satisfactory, most of them being actuated while in the pursuit of an education by motives which inspire and help them. I have watched with interest their increasing love for study, and have been highly gratified in the advancement they have made. Some of them are model students, making good use of all the time allotted them for study. Many of them are reflecting credit upon the distinguished names they bear. I would like to mention that one boy has had a faultless record for two years, never having been reprovved for anything. I state without hesitation that their natural intellects compare favorably with those of white children. They are peculiarly apt in the memory studies, spelling, penmanship, and drawing; but from dormant rather than deficient reasoning faculties they make rather slow progress in mathematics.

"An intelligent stranger said to the children, when on a visit to the school, that he was surprised and delighted to find that their school compared so favorably with other schools, and that he knew of no other school where pupils of the same age could have handled so successfully the list of words he had seen them write on the board. Their deportment is remarkably good, and only firm, kind discipline is needed to keep them obedient and studious. Our highest grade is the Fifth Reader grade. They study arithmetic, advanced geography, grammar, physiology, and history, and books on general useful information; and they show an interest and appreciation for any branch of knowledge assigned them for study. If their future prospects in other respects are at all commensurate with their aptness and eagerness to learn, then we may hope to see them in the near future a thriftier and happier people."

In concluding my report I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of at least \$15,000 be asked for from the approaching Congress, to be used in the erection of new building and in repairs. A stone building, large enough for workshop, laundry, bath-rooms, and hospital, is imperatively needed. The dining-room needs to be enlarged. The Chilocco school, with all its natural advantages, is and can be made increasingly so an institution of unmeasured influence in the education and civilization of the Indian children of the wild tribes.

After an experience here of two years my faith in the ultimate uplifting of the Indian to a higher plane of manhood, through the educational and Christianizing processes now employed by the Government, has been largely increased. The children here are very susceptible to religious impressions and influences. Through their letters home, and in other ways, I have learned that the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ has found its way down into their hearts. If not transgressing the proprieties of a report of this kind, I would like to make special mention of a Pawnee girl, Mary Eagle, who came here three years ago and who died last spring of consumption. She was sick a long time. With Christian patience and fortitude she bore all her sufferings. A few weeks before her death she could hardly sleep at all. Her teacher asked her if she did not get very tired lying awake all night. Her answer was: "Not at all. When I get tired and lonesome I think of Jesus. I love to think of Jesus; His name is so sweet." With this simple trusting faith, on Saturday night, as the sun went down behind the western plains, she ascended to her home beyond the stars, to be with God forever. The children here are made better in conscience, character, and life by the influences of a Christian education.

Men of high moral character and of blameless life, who teach by example the virtues and not the vices of civilization, are the men, and the only class of men, who should be placed in personal contact with the Indian.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness and consideration and hearty co-operation extended to me by the Indian Office during the two years of my superintendency of this school.

Very respectfully,

W. R. BRANHAM, Jr.,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,  
*Fort Yuma, Cal., July 26, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that the Indian training school under my supervision at this place has for the past scholastic year been as successful in good results as could have been expected under the circumstances, inasmuch as almost any kind of training was wholly unknown to the Yuma Indians. The individual enrollment (see accompanying statistical reports) was 122 out of a scholastic population of less than 200, notwithstanding we had no coercive power whatever to enforce attendance. The average attendance ranged from 60 to 70, with the exception of two months last spring, in which the attendance was materially reduced in consequence of the disastrous measles epidemic prevailing at the time. After the subsidence of the disease, however, the average soon obtained its usual rate, and the school closed with nearly 80 pupils in regular attendance.

The industrial attainments of the pupils, considering the limited means of instruction at command, have been gradually progressive. The boys generally have manifested a willingness to work, and have been instructed in useful labor as far as the means were available to do so. It is my opinion that they could be taught, to their ultimate advantage, some of the mechanical pursuits, such for instance, as shoe-making, carpentering, and tinsmithing. The latter avocation will, in all probability, soon become profitable here, or at least be called into active demand, through the grape and fruit industries now in development. Agriculture as an industry is so entirely dependent on irrigation that it would be useless to attempt the one without the other.

The larger girls have been taught to wash and iron, cook and sew, also regularly detailed in many other domestic duties which are essential to their position. Many of the older ones, I regret to say, have invariably manifested a repugnance to civilized domestic duties, even leaving school in some instances to avoid it.

The younger girls, on the contrary, are more tractable and cheerfully perform all tasks assigned them. They speedily form strong local attachments and manifest great love and affection for their teachers and reluctantly return to their homes during vacation.

The progress made by the pupils in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic has, in the main, been very satisfactory. Some of the advanced pupils can read plain English prose understandingly and indite a fairly intelligible letter. Some few have entirely abandoned their Indian life, cut their hair, and otherwise manifested a disposition to adopt civilization, learn to speak the English language, and lead a civilized life. It has not induced others to read aloud in the English, much less to speak it. This apparent repugnance to the English tongue is probably owing partly to their keen sense of ridicule and fear of making mistakes.

The buildings, which were in a dilapidated condition, have been partially repaired. School-rooms, dining-hall, dormitories, and kitchen have been thoroughly renovated; there is, however, still much to be done in the way of repairing.

Returning sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the cordial assistance and support received, I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,  
THE SUN BUILDING, No. 1315 F STREET,  
*Washington, D. C., December 9, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of Catholic Indian educational work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

The reports received by this bureau from the different contract and mission boarding and day schools of their operations during the past year are of the most satisfactory character, showing the schools to be in a flourishing condition and doing admirable work, the truth of which reports I have myself verified by personal inspection in a number of instances, and is, I believe, borne out by the reports on file in the Department of the United States Indian inspectors and special agents who have visited the schools.

During that period new boarding-school buildings have been erected on the Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Shoshone Reservations, and at Santa Fé, N. Mex., with accommodations for 400 pupils, and the erection of a similar building was begun on the Pine Ridge Reservation, which will be completed during the current fiscal year, and will then have accommodations for 100 pupils.

Expenditures have been made by the Catholic Church for Indian educational work at the places indicated below, during the year named as follows:

St. Francis Mission Boarding-School, Rosebud Reservation, Dak., building and furniture .....	\$22,000
Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding-School, Crow Creek Reservation, Dak., building and furniture .....	20,000
St. Mary's Boarding-School, Turtle Mountain Reservation, Dak., new building, furniture and repairs to old building .....	9,500
Holy Rosary Mission Boarding-School, Pine Ridge Reservation, Dak., building under construction .....	12,000
St. Francis de Sales Mission Day School, Standing Rock Agency, Dak., building and furniture .....	1,800
St. Labr's Mission Boarding-School, Tongue River Agency, Mont., for irrigating ditch .....	500
St. Stephen's Mission Boarding-School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., building .....	10,000
San Diego Industrial School, San Diego, Cal. ....	2,000
Harbor Springs Mission School, Mich., building and furniture .....	2,400
St. Catharine of Sienna Boarding-School, Santa Fé, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	21,000
Acoma Day School, Acoma Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,100
Jemez Day School, Jemez Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,000
Isleta Day School, Isleta Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,000
Taos Day School, Taos Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	900
Zuñi Day School, Zuñi Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,800
Laguna Day School, Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,000
Santo Domingo Day School, Santo Domingo Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	1,800
San Juan Day School, San Juan Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture .....	800
Boys' and Girls' boarding-schools, Bernalillo, N. Mex. ....	5,000
Total .....	115,900

During the past six months I have visited the schools carried on, under contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, for the benefit of the Indian tribes under the supervision of the Menomonee, La Pointe, Devil's Lake, Crow Creek, Rosebud, Pueblo, and Mission Agencies, and also the Catholic mission schools in operation among the Indians belonging to the Pine Ridge, Mackinac and La Pointe Agencies. I found all of them conducted in a manner that I believe is satisfactory to the Indian Department, and the pupils showing gratifying progress in mental and industrial pursuits.

I take this occasion to tender you the hearty thanks of the Catholic prelates whom I represent, of this bureau, and of myself personally for the courtesy uniformly received from you in their and my official intercourse with you, and to express their and my high appreciation of the ability and justice which have marked your administration of Indian affairs, and particularly of the impartial and just manner in which you have treated all the religious denominations that are engaged in missionary and educational work among the Indians.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. STEPHAN, *Director.*

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*





# INDEX.

## A.

	Page
Accounts, should be more speedily examined.....	238
Adoption of white persons into Indian tribes generally causes trouble.....	91
Addresses of Board of Indian Commissioners.....	410
Indian agents.....	411
special Indian agents.....	410
superintendents of schools.....	413
Agencies, consolidation of.....	XLIX
formerly assigned to religious denominations.....	410
Agency buildings, Quinalelt, rotten from the ground up.....	213
Umatilla Reserve, dilapidated and disgraceful.....	193
(See Buildings).	
Mescalero, well situated and provided with comfortable buildings.....	167
Navajo, in worst location possible, should be moved.....	173
Agents, good, should be retained and allowed as much liberty as possible.....	216
Indian, addresses of.....	411
should be allowed to appoint and remove employes.....	216
be given more discretion in expenditures.....	133
have more discretionary power as to agency management and employes....	29
not be selected for political favoritism.....	216
special Indian, addresses of.....	410
Agreements, concluded with various tribes by Northwest Indian Commission, provisions of	XXIX
by Northwest Indian Commission should be ratified.....LXVII, 39, 129, 132, 139, 141, 144	
with Fort Hall Indians should be ratified.....	69
Agriculture, evidences of progress of Indians in.....	XXVI
number of Indians engaged in.....	367
statistics in regard to, tables.....	366, 380
(See Crops and Farming.)	
Alabamas, statistics in regard to.....	360
Alaska, natives of not Indians in usual sense of word.....	XIX, 234
should be included in general school system.....	XIX
naval and civil officers in, now in harmony with educational work.....	234
Sitka Training School, report Superintendent Kelly.....	234
Albuquerque School, New Mexico, report of, Superintendent Burke.....	248
Allotment Act, celebration of passage of, at Hampton.....	263
resumé of provisions of.....	IV
text of.....	274
though exempted from provisions of, Peorias and Miamis desire allotments.....	93
tribes exempt from provisions of.....	VI, 276
agents, names of those selected.....	VII
Allotments, almost all Indians of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency have.....	215
among five civilized tribes, full bloods opposed to.....	112
among Sac and Fox and Iowas would only confirm their present individual	
holdings.....	121, 123
and patents made to Chippewas, of Michigan, in fee, disasters resulting from....	124, 126
and restrictive patents given Santee Sioux.....	154
at first favored, afterward opposed by Yankton Sioux.....	58
being made at Sisseton by Agent Lightner.....	47
at Crow Agency.....	133
on Winnebago Reserve, Nebr.....	LXVIII
Carlisle students interested in and encouraged by.....	260
Chippewas and Munsees have.....	123
Chippewas at White Earth, desire.....	LXVI
Cœur d'Alénes opposed to.....	205
impracticable at Hoopa Valley, Cal., until Indians scatter away from agency....	8
made by treaty to 109 Kickapoos, sales made, difficulties resulting.....	123
made to Indians, number of, table.....	367
majority of Indians of Cheyenne River Agency opposed to.....	19
Flathead Reserve opposed to.....	140
memorial of international council in Indian Territory against.....	117
most Indians of Kiowa, etc., agency opposed to.....	83
necessary to progress in farming.....	57, 58
need of care in selecting agents to make.....	VI
not more than one-fourth of Yakamas favor.....	222
Oneidas have voted to have.....	228
opposed by chiefs unwilling to lose power.....	59
well-to-do Yakamas who monopolize best lands on reserve.....	222
opposition of Indians to, decreasing.....	X
to, springs from selfish motives.....	X



	Page.
Allotments, Poncas opposed to.....	88
Pottawatomies and Kickapoos opposed to, but practically have.....	121, 123
reservations on which they have been ordered .....	VII
sentiment in favor of, increasing among Indians of Quapaw Agency.....	93
seventy-one made on Devil's Lake Reserve .....	32
should be given Stockbridges and Munsees .....	228
should be given Western Shoshones as soon as possible.....	166
strong prejudice against, among Pine Ridge Sioux, but a few desire.....	42
survey for, on Grand Ronde Reserve in progress to satisfaction of Indians.....	185
the sooner taken on Yakama Reserve the better.....	222
thirty-five certificates for, on Sisseton Reserve issued.....	VII
those wishing to take, threatened by opposition party among Yankton Sioux.....	59, 60
to five civilized tribes, contemplated in their treaties.....	XIII
to Indians on Umatilla Reserve, surveys made for .....	191
too great haste in making, must be avoided.....	VI
to Pimas will settle disputes as to ownership.....	6
Turtle Mountain Reserve too small to admit of making.....	34
unwarrantable opposition of five civilized tribes to.....	X
with restrictive patent given L'Anse Chippewas with good results, more wanted..	125
Wyandottes opposed to, because their reserve is small.....	98
youth under eighteen should receive larger, than old men .....	33
(See Homesteads and Patents.)	
Anderson, Wm. W., Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	20
Andrews, Henry W., appointed member of Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXI
Apache pupils at Carlisle bright and promising.....	260
Apaches, Jicarilla, removed from Mescalero Agency.....	LXXII, 167
reserve of, executive order setting apart.....	300
Mescalero, cultivate about five acres to each man.....	168
statistics in regard to.....	348, 350, 352, 358, 366, 374, 380, 388
Apprentices, number of, table .....	348
system of payments of small sums to, for labor in schools .....	258
five at Round Valley Agency.....	12
(See Trades.)	
Appropriation of \$5,000 should be made to pay judges of Courts of Indian Offenses.....	XXXIV
Appropriations for Indian service, estimates for decreasing .....	III
(See Legislation.)	
Arapahoes, statistics in regard to.....	352, 364, 368, 378, 382, 392
(See Cheyenne and Arapaho.)	
Arbitration should be resorted to to settle claims of Indians for damage by railroads.....	119
Areas of Indian reservations, tables .....	302, 366
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, agreement with, by Northwest Commission.....	XXIX, 38
statistics in regard to.....	350, 368, 380
Armstrong, S. C., Superintendent Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, annual report of .....	261
Arrest, trial, and acquittal of Fort Berthold Indian for accidental killing of white boy.....	39
Assinaboines, Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., number and condition of, (See Fort Belknap)...	141
of Fort Peck Agency. (See Fort Peck).	
much more inclined toward farming and freighting than Yankton Sioux .....	146
statistics in regard to .....	356, 372, 386
B.	
Bad River Reserve, Wis., right of way through for Duluth, Superior and Michigan R. R.....	XXXVIII
Baldwin, M. D., Blackfeet Agency, Mont., annual report of .....	130
Bannacks, Fort Hall Agency, find it hard to settle down and work.....	63
statistics in regard to .....	352, 368, 382
Beadle, H. M., superintendent Crow boarding-school, report of.....	136
Beef, improvement in method of slaughtering of, at Blackfeet Agency.....	131
Belknap, C. G., Tule River Agency, Cal., annual report of.....	13
Births and deaths, Crow Creek Agency, keep even pace .....	21
number of, table.....	349
Black Bob Shawnees. (See Shawnees.)	
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., annual report of Agent Baldwin.....	130
agreement with, by Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXIX, 132
horse-stealing raid upon, by Crows.....	131
Reserve, right of way through, for Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad.....	XXXVII, 277
statistics in regard to.....	356, 372, 386
Blankets, valuable, manufactured by Navajos .....	172
Blood Indians of Canada make treaty of peace with Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....	142
statistics in regard to.....	356, 372, 386
Board of Indian Commissioners, addresses of.....	410
Boulet, J. B., report of missionary work among Indians of Tulalip Agency.....	219
Branham, W. R., jr., superintendent Chilocco school, annual report of .....	414
Brass band instruments, set of, donated Haskell Institute.....	240
Breaking, 638 acres, done by Yankton Sioux .....	58
500 acres of, done by Standing Rock Sioux .....	49
large area of, on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve.....	75
Brenner, E. W., farmer in charge of Turtle Mountain Chippewas, annual report of.....	33
Broken during year, number of acres, table.....	366
Bridge, Puyullups promise \$1,000 toward building .....	216
Buildings, agency, Colville, more unsuitable site could hardly be found for.....	204
Fort Hall, worthless .....	69
number of, erected during year and cost, table.....	367
Utah, much improved .....	200
Warm Springs, unfit for habitation.....	197
(See Agency buildings.)	
church, Indian, number of, table.....	349
school. (See School.)	

	Page.
Burke, P. F., superintendent Albuquerque school, report of.....	248
Burleigh, Dr. W. A., ably defends Indians in court.....	149
Burton, Ella, superintendent school, Colorado River Agency, Ariz., report of.....	3
Busey, George W., Colorado River Agency, Ariz., annual report of.....	1
Butter, number of pounds of, made and sold by Indians, table.....	381
Byrnes, T. A., Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, annual report of.....	199
C.	
Caddoes, statistics in regard to.....	352
Calispels, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXXII
statistics in regard to.....	362
Carlisle school, Pennsylvania, report of Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., superintendent.....	256
students, fine exhibit of, at Philadelphia.....	XVIII
(See Students.)	
Catholic Bureau Indian Missions, report of educational work of.....	418
Cattle, Blackfeet Agency, loss of, light compared with that of stock owners in Territory.....	132
heavy loss of, at Standing Rock Agency, owing to severe winter.....	48
loss of, at Tongue River Agency, about 10 per cent., owing to severe winter.....	149
Poncas of Dakota, not allowed to sell their.....	159
Cayuses, report on condition of.....	191
statistics in regard to.....	360, 376, 390
Umatilla Reserve. (See Umatilla.)	
Cayugas, statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388
Census, annual Indian, difficulty of taking.....	XXXVII, 188, 222
shows slight decrease in population.....	XXXVII
carefully taken of Nez Percés.....	71
Crow Agency, shows decrease in population.....	133
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., shows slight diminution in population.....	36
Fort Peck Agency, gives a less number of Indians than previously reported.....	144
of Navajoes hitherto placed too high.....	171
Moquis Pueblos shows slight increase in population.....	178
Pimas on reserve shows that former figures have been over estimates.....	6
Santee Sioux shows decrease, families having gone to Minnesota.....	156
shows large reduction in number of Pine Ridge Sioux.....	40
shows smaller decrease than hitherto in number of Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	79
taking of triennial, recommended instead of annual.....	XXXVIII
(See Population.)	
Chase, Horace, R., superintendent Genoa school, Nebraska, report of.....	243
Cherokee outlet, lease of, for grazing purposes.....	116
Cherokees, difficulty of ascertaining who have rights to citizenship among.....	LVIII
Eastern, have difficulty in holding title to their valuable lands.....	182
lose suit against Western Cherokees in regard to sharing in funds.....	LXXVII
removal of, from North Carolina to Indian Territory proposed.....	LXXVII
suits brought to adjust title to lands of, in North Carolina.....	LXXVI
statistics in regard to.....	354, 358, 370, 376, 384, 388
(See Five Civilized Tribes.)	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Agent Williams.....	73
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent McChesney.....	16
Cheyennes and Arapahoes might be removed East, and present reserve opened to settlement.....	LVII
great progress made by.....	74
Northern, a troublesome element at Pine Ridge, but improving.....	41
desire that all the tribe be settled in Montana.....	LXVII
proverbial for chastity of their women.....	149
required to return from Tongue River to Pine Ridge Agency.....	LXVIII, 41, 149
statistics in regard to.....	350, 352, 356, 368, 372, 382, 386
Chickasaws, deplorable condition of freedmen among, should lead to their removal.....	LIX, LXIII
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370
(See Five Civilized Tribes.)	
Chiefs should be elected.....	159
Chilocco school, Indian Territory, annual report of Superintendent Branham.....	414
Chimehuevas should have irrigable land.....	7
statistics in regard to.....	348, 366
Chippewas, agreements concluded by Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXVIII, 129, 230
and Munsees, number and condition of.....	120
L'Anse, exceptionally prosperous and enterprising.....	126
La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, census and status of; most of them self-sustaining.....	229
logging operations of, successful.....	XLVII, 229
Leech Lake, award to, for damages caused by building of reservoirs on Mississippi.....	LXVII
Mille Lac, only hope for, lies in their removal to White Earth.....	128
of Michigan, land frauds practiced upon.....	124
of Turtle Mountain. (See Turtle Mountain.)	
statistics in regard to.....	350, 354, 356, 364, 368, 370, 372, 378, 380, 384, 386, 362
Chloral sold Indians by druggist, death resulting from.....	25
Choctaw laws and constitution, resumé of.....	101
Choctaws, adoption by, of Freedmen, statement of account.....	LXII
school laws of.....	105
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370
(See Five Civilized tribes.)	
Chehalis Indians, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
Church members, Indian, number of, table.....	349
Churches, four Presbyterian, one Catholic, among Nez Percés.....	73
(See Mission and Religious.)	
Citizens' dress, Round Valley Indians have adopted.....	13
worn by Indians, statistics.....	348
Citizens, Indians of Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency are.....	215



	Page.
Citizens of Wisconsin, Stockbridges and Munsees are.....	228
one-third Santee Sioux have become.....	154
United States, certain Indians made, by allotment act.....	VI, 276
Citizenship among Cherokees, difficulty of determining who are entitled to.....	LVIII
laws of five civilized tribes as to.....	113
of Indians, the ultimate design of allotment act.....	VIII
Clackamas, statistics in regard to.....	358, 376, 388
Clallams, should belong to Quinalt Agency.....	210
Cleary, Dr. J. L., report of, on sanitary condition of Menomonees.....	227
Clerical force of Indian Bureau should be increased.....	XXXV
work at Omaha and Winnebago Agency, insufficient force allowed for.....	152
Clerk, another needed at Cheyenne River Agency.....	19
Coal mine on Crow Reserve should be opened to furnish fuel to agency.....	134
mining among five civilized tribes.....	119
Cœur d'Alène Reserve, Idaho, right of way through, for railroads.....	XXXVIII
Cœur d'Alènes, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXXI
prosperous condition of.....	205
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Coffey, B., Umatilla Agency, Oregon, annual report of.....	191
Colorado River Agency, Arizona, annual report of Agent Busey.....	7
Colorow affair, history of.....	LXXVIII, 261
Columbia and Methow Indians have goods farms and stock.....	206
Columbias, statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Colville Agency, Washington, annual report of Agent Gwydir.....	204
pronounced in miserable condition by Inspector Armstrong..	208
Colvilles need more Government assistance.....	207
statistics in regard to.....	362
Comanches desire school for their children separate from Kiowas.....	83
increase in population of.....	80
statistics in regard to.....	352, 370, 382
(See Kiowa.)	
Commissioners, Board of Indian, addresses of.....	410
Commission, Northwest Indian, agreements made by, with Indians should be ratified by Congress.....	LXVII, 38, 129, 132, 139, 141, 143
Chippewas of La Pointe Agency refuse terms offered by.....	230
negotiations by.....	XXVII
prosperity of Pillager Chippewas depends on ratification of agreement made with.....	128
should be appointed to negotiate with tribes, in Indian Territory for removal east of 98 degrees.....	LVIII
Umatilla, diminished reserve selected by, for Indians of Umatilla Agency.....	XXXII, 191
Compulsory education. (See Education.)	
Concows, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Congress. (See Appropriations and Legislation.)	
Connelly, Michael C., appointed allotment agent.....	VII
Consolidation of Tule River and Mission Agencies and placing of Yumas under latter.....	XLIX
Contingent fund should be allowed a superintendent of school.....	238
Contributions to Carlisle school numerous and large.....	260
Cook, Rev. Joseph W., report on Episcopal mission work among Yankton Sioux.....	67
Council, annual, of Eastern Cherokees represents population, is dignified and harmonious..	183
business, of thirteen members elected by Cheyenne River Sioux.....	18
international, among tribes of Indian Territory.....	116
Court acquits Indian boy arrested for murder of white boy.....	40
county, with white jury, Indians can not have fair trial before.....	232
Indian testimony in, unjustly held to be not competent.....	5
none among five civilized tribes having jurisdiction over civil cases to which white man is party.....	115
Northern Cheyennes of Tongue River surrender to officers of.....	149
of Indian offenses, decrees of, just and accepted without complaint.....	5
difficult to get good men to accept position in.....	23
Grand Ronde, policemen are judges of.....	185
has checked polygamy by punishing offenders.....	5
high character of judges of.....	32
judges of should be paid salary.....	XXXIV, 19, 32, 63, 164, 187, 194
legal blanks should be furnished for.....	190
Nez Percé Agency, exercise wholesome restraint, pass upon forty criminal cases.....	73
none at Fort Belknap Agency.....	142
Pine Ridge Agency.....	42
Ponca, etc., Agency.....	89
no occasion for at Tongue River Agency.....	149
to convene it for a year at Quapaw Agency.....	92
organized at Cheyenne River Agency and doing good work.....	18
Pyramid Lake, has few cases but saves much trouble.....	164
should be placed on legal basis by act of Congress.....	XXXIV
Standing Rock, imposes as fine the surrendering of weapons.....	52
Yakama Agency, of incalculable benefit.....	222
Territorial, decides that Yakamas have right to have access to fisheries.....	LXXXIII
United States necessity for establishment of in Indian Territory.....	LIV, 115
Cowart, Fletcher J., Mescalero Agency, New Mex., annual report of.....	166
Cowan, D. C., Fort Peck Agency, Mont., annual report of.....	143
Cramsie, John W., Devil's Lake Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	26
Creeks, platforms of political parties among.....	103
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370
(See Five Civilized Tribes.)	
Crime, giving of a horse condones, among Indians.....	54
of bigamy among Indians should come under jurisdiction of law.....	22
Crimes act, Indian, too indefinite.....	177

	Page.
Crimes, committed by Indians, law in regard to should be extended over Indian Territory.....XXXIV	
committed by Indians, Territories should be relieved of expense of prosecuting.....XXXIV, 22	349
committed by or against Indians, number of, table .....	23
Crow Creek, Sioux, especially free from .....	151
few cases of assault and intoxication among Winnebagoes .....	75
several arrests of whites and Indians for, made by Cheyenne and Arapaho police ...	17
Crops, Cheyenne River Agency, none good for eight years.....	2
Colorado River Reserve, Ariz., without irrigation can never be good .....	127
excellent, raised by Chippewas, of White Earth Agency .....	29
fine, raised by Devil's Lake Sioux.....	37
Fort Berthold Agency, destroyed by drought.....	21
good on Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reserves .....	48
good on Standing Rock Reserve despite the drought.....	72
Nez Percé Reserve, unusually large.....	141
of Fort Belknap agency Indians far exceed those of former years .....	122
of Indians, Potawatomie, etc., Agency, Kans., destroyed by drought.....	91
of Indians of Quapaw Agency unusually good .....	85
Osage and Kaw Reserves, injured by drought .....	87
Ponca, etc., agency, almost ruined by drought .....	380
raised by Indians, statistics as to, table .....	179
raised by Pueblos, hitherto underestimated.....	15
Southern Ute Reserve, poor for want of rain.....	192
Umatilla Reserve, unusually large.....	195, 197
Warm Springs Reserve, almost a failure .....	55, 57
Yankton Reserve, shortened by drought.....	
(See Agriculture and Farming.)	
Crow Agency, Mont., annual report of Agent Williamson .....	133
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Anderson .....	20
Crow Reserve, Mont., executive order setting apart portions of, for military purposes .....	299
right of way through, for Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railroad.....XXXIX, 284	
Crows, improvements in farming, etc., made by.....	133
raid upon Blackfeet and steal horses.....	131
statistics in regard to.....	356, 372, 386
Cushattas, statistics in regard to.....	360

## D.

Dance, sun, almost obsolete ceremony among Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	74
held by Kiowas, with understanding that it should be the last.....	83
omitted by Poncas this year.....	88
Dancing a great drawback to thrift and morals.....	60
is being freed from previous barbarous accompaniments.....	20
Daniels, Dr. J. W., appointed member Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXXIX
Dawes, E. K., superintendent, report of Quapaw boarding-school.....	94
Death, practice of giving away property at, almost abandoned.....	54
Deaths, many, from measles, among Pueblos.....	180
number of.....	349
(See Health and Sanitary.)	
Delawares, statistics in regard to .....	352
Depredation claims, Indian, examination of, in Indian Bureau.....	XLVIII
new House committee should be organized, to act upon.....	XLIX
Depredations, timber. (See Timber.)	
upon whites, two Indians punished for.....	83
Devil's Lake Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Cramsie.....	26
Reserve, Dak., error in survey of boundary of, Indians should be compensated... 27, 35	
Disarming of Standing Rock Sioux gradually proceeding by system of fines.....	52
Disease. (See Health and Sanitary.)	
Diseases among Indians, table showing.....	398
Dougan, Dr. McKay, report on sanitary condition of Santee Sioux.....	161
Dougherty, Capt. William E., Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., annual report of.....	7
Drunkennes, Mescalero Apaches addicted to, through "tiswin" .....	169
nearly disappeared among Blackfeet owing to vigilance of police.....	131
unusual number of cases of among Umatilla Indians.....	194
very little among Santee Sioux.....	156
(See Liquor and Whisky.)	
D'Wamish Indians, statistics in regard to .....	362, 378, 390

## E.

Eastern Cherokee Agency, N. C., annual report of Agent Leatherwood.....	182
Education, Bureau of, should have entire charge of schools for Indians in Alaska .....	XIX
compulsory, attempt at, successful.....	5
should be insisted on for Indians.....	259
contributions by religious societies for, table.....	349
of Indians in boarding and day schools, cost .....	XVI, XVII
(See Schools.)	
Educational work of Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, report of.....	418
Eells, Edwin, Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Wash., annual report of.....	215
Emery, Joseph, Klamath Agency, Oregon, annual report of.....	185
Employé sentenced to three years' imprisonment for stealing agency property.....	232
Employés, additional, needed for Navajo Agency.....	176
agency, agent should have voice in selection of.....	195
Indians capable of being, should be certified to Indian Office by agents.....	160
in Indian schools, names of, and salaries paid .....	323
insufficient force of, at Siletz.....	190
school, should feel that tenure of office depends on faithfulness.....	216
sent by Indian Office to Yankton Agency efficient.....	63



	Page.
Employés should understand that positions are not sinecures nor political rewards .....	63
Tulalip Agency, competent and obedient .....	218
English language, difficulty of acquiring, methods used in teaching, at Hampton .....	267
orders of Indian Office prohibiting the teaching of any other than, in Indian schools .....	XXIII
should be taught exclusively in all Indian schools .....	XX, 19, 246
Executive orders relating to Indian reserves .....	299
F.	
Farm, Government running of, hardly wise .....	221
Parker, purchased for Carlisle school .....	259
school. (See school.) .....	
Farmer needed in each settlement of Indians .....	68
Farmers' additional, number of, for Rosebud Agency should be increased .....	41
several needed at Pine Ridge .....	42
Farmers for Indians should be especially adapted to their duties .....	133
placing of Indian pupils in homes of .....	258, 269
sent to Devil's Lake Agency of no use .....	29
Farming among Mission Indians, crops very light .....	11
and stock-raising, many New York Indians successfully engaged in .....	180
districts, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve divided into; large area cultivated .....	75
extensively carried on by individuals among five civilized tribes .....	111
fairly successful this year among Fort Peck Indians .....	146
great advance made in, by Indians of Klamath Reserve .....	186
in common, by Hoopa Valley Indians, reduces them to condition of servitude .....	7
in the rudest way, Pueblos subsist by .....	179
Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas double area cultivated two years ago, but crops injured by drought .....	80, 81, 82
land among five civilized tribes, no present danger of monopoly of .....	111
little advance in, made by Northern Cheyennes at Tongue River .....	148
Menomonees engage in, more than ever before .....	226
Neah Bay Reserve not suited to .....	210
of 3,901 acres by Santee Sioux .....	154
Pima Indians extensively engaged in .....	4
Quinalt Reserve not suited to .....	212
Shoshones and Arapahoes show unusual energy and system in .....	231
worked at commendably, but crops destroyed by squirrels .....	165
social habits of Indians a bar to successful .....	56
table giving statistics of, on Indian reserves .....	366
to extent of 6,000 acres engaged in by Moquis Pueblos .....	178
Tule River Reserve, Cal., can never be successful .....	13
Utes show better disposition for, than hitherto .....	199
vigorous attempts at, made by Blackfeet, good crops .....	130
Yankton Sioux took hold of, energetically, but drought destroyed crops .....	54, 56
(See Agriculture and Crops.) .....	
Fence, number acres under, and rods of, made, table .....	366
Ferry-boat, S'Kokomish Indians have furnished funds for .....	216
Fields, Edwin C., Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., annual report of .....	141
Fisheries of Klamaths intruded on by floating cannery .....	9
on Columbia River, Indians unjustly deprived of access to .....	LXXXI
salmon, Yakamas denied rights in .....	221
(See Salmon.) .....	
Five civilized tribes, allotments in severalty can not be forced upon .....	XII
of land to, contemplated in their treaties .....	XIII
attitude of toward allotments .....	112
disputed claims to citizenship in .....	113
intruders among, number of .....	100, 115
jurisdiction of laws of .....	100
over inter-married whites .....	103
political districts and officials of .....	98
population of, and of whites among .....	100
rich among, monopolize lands of .....	XII
schools, among, description, number, attendance .....	106-110
tenure by which they hold their lands .....	111
unwarrantable opposition of to allotment act .....	XI
(See Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles.) .....	
Flandreau Sioux, mortgages on lands of, paid up .....	159
Flathead Agency, Mont., annual report of Agent Ronan .....	137
Flatheads, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with .....	XXXII, 139
Bitter Root Valley, would remove to reserve if inducements were held out .....	141
statistics in regard to .....	356, 372, 386
Fletcher, Alice C., appointed allotment agent for Winnebago Reserve .....	VII, LXVIII
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., agreement concluded with Indians of, by Northwest Indian Commission .....	XXIX
annual report of Agent Fields .....	141
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Gifford .....	36
Reserve, act giving right of way through, to Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad .....	277
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Gallagher .....	67
Reserve, Idaho, Indians agree to surrender right of way for railroad and additional town site .....	XXXIX
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., agreement concluded with Indians of, by Northwest Indian Commission .....	XXIX, 143
annual report of Agent Cowen .....	143
Freedmen among Chickasaws, deplorable condition of, removal of to Oklahoma recommended .....	LIX, LXIII, 111, 114
Choctaws and Chickasaws, statement of accounts of funds of .....	LXII
Choctaw, all but 83 who have left nation have received citizenship .....	114

	Page.
Freighting, all their, done by Yankton Sioux.....	64
by Indians begun at Crow Creek Agency.....	22
done by Indians, table.....	381
extensively engaged in by Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	78
introduced among Navajos.....	173
Mescalero Apaches have begun.....	168
satisfactorily engaged in by Shoshones and Arapahoes.....	233
undertaken by Utes.....	200
wagons and stock furnished Piegans for.....	132
Funds, trust, Indian, transactions in.....	287
Furs and robes sold, value of, table.....	381

## G.

Gallagher, H. D., Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	40
Gallaher, James, superintendent Kean's Cañon School, report of.....	235
Gallagher, P., Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, annual report of.....	67
Gambling, almost renounced by Indians of Quinalt Agency.....	214
indulged in to large extent by Indians of Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.....	96
Moses and his band addicted to.....	206
on the decrease at Kiowa, etc., agency.....	83
prevails to considerable extent among Mescalero Apaches.....	169
Genoa School, Nebraska, report of Superintendent Horace R. Chase.....	243
Georgetown Indians, number and condition of.....	211, 212
Gibson, W. D. C., Nevada Agency, Nev., annual report of.....	162
Gifford, Abram J., Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	36
Gila River Reserve, Ariz., right of way through for Phoenix and Maricopa Railroad.....	XL
Grierson, General, removes settlers from Indian reserves.....	LXXII, LXXIV
Grazing, tax for, collected from cattle driven across Blackfeet Reserve.....	132
unlawful on Shoshone Reserve, failure to prevent.....	233
upon Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reserves.....	123
use of, Kiowas and Comanches paid 250 cows for.....	81
(See Lease.)	
Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent McClane.....	184
Green Bay Agency, Wis., annual report of Agent Jennings.....	225
Gregory, J. T., La Pointe Agency, Wis., annual report of.....	228
Gros Ventres, Arickarees and Mandans, Fort Berthold Agency, agreement concluded with, by Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXIX, 38
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., report on number and condition of.....	141
of Fort Belknap Agency. (See Fort Belknap.)	
statistics in regard to.....	350, 356, 368, 372, 380, 386
Grover, C. H., Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, annual report of.....	120
Goodale, Elaine, report of White River day school, Lower Brulé.....	26
Gwydir, Rickard D., Colville Agency, Wash., annual report of.....	204

## H.

Hall, Harwood, superintendent, report of Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte school.....	94
Hall, J. Lee, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T., annual report of.....	80
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, annual report of, of S. C. Armstrong.....	261
Haskell Institute, articles manufactured by pupils in.....	241
Lawrence, Kans., report Superintendent Robinson.....	238
new buildings needed for.....	240
water supply of, deficient.....	240
Haynie, George W., physician Quinalt Agency, report of.....	213
Health of Chippewas of Michigan good.....	126
Fort Peck Agency Indians good, except for syphilis and consumption.....	146
Indians, Colville Agency fair, not enough physicians provided.....	208
Klamath Reserve, generally good.....	187
of Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., remarkably good.....	97
of Tulalip Agency good, except scrofulous diseases.....	218
Neah Bay Indians good, except venereal and pulmonary diseases.....	210
Pah Utes unusually good.....	165
pupils, Colorado River school, not good.....	3
Yankton Sioux good, unusually free from syphilis.....	64
(See Disease and Sanitary.)	
Hill, Charles, Santee Agency, Neb., annual report of.....	154
Hohs, number and condition of.....	211
should belong to Quinalt Agency.....	210
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Homesteads, Chehalis Indians took, for want of authority for allotments.....	215
refused Santee Sioux by local land office for two years, now allowed.....	154
success of attempt to place Florida Seminoles on, doubtful.....	LIII
(See Allotments and Patents.)	
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., report of Captain Dougherty, acting agent.....	7
Hoopas, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Hop-raising industry should be introduced among Siletz Indians.....	190
Horse-racing, property lost at, returned to owners by decision of Indian court.....	5
Horse-stealing, by Mexicans from Mescalero Apaches.....	169
from Navajos, trouble resulting from.....	175
Indian of Warm Springs Reserve, arrested for, but released.....	197
two whites arrested for, by Cheyenne and Arapaho police.....	75
Horse-teams needed by Devil's Lake Sioux.....	28, 35
Horse-thieves, number of arrested and turned over to United States marshal.....	146
Horses, Navajos own large herds of, of little value.....	172
of Crows, disease called "glanders" is present among.....	184
stolen by Assinnaboines, recovered and returned.....	142



Hospital, established on Menomonee Reserve, benefits derived from.....	Page.
Hampton school, efficiently managed.....	227
Hospitals, need of at Indian agencies.....	264
House-building carried on extensively among Crow Creek Sioux.....	23
frame, every Flandreau Sioux has.....	119
Houses, fifty built by Pimas this year.....	4
many built by Blackfeet during the year.....	131
new built by Standing Rock Sioux.....	49
Fort Peck Sioux.....	144
White Earth Chippewas.....	127
most Tulalip Indians have comfortable; 20 new, built.....	217
Navajoes anxious to build, and need lumber.....	175
Northern Cheyennes at Tongue River have built 20.....	148
number occupied and built by Indians, table.....	367
repairs made on 81, among Yankton Sioux.....	64
separate from villages, Moquis Pueblos showing willingness to build.....	178
Shoshones and Arapahoes have built many.....	232
twenty-six built by Santee Sioux.....	155
twenty-six completed for Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	78
Utes built 12 without cost to Government.....	200
Howard, Elmer A., Pima Agency, Ariz., annual report of.....	4
Howard, James R., appointed allotment agent.....	VII
Howard, Miss Grace, established home for returned students and others.....	24
Hutchison, A. P., superintendent Otoe school, report of.....	90
Hualapais, statistics in regard to.....	348

## I.

Indian problem, solution of proposed.....	11, 85, 170, 211
Territory, act granting right of way through, to Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rail- road.....	281
act granting right of way through, to Fort Worth and Denver City Rail- road.....	278
international council among tribes of.....	116
law relating to crimes committed by Indians should be extended over.....	XXXIV
removal of few straggling parties of intruders from.....	LVIII
rights of way through, for railroads.....	XLI, 117
surplus lands in, suggestions as to opening of, to settlement.....	LVI
United States court should be established in, according to treaties.....	LIV, 115
Industrial training successfully attempted at White River day school.....	26
Infanticide common among Mescalero Apaches.....	169
Inspection of Neah Bay Agency a pleasure and benefit.....	210
Quinalt Agency.....	214
Intemperance. (See Drunkenness, Liquor, and Whisky).	
Interest collected on bonds.....	291
Intruders among five civilized tribes, number of.....	100, 115
and disputed citizenship in Indian Territory.....	LVIII, 115
(See Trespassers.)	
Iowa and Sac and Fox Reserves in Kansas and Nebraska, Iowas consent, Sac and Fox do not consent to sale of.....	LXVI
Reserve in Nebraska, sale of, act amending act for.....	273
Iowas in Indian Territory have enlarged their cultivated fields.....	95
Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, number and condition of.....	120
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 372, 384
Irrigating ditch built on White River for Utes, a failure.....	200
ten miles of constructed on Southern Ute Reserve.....	15
Irrigation inadequate on Pueblo Reserves.....	179
now in progress on Navajo Reserve will double cultivable area.....	172-174
success of efforts at, made on Navajo reserve.....	LXX
thorough system of, needed on Crow Reserve.....	134
wise system of, on Mission Indian lands would give every family 5 or 10 acres.....	10

## J.

Jackson, T. W., New York Agency, N. Y., annual report of.....	180
Jenkins, J. D., Sisseton Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	45
Jennings, Thomas, Green Bay Agency, Wis., annual report of.....	225
John Day Indians, statistics in regard to.....	360, 376, 390
Johnston, Jane H., principal Saint Paul's School, Yankton, report of.....	66
Jones, Thomas M., Shoshone Agency, Wyo., annual report of.....	231

## K.

Kaw Sub-Agency, Ind. T., report J. C. Keenan.....	86
Kaws, statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 382
Keams Cañon boarding school, Arizona, annual report of Superintendent Gallaher.....	235
Keechies, statistics in regard to.....	352
Keenan, J. C., report on Kaw Sub-Agency and school.....	86
Kelly, William A., superintendent training school, Sitka, Alaska, report of.....	234
Kaweah and Kings River Indians, statistics in regard to.....	348
Kickapoos, Mexican, are good workers, but will not send children to school.....	95
Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, number and condition of.....	120
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 372, 384
Killing of a Pine Ridge Sioux by police in attempting to make an arrest.....	41
Kinney, J. F., Yankton Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	53

	Page.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Agent Hall.....	80
Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas might be removed east and present reserve opened to settlement.....	LXVII
statistics in regard to.....	352, 370, 382
Klamath Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Emery.....	185
Reserve, Oregon, dispute as to eastern boundary of.....	LXXVIII, 188
Klamaths, Lower, are self-sustaining, are disturbed by intrusion upon their fisheries.....	9
statistics in regard to.....	348, 358, 360, 376, 388
Kootenais, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXXII
Flathead Agency, Mont., report on condition of.....	137
statistics in regard to.....	352, 356, 372, 386

## L.

Labor, Indians are learning that it is not a disgrace .....	20
Indian, miscellaneous products of, table.....	381
Lakes, need more Government assistance.....	206
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Land office, branch, near Umatilla Reserve, needed for sale of Umatilla lands.....	193
Lands, Indian, provisions of allotment act as to disposition of.....	V
trust, transactions in .....	292
Lane, J. B., Siletz Agency, Oregon, annual report of .....	188
La Pointe Agency, Wis., annual report of Agent Gregory.....	228
successful logging operations of Chippewas of.....	XLVII, 229
Larrabee, Charles F., appointed allotment agent .....	VIII
appointed member of Northwest Indian Commission .....	XXVIII
Law should prohibit marrying of Indian women by white men without permission from Indian Office.....	97
U. S., relating to crimes by Indians, Indian Territory should not be exempted from.....	XXXIV
Laws and constitution, Choctaw, resumé of.....	101
of United States, Indian allottees to be amenable to .....	VI
Lease for coal mining among five civilized tribes, should be legal basis for.....	119
of Cherokee outlet, bribery used to effect .....	116
of lands for grazing, Iowa receive \$15 per capita for.....	96
Leases of Indian lands for grazing, legislation relative to, needed.....	XXVI
unlawfully made by members of five civilized tribes for improvement of farms.....	112
(See Grazing).	
Leatherwood, Robert L., Eastern Cherokee Agency, N. C., annual report of .....	182
Lee, John, superintendent Salem school, Oregon, report of.....	252
Legalizing records of Indian Office, need of.....	XLVI
Legislation. (See Appropriations.)	
further needed for protection of Indian police.....	LV, 118
Indian, of second session of Forty-ninth Congress.....	272
needed, for removal of Chickasaw freedmen to Oklahoma.....	LXIV
in regard to leasing of Indian lands for grazing.....	XXXVI
to perfect title of Pawnees to part of their reserve in Indian Territory..	LXIV
prevent trespassing and timber depredating on Indian lands.....	XXVI
settle disposition of Black Bob Shawnee lands.....	LXV
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Needham.....	70
Liabilities of United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, table.....	293
Lightner, Isaiah, appointed allotment agent .....	VII
Lipans, statistics in regard to.....	354
Liquor, Indian under influence of, shoots a white woman.....	70
none sold to Tongue River Cheyennes .....	149
sale of, to Indians, inadequate punishment given for .....	194
sellers, jury refuses to convict, on Indian testimony.....	232
unwillingness of persons to testify against.....	10, 13
selling to Indians, two cases successfully prosecuted.....	91
six whites arrested for and fined.....	188
traffic almost put an end to among Eastern Cherokees.....	184
Turtle Mountain Chippewas impoverished by.....	33
(See Drunkenness and Whisky.)	
Lower Brulé sub-Agency, condition of Sioux belonging to.....	24
Logging operations by Chippewas and Menomonees profitable.....	XLVII, 226, 229
Lumber, number of feet of, sawed on Indian reserves, table.....	381
Lummi Reserve, crops, etc., raised by Indians on .....	217
Lummi, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390

## M.

Machinery farm, needed by Indians of Warm Springs Agency.....	197
too many different and some unsuitable kinds purchased for Indians.....	151
Machines, agricultural, needed by Winnebagoes.....	151
mowing, etc., purchased by Standing Rock Sioux.....	49
MacKinnac Agency, Mich., annual report of Agent Stevens.....	124
Madison Indians live by fishing and work in saw-mills .....	217
statistics in regard to .....	362, 378, 390
Makahs, live by fishing and sealing .....	209, 210
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Mandans, Arickarees, and Gros Ventres, agreement concluded with, by Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXIX, 38
statistics in regard to.....	350, 368, 380
Maricopas, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Marriage between whites and members of five civilized tribes, laws concerning.....	103
customs among New York Indians improve slowly .....	181
relation loosely held among Winnebagoes.....	151



	Page.
McChesney, Chas. E., Cheyenne River Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	16
McClane, J. B., Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, annual report of.....	184
McLaughlin, James, Standing Rock Agency, Dak., annual report of.....	48
Medical statistics of Indian tribes, table.....	398
treatment, number of Indians who have received, table.....	349
Medicine men, Indians Quinalelt Agency completely controlled by.....	212
possess unlimited power over Yakamas.....	224
Menomonees are little civilized.....	225
statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 392
successful logging operations of.....	XLVII
Mescalero Agency, New Mex., annual report of Agent Cowart.....	166
Methows and Columbias have good farms and stock.....	206
statistics in regard to.....	362
Miamis are good average farmers.....	91
Eel River, annuities of, should be capitalized and paid.....	XLV
statistics in regard to.....	354, 364, 370, 384
Military post on Devil's Lake Reserve the one obstacle to civilization.....	31
reserves, executive orders setting apart portions of Indian reserves for.....	299, 300 301
should be removed from Fort Totten and post used as Indian school.....	30
stationed near Navajo Reserve to prevent collision between Navajos and settlers...	175
will soon be needed among Osages to protect their rights.....	85
Mill, flour, Kiowa, etc., Agency, should be completed and put in operation.....	82
grist, Green Bay Agency, Wis., almost useless, new machinery needed.....	226
saw and grist, greatly needed on Yakama Reserve.....	225
Green Bay Agency, great help to Menomonees.....	226
needed for Navajo Agency.....	175
portable needed at Kiowa, etc., Agency.....	82
Utah Agency, explosion of boiler of.....	200
Mills, Nez Percé Agency, make good flour and lumber.....	73
one of the best, in Dakota, at Devil's Lake Agency.....	30
Round Valley Agency, falling to decay for want of engine, etc.....	12
Mines, gold, Blackfoot Reserve, miners refuse to remove from.....	132
Coal. (See Coal.)	
Miscellaneous funds belonging to Crows should be expended for them.....	135
Mission Agency, Cal., annual report of Agent Ward.....	9
Tule River and Yuma Indians placed under.....	XLIX
Indian reserves in California, executive order setting apart.....	299
removal of intruders from.....	LI
Indians, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Missionaries among Indians, number of, table.....	349
Missionary among Wichitas, sent them by Cherokees.....	84
none for Neah Bay Agency.....	210
sent Fort Hall Agency by Women's National Indian Association.....	69
Mission, Catholic, prosperity of Cœur d'Alènes due to.....	205
work, ably conducted among Indians of Tulalip Agency.....	218
among Cheyennes and Araphoes by Mennonites and Episcopalians.....	77, 79
Grand Ronde Indians by Catholics.....	185
Indians of Colville Agency zealously prosecuted by Jesuits.....	208
Quapaw Agency, conducted by Friends and Methodists.....	92
Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., carried on by Catholics,	
Friends, and Baptists.....	97
Northern Cheyennes, earnestly carried on by Catholics.....	148
Santee Sioux, zealous, by Amer. Miss. Asso. and Episcopalians.....	158
Standing Rock Sioux, carried on by Catholics, Congregationalists,	
and Episcopalians.....	52
Yakamas carried on mostly by Methodists.....	222
carried on at Pine Ridge by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholics.....	42
Devil's Lake Agency, vigorously prosecuted by Catholics.....	32
earnest, done by Roman Catholics and Episcopalians for White Earth Chip-	
pewas.....	128
has made little impression on Fort Peck Sioux.....	144
irregular, by several denominations on Siletz Reserve.....	189
none among Kiowas and Comanches.....	84
among Mescalero Apaches.....	169
except by employes, among Indians of Klamath Reserve.....	187
orders prohibiting teaching Indian language in schools, not intended to affect.	XXIII
Presbyterian and Episcopal, among Yankton Sioux, reports of Messrs. Wil-	
liamson and Cook.....	66, 67
Sisseton Agency, by Presbyterians and Episcopalians, report of.....	46
Tulalip Agency, report of J. B. Boulet, on.....	219
very little among Winnebagoes.....	152
Missions, two new Episcopal, established, at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	22
(See Churches, Schools, and Religious.)	
Modocs and Klamaths, largely intermarried.....	186
are energetic and have farmed well.....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 358, 370, 376, 384, 388
Mohaves, conditions and customs of.....	1
statistics concerning.....	348, 366, 380
Mokohoko Band of Sac and Fox. (See Sac and Fox.)	
Montesanos, are industrious and harmonious with whites.....	212
Moquis Pueblos, boarding school-opened for, at Keam's Cañon.....	235
statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388
(See Pueblos.)	
Morals of Santee Sioux exceptionally good, owing to school and missionary work.....	156
Yakamas, at low ebb.....	221
Moses and his bands addicted to drinking and gambling.....	206

	Page.
Muckleshoots, crops, etc., raised by.....	217
statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
Munsees and Stockbridges, as civilized as they will be under existing circumstances.....	228
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
Murder of Lower Brulé Indian, arrest and imprisonment for.....	25
medicine man, for failure to cure a patient.....	14
Modoc, by a German.....	183
two Indian women by Crows.....	134
Utes by Colorado militia and posse.....	LXXX, 202
white boy, Fort Berthold Indian charged with, acquitted.....	39
white man by Blood Indians.....	131
old laws of Cherokees regarding.....	100
Murders among five civilized tribes appallingly frequent.....	LIV
and quarrels between Navajoes and white men.....	174
few committed by Indians outside of five civilized tribes.....	XXXV
two among Indians of Pottawatomie Agency.....	122
Muskokies, statistics in regard to.....	360

## N.

Navajo Agency, N. Mex., annual report of Agent Patterson.....	171
reserve, irrigation of, begun with success.....	LXX, 174
Navajos can not support themselves and be forced to remain on their barren reserve.....	LXIX
off reservation, difficulties between, and settlers.....	LXXI, 174
statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388
unjustly deprived of access to San Juan country, settlers removed.....	LXXI
Neah Bay Agency, Wash., annual report of Agent Powell.....	209
Neal, Moses, Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., annual report of.....	94
Needham, J. M., Lemhi Agency, Idaho, annual report of.....	70
Nespilums refuse anything from Government; live mostly by stock raising.....	206
Nevada Agency, Nev., annual report of Agent Gibson.....	162
Newspapers, fifty donated reading room of Haskell Institute.....	240
published and circulated among five civilized tribes.....	110
New York Agency, N. Y., annual report of Agent Jackson.....	180
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Norris.....	70
Nez Percés, hostility of Skolaskan's band to .....	206
in Washington Territory, are cultivating lands industriously .....	206
some of, deteriorating in enterprise and thrift .....	71
statistics in regard to .....	352, 362, 363, 376, 382, 390
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Wash. T., annual report of Agent Eells.....	215
Indians, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
Norris, George W., Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, annual report of.....	70
Northwest Indian Commission. (See Commission).	

## O.

Ogden Land Company, claim of to Seneca Reserve, N. Y., is cloud on Indian title.....	LXXV
O'Kanagans, need more Government assistance.....	206
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Oklahoma, removal of Chickasaw freedmen to, recommended .....	LXIII
few straggling intruders from.....	LVIII
should not be thrown open to settlement; certain tribes might be removed there.....	LVII
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, annual report of Agent Warner.....	150
Omahas, conflicting reports as to progress of.....	152
have built many new houses, farm extensively, morals like white community.....	153
statistics in regard to.....	356, 374, 386
Oneidas, many are as well off as average farmers.....	228
statistics in regard to.....	358, 362, 374, 378, 388, 392
O'Neil, Mary, superintendent Yuma school, California, report of.....	418
Onondagas, statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388
Orchards, Indians of Flathead Agency are planting extensively.....	138
peach, cultivated by Navajoes.....	172
Pyramid Lake Reserve, have done badly.....	163
Osage and Kaw Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Captain Potter, acting agent .....	84
Osages are rich and indolent.....	84
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 382
Osborne, E. C. Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, annual report of.....	87
Otoes and Missourias, statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
worked well, but crops destroyed by drought .....	89
Ottawas, are practically white people .....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
Ouray Agency, reservation of, a desert except small patches.....	200
"Outings" of Carlisle pupils.....	258, 269
system of, pursued at eastern training schools, valuable.....	XVII
Owen, Robert L., Union Agency, Ind. T., annual report of.....	98
Oxen, issued to and purchased by Menomonees.....	226
Oyhuts, are industrious and harmonious with whites.....	212

## P.

Pah-Utes, on reservations are industrious and deserving.....	162
statistics in regard to.....	356, 374, 388
Pah Vants, statistics in regard to.....	360
Papagos are industrious, peaceable, destitute, and homeless .....	6
statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380



	Page.
Patents for lands allotted to be issued to Indians, provisions of allotment act regarding.....	V, 275
issued S'Kokomish Indians recorded at their expense.....	215
most Indians of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency have.....	215
thirty-five issued on Port Madison Reserve, Wash.....	VII
(See Allotments and Homesteads.)	
Patterson, S. S., Navajo Agency, N. Mex., annual report of.....	171
report on condition of Moquis Pueblos.....	177
Pawnees, statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
title of, to portion of reserve in Indian Territory should be confirmed by Congress...	LXIV
worked well, but crops were a failure.....	89
Payment, over, Utes required to refund.....	XLIV, 201
Payments, cash, to Indians, amount of, etc.....	XLIV
Peace and order prevail among Indian tribes.....	XXXIV
Pend d'Oreilles, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXXI, XXXII
Flathead Agency, Mont., report on condition of.....	137
statistics in regard to.....	352, 356, 372, 386
Peorias, are good average farmers.....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
Permit laws among five civilized tribes, terms of.....	111
Physician, Colorado River Agency, report of.....	3
Colville Agency, perils and hardships of his position.....	208
Devil's Lake Agency, report of.....	32
Piegans, statistics in regard to.....	356, 372, 386
(See Blackfeet.)	
Pima Agency, Ariz., annual report of Agent Howard.....	4
Pimas, right of way for Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad across reserve of.....	272
statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 390
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Gallagher.....	40
Pitt River and Potter Valley Indians, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Piutes, Moapa, few on reserve.....	162
statistics in regard to.....	356, 338, 360, 374, 388
Warm Springs Reserve, number and condition of.....	196
Western Shoshone Reserve, have little arable land.....	165
Poindexter, Dr. E. P., report of, on sanitary affairs of Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	3
Police, Indian, Blackfeet Agency, recover and deliver up stolen stock.....	131
Colorado River Reserve, efficient and great assistance to agent.....	2
Comanches and Wichitas make excellent, Kiowas and Apaches inefficient...	83
efficient and valuable services of.....	XXXVI
Flathead Agency, are loath to meet emergencies.....	139
Fort Peck Agency, not very efficient.....	146
hazardous life of, among five civilized tribes.....	118
inefficient at Fort Hall Agency.....	69
kill a Pine Ridge Indian in attempting to make an arrest.....	41
law for protection of.....	118, 284
need of further legislation for protection of.....	LV, 118
number allowed Rosebud Agency too small to maintain suitable patrol.....	44
opposition to, dying out among Pottawatomies and Kickapoos.....	123
Osage, not effective.....	85
pay of, should be increased.....	XXXVII, 19, 32, 44, 78, 120, 146, 177
Quapaw Agency, are willing, energetic, and brave.....	92
valuable services of.....	19, 22, 52, 70, 78, 100, 141, 155, 165, 166, 169, 187, 194, 205, 218, 233
will not take interest in suppressing gambling.....	166
Yankton, worthless when life is in danger, but otherwise efficient.....	62
Political parties among five civilized tribes.....	103
Polygamy, checked on Pima Reserve by court of Indian offenses.....	5
impoverishes Turtle Mountain Chippewas.....	33
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Agent Osborne.....	87
Poncas, of Dakota, are breaking away from tribal customs and taking houses and farms.....	159
statistics in regard to.....	354, 356, 370, 374, 384, 386
Poor-house should be established at each agency for old and infirm.....	21
Population, increase of, among Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.....	80
Indian, census shows slight decrease in.....	XXXVII
of Indian tribes, table.....	348
Pawnees decreased one-half in eleven years.....	88
Poncas decreasing.....	87
Standing Rock Sioux slowly decreasing.....	52
(See Census.)	
Porter, N. S., appointed allotment agent.....	VII
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans., annual report of Agent Grover.....	120
Pottawatomies, citizen band of, are mostly white of French descent.....	96
of Huron, annuities of, should be capitalized and paid.....	XLV
payment to.....	126
payment of indemnity fund to.....	XLV
Prairie band, number and condition of.....	120
statistics in regard to.....	354, 364, 370, 372, 384, 386
to be removed to Lac du Flambeau Reserve.....	231
Powell, W. L., Neah Bay Agency, annual report of.....	209
Pratt, Capt. R. H., U. S. Army, Superintendent Carlisle Training School, annual report of...	256
Priestly, Thomas, Yakama Agency, Wash., annual report of.....	220
Property, distribution of, at death, among friends regardless of rights of wife and children.	192
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex., annual report of Agent Williams.....	179
Potter, Capt. Carroll H., U. S. Army, Osage Agency, Ind. T., annual report of.....	81
Pueblos, Moquis, annual report of Agent Patterson, on.....	177
statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388
taxation of land of, by Territory of New Mexico.....	LXXIV
Pupils, difficulties in obtaining, for distant schools.....	237, 239, 247, 248
regular transfers of, should be made from reservation to distant schools.....	259
(See Schools and Students.)	

Page.

Puyallup Reserve, Wash., right of way through, for Northern Pacific Railroad.....	XLII
Puyallups, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390

## Q.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Agent Summers.....	90
Quapaws are lazy but farmed this year more than usual.....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
Queets, number and condition of.....	211
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Quillehutes, land on which they have lived one hundred years thrown open to settlement.....	209
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Quinaielt Agency, Wash., almost carried away by tidal wave.....	214
annual report of Agent Willoughby.....	211
Quinaielts, statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390

## R.

Railroad being built through Fort Peck Reserve will do much to civilize Indians.....	114
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, act giving right of way for, through Indian Territory.....	281
Duluth, Superior and Michigan, right of way for, through Bad River reserve, Wis.....	XXXVIII
Fort Worth and Denver City, act giving right of way for, through Indian Territory.....	278
Maricopa and Phoenix, act giving right of way for, across Gila River Reserve.....	272
Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Manitoba, employes of, have made no trouble with Fort Belknap Indians.....	142
Newport and King's Valley, through Siletz Reserve will benefit Indians.....	191
Rocky Fork and Cooke City, act giving right of way for, through Crow Reserve.....	284
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, act giving right of way for, through Fort Berthold and Blackfeet Reserves.....	277
ties, difficulty of obtaining, from five civilized tribes.....	119
Utah Midland, act giving right of way for, through Uncompahgre and Uintah Reserves.....	285
Railroads, highways and telegraph lines, right of way for, through Indian reserves, not impaired by allotment act.....	VI, 277
claims of Indians against, for damages by, should be settled by arbitration.....	119
through Indian Territory, memorial of international council of Indian Territory against granting right of way to ..	117
through lands of five civilized, protests against ..	119
through Indian reserves, right of way for ..	XXXVIII
Rations, are being gradually reduced among Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Sioux.....	21
Government supplies, too bountifully to Indians ..	57
in an Indian school, eternal vigilance required for preservation of ..	238
none issued to Nez Percés in Idaho ..	71
reissuing of, to Poncas and Pawnees, necessitated by drought.....	87
Read, number of Indians who can, table.....	348
Records of Indian Office as to transfer of Indian lands should be legalized.....	XLVI
Redwood Indians, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366-380
Red Lake Reserve, Minn., right of way through for Rainy Lake and Southwestern Railroad.....	XLII
Religion, progress of, among Omahas encouraging.....	153
Religious creed of Indians of Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, part Christian and part Pagan.....	121
denominations, agencies formerly assigned to ..	410
influences, Indian school children susceptible to ..	417
societies, amounts contributed by, for Indian education and churches, table.....	349
expend more money for Indian school buildings than does Government.....	XIX
provisions of allotment act, setting apart lands for, on Indian reserves.....	V, 276
work among five civilized tribes, by various denominations ..	110
Hampton students.....	265, 268
Oneidas, carried on by Episcopalians and Methodists ..	228
on Warm Springs Reserve, carried on by United Presbyterians.....	196
(See Churches and Missions.)	
Removal of Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees to their reserve entails serious loss .....	96
Eastern Cherokees to Indian Territory suggested .....	LXXVII
Jicarilla Apaches from Mescalero to Southern Ute Agency.....	LXXII, 167
Mokohoko Band of Sac and Fox from Kansas to Indian Territory .....	LXVI
one hundred Pottawatomies to Lac du Flambeau Reserve .....	231
settlers from San Juan River country, New Mexico .....	LXII, 176
Reservation, Colorado River, a desert without irrigation.....	1
Tule River, Cal., mostly worthless; timber strip should be restored to public domain .....	13
Reservations, areas of, proportion tillable, table.....	366
areas and authority for establishment of, table .....	302
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi, award for damages caused by, to Chippewas.....	LXVII
Riggs, Alfred L., superintendent Santee normal training school, report of.....	161
Road, wagon, appropriation asked to construct from Hoopa Valley to public road.....	8
Robinson, Charles, Superintendent Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., report of.....	238
Rogue River Indians, statistics in regard to.....	358, 360, 376, 388
Ronan, Peter, Flathead Agency, Mont., annual report of.....	137
Rosebud Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Spencer .....	43
Round Valley Agency, Cal., annual report of Agent Yates.....	12
Reserve, Cal., removal of trespassers from .....	LII
Runaways from Fort Stevenson school.....	237

## S.

Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., annual report of Agent Neal.....	94
and Iowa Reserves in Kansas and Nebraska, Iowas consent, Sac and Fox refuse consent to sale of.....	LXVI



	Page
Sac and Fox, Mokohoko band of, removed from Kansas and enrolled at agency in Indian T. . . . .	LXIV, 95
of Mississippi, are mostly blanket Indians. . . . .	95
of Missouri, number and condition of. . . . .	120
Reserve in Nebraska, act amending act for sale of. . . . .	273
statistics in regard to. . . . .	354, 370, 372, 384
Salem school, Oregon, report of Superintendent Lee . . . . .	252
pupils of, purchase by their labor tract of land for. . . . .	252
Salmon canning industry should be developed among Siletz Indians. . . . .	191
fishery, fraud upon Warm Spring Indians, in regard to. . . . .	195, 198
(See Fisheries.)	
Sanitary condition of Blackfeet better than most Indians, due to remote location. . . . .	130
Carlisle school greatly improved. . . . .	259
Crows better than last year. . . . .	136
Eastern Cherokees, excellent. . . . .	183
Fort Belknap Indians, fair, with scrofulous and consumptive tendencies. . . . .	142
Hampton students, improvement in. . . . .	264
Indians, Colorado River Agency, wretched, venereal diseases prevail. . . . .	3
improvement in. . . . .	LI
Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, good. . . . .	122
Quappaw Agency, miasmatic and pulmonary diseases prevail. . . . .	93
Quinaialet Agency, report of physician on. . . . .	213
statistics showing. . . . .	398
Menomonees, report of Dr. Cleary. . . . .	227
Mescalero Apaches improved. . . . .	170
Mission Indians good, except for whooping-cough and measles. . . . .	11
New York Indians same for several years, diseases mainly hereditary and incurable. . . . .	182
Otoes comparatively good. . . . .	89
Poncas poor, syphilis, consumption, and scrofula prevail. . . . .	87
Rosebud Sioux gradually improving. . . . .	44
Santee Sioux poor, owing to scrofula and unhealthy living. . . . .	161
Southern Utes good, death rate decreasing. . . . .	16
Western Shoshones good, births exceed deaths. . . . .	166
White Earth Chippewas good, except epidemic of measles. . . . .	129
Yakamas, report of Dr. W. G. Coe. . . . .	224
(See Disease and Health.)	
San Juan country, Navajos unjustly deprived of access to, settlers removed. . . . .	LXXI, 176
San Puells, refuse anything from Government, live mostly by stock-raising. . . . .	206
statistics in regard to. . . . .	362
Santee Agency, Nebr., annual report of Agent Hill. . . . .	154
Satsops, number and condition of. . . . .	211, 212
School and schools—	
Addresses of superintendents of. . . . .	413
Albuquerque, report of superintendent Burke. . . . .	248
Among five civilized tribes, number, attendance, description of. . . . .	106-110
Appropriations for, should be increased. . . . .	IV, XVI
Attendance at, table. . . . .	313
Barn, Shoshone Agency, burned. . . . .	232
Boarding, Absentee Shawnee, good crops raised by. . . . .	97
Blackfeet Agency, has all pupils it can accommodate. . . . .	130
Cheyenne and Arapaho, well attended. . . . .	76
Colorado River Reserve, report Ella Burton, superintendent. . . . .	3
Comanches wish one separate from Kiowas. . . . .	83
contract, Menomonee, industries taught at. . . . .	227
statistics relating to. . . . .	321
Crow Creek well conducted, addition to building needed. . . . .	23
Crow Agency, progressing satisfactorily, report of Superintendent Beadle. . . . .	135, 136
Eastern Cherokee, well located and managed. . . . .	183
Flathead Agency, are excellent institutions. . . . .	140
Fort Beck Agency, crowded by system of compulsory attendance. . . . .	145
Grand Ronde, expenses of less than \$100 per capita. . . . .	185
Kaw, progress of pupils satisfactory, conduct admirable. . . . .	86
Kiowa, not as successful as usual. . . . .	82
Klamath Reserve, well taught industrially. . . . .	186
Makah, has larger attendance than ever before. . . . .	209
Menomonee, attendance greater than accommodations. . . . .	226
Mescalero Apaches not interested in, but pupils do well. . . . .	168
Moquis Pueblos anxious for. . . . .	178
Navajo, little progress made by, sick pupils neglected by physician. . . . .	176
needed at Round Valley Agency instead of day schools. . . . .	13
for Chippewas of Michigan. . . . .	125
Nevada appropriates \$10,000 for establishment of, at Carson City. . . . .	163
Nez Percé Agency removed to Fort Lapwai. . . . .	72
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, three as full as accommodations admit. . . . .	215
Omaha, filled to full capacity without compulsion. . . . .	153
Otoe, report of Superintendent Hutchison. . . . .	90
Pima Agency, over crowded, children turned away. . . . .	5
Ponca, reached high standard of excellence. . . . .	58
Pottawatomie, etc., Agency, three, well organized and fairly attended. . . . .	123
Pyramid Lake, successful, industries carefully taught. . . . .	163
Quinaialet, efficiently managed. . . . .	214
Sac and Fox, located on poor land. . . . .	97
Indian Territory, improvement in. . . . .	261
Santee, more steady attendance than hitherto, industrial work prominent. . . . .	158
Shoshone, a failure during part of the year. . . . .	233
should be established by Government for Fort Belknap Agency. . . . .	143
should be established on Hoopa Valley Reserve. . . . .	8

	Page.
School and schools—Continued.	
Boarding Siletz, badly managed .....	189
Sisseton Agency, many industries taught in .....	46
Sine-masho, feeling of Indians against superintendent .....	196
St. Marie's, Turtle Mountain, a success in spite of great obstacles .....	31
two and five day for Standing Rock Sioux, well managed .....	49
two Quapaw Agency, well attended and conducted .....	92, 93, 94
Umatilla, improvement in .....	199
Umatilla, disputes as to management of .....	193
Warm Springs, managed efficiently .....	196
White Earth Agency, special industrial training given at .....	128
Wichita, successfully conducted, should be enlarged .....	82
Winnebago, a failure during most of the year .....	152
Yakama, successful, but not enough farm work done .....	224
Yankton, report of Superintendent Selden on condition and improvement of well attended and conducted .....	65 61
Buildings, additional, needed for Winnebago school .....	152
Cantonment, Indian Territory, almost in ruins .....	74
Carlisle, new, paid for by pupils and friends of school .....	259
Congress should remove restriction as to cost of .....	XVIII
Crow, addition to needed .....	135
Crow Creek Agency, being erected by Miss Howard .....	
day, in process of erection at Tongue River .....	148
erected for Salem school .....	252
fine, completed by Catholics on Crow Reserve .....	136
Fort Stevenson, burned .....	237
Fort Peck Agency, should be enlarged .....	145
handsome new, erected by Catholics at Crow Creek .....	23
mission, Shoshone Reserve, unfortunately located and must be rebuilt .....	233
more needed for Genoa school .....	246
needed for Ouray Agency .....	200
7 new built, Cheyenne River Agency .....	19
new needed at Chilocco .....	417
new should be erected at Umatilla Agency; old in bad condition .....	193
put up by Queets with little Government assistance .....	211
Quapaw, burned .....	72, 93
Quinalet Agency, unfit for occupancy .....	213
Santee Sioux, enlarged during year .....	158
Utah, not fit for the purpose .....	199
Warm Springs, in bad state .....	198
Yankton Agency, dangerous for want of repairs .....	61
Carlisle, Pennsylvania, annual report of Captain Pratt, U. S. Army, superintendent ..	256
Chickasaw negroes denied privilege of .....	111
Chilocco, Indian Territory, annual report of Superintendent Branham .....	414
Colville Agency buildings should be turned into .....	208
Compulsory attendance at, should be enforced .....	237
Cost of maintaining, table .....	313
Day, among Mission Indians a success, all averaging 15 pupils should be continued ...	11
contract, statistics relating to .....	322
Eastern Cherokee, five well patronized, do much good .....	183
Flandreau, has average attendance of 23 .....	159
Fort Belknap Agency, as satisfactory as day school can be .....	142
Jamestown, better attended than usual .....	210
La Pointe Agency, eleven, contract and government .....	230
Lemhi Agency, doing fairly, but should be a boarding school .....	70
Lower Brulé, a remarkable success, industries taught .....	25, 26
Mackinac Agency, attendance at, small .....	125
Modoc and Miami, well attended .....	92
Oneidas have six .....	228
Papago, has all pupils building will accommodate .....	6
Peoria, poorly attended owing to party feeling in tribe .....	92
Ponca, report of Superintendent John E. Smith .....	160
public, twenty-nine supported by State of New York .....	181
Queets, has done much for tribe .....	212, 214
Quillehute, largely attended, issue of clothing to pupils of, wise .....	209
Stockbridge, poorly attended, children less educated than were their fathers ...	228
Southern Ute Agency, not prosperous .....	15
thirteen, on Rosebud Reserve .....	43
Turtle Mountain, small attendance because children need clothing .....	31, 34
two Government, among Pueblos have done fairly well .....	179
two Presbyterian, on Devil's Lake Reserve taught in Sioux language .....	31
Walker River, filled to utmost capacity .....	163
Western Shoshone, well taught and attended .....	166
Eastern, education of Indians at, an injury .....	36
pupils of, placed among farmers with beneficial results .....	XVII, 258, 269
Employés, names of, and salaries paid .....	323
Exhibition, Devil's Lake Agency, surprisingly creditable .....	32
excites much interest among Yankton Sioux .....	61
given by Carlisle students .....	XVIII, 259
Expenditures for, made by Bureau Catholic Indian Missions .....	419
Farm, Chilocco, crops raised .....	416
42 acres, cultivated by school boys Yankton Agency .....	61
Fort Stevenson, abundance of vegetables raised on .....	236
Genoa, abundance of grain raised on .....	243
of 490 acres cultivated by pupils of Haskell Institute .....	239
value of supplies raised on .....	322
Fort Totten should be abandoned by troops and used for .....	31
Fort Stevenson, Dak., report Superintendent Scott .....	235



	Page.
School and schools—Continued.	
Genoa, Nebr., report of Superintendent Chase.....	243
Hampton, Va., report of Superintendent S. C. Armstrong.....	261
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., report of Superintendent Robinson.....	238
Hope, Springfield, Dak., pupils of, taught variety of industries.....	158
Keams Cañon, report of Superintendent Gallaher on.....	235
Laws of Choctaw Nation.....	105
Manual labor, Tonawanda Reserve, a failure and closed.....	181
Mission, among five civilized tribes, number, attendance, etc.....	106-110
boarding, carried on by American Missionary Association at Fort Berthold.....	37, 40
one Catholic, one Episcopal among Rosebud Sioux.....	43
St. Paul's, report of Jane H. Johnston, principal.....	66
Sisseton Agency, potent factor in civilization.....	46, 47
three among Pueblos.....	180
Yankton Agency, influence for good of, incalculable.....	62
Catholic, carried on on Pottawatomie Reserve, Ind T.....	96
Contract, Colville, admirably conducted.....	207
Cœur d'Aléne, admirably managed.....	207
Tongue River, prospers under great obstacles.....	148
Tulalip, report of Superintendent Simon.....	218
Day, eleven, among Pueblos have done fairly well.....	180
maintained by Congregationalists, Catholics, and Episcopalians among	
Standing Rock Sioux.....	51
Presbyterian, Yankton Agency, taught in Dakota language.....	62
two Presbyterian, among Rosebud Sioux.....	43
established by Catholics for Fort Belknap Indians.....	143
Mennonite, two, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, well conducted.....	77, 79
Halstead, Kans., promises good results.....	80
Successfully conducted by Unitarian Association on Crow Reserve.....	136
Nez Percés, anxious for.....	200
None at Ouray Agency.....	206
Number of and attendance at, tables.....	XV
On reservations, Indians should be educated at, in preference to distant schools.....	61
On reserves, teaching of other than English language in, prohibited.....	XXII
Opposition of Pine Ridge Sioux to, passing away.....	42
Orphan, among Choctaws and Cherokees.....	106, 109
Public, of Pennsylvania, 100 Carlisle students attend.....	261
Reports, quarterly, should give information as to industrial pursuits of pupils.....	160
Reservation, regular transfers of pupils from, to distant schools should be made an-	
nually.....	239
Rosebud Sioux indifferent to.....	43
Salem, Oregon, Klamath children taken to, can not stand climate.....	186
report of Superintendent Lee.....	252
Santee normal training is among the best of.....	158
report Alfred L. Riggs, superintendent.....	161
Should be eliminated from politics.....	216
Sitka, report Superintendent Kelly.....	234
Statistics relating to, tables.....	313-347
Superintendent should be appointed direct by Indian Office.....	194
Teachers, poor economy to pay meager salaries to.....	216
Thomas Orphan Asylum, New York, has done much for Cattaraugus Indians.....	18
Wanted by Moses for his band.....	206
Yuma, Cal., annual report of Superintendent Mary O'Neil.....	418
(See Education, Pupils and Students.)	
Scott, Geo. W., superintendent Fort Stevenson school, Dak., report of.....	235
John B., Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., annual report of.....	105
Seminole in Florida, success of attempt to place on homesteads, doubtful.....	LIII
statistics in regard to.....	354, 364, 370, 384
(See Five Civilized Tribes.)	
Selden, Perry, superintendent Yankton boarding-school, report of.....	65
Seneca Reservations in New York, claim of Ogden Land Company to, should be extinguished.....	LXXV
Senecas lack industry and energy.....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 358, 370, 374, 384, 388
Settlers, Indian lands released under allotment act shall be disposed of only to.....	V
in San Juan country deny Navajos access to river and are removed.....	LXXII, 176
removed from Crow Creek complain of delay in removal.....	24
Shawnees, Absentee, are thrifty, never have had Government rations.....	96
Big Jim's band, removal of to their reserve, a hardship bravely born.....	96
Black Bob, frauds in purchase of lands of, in Kansas.....	LXV
Quapaw Agency, are a non-progressive tribe.....	91
statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384
Sheehan, T. J., White Earth Agency, Minn., annual report of.....	126
Sheep and horses, large numbers of, owned by Navajos.....	171
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., annual report of Agent Jones.....	231
Reserve, executive order setting apart portion of, as military reserve.....	301
Shoshones, Fort Hall Agency, are disposed to settle down and labor.....	67
statistics in regard to.....	352, 358, 364, 368, 374, 378, 382, 388, 392
Western should have fewer blankets and teepee cloth, more lumber and schools.....	166
Siletz Agency, Oregon, Indians of, statistics in regard to.....	360, 376, 388
annual report of Agent Lane.....	188
Simon, J., Superintendent Tulalip school, report of.....	218
Sioux, Cheyenne River Agency, Dak., condition and progress of.....	17
Devil's Lake Agency, history of.....	27
Fort Peck Agency. (See Fort Peck.)	
Pine Ridge, condition and progress of.....	40
Reserve should be divided.....	21
reserves, Dak., rights of way through for railroads.....	XLII, XLIII

	Page.
Sioux, Santee, industrious and engaged in variety of occupations.....	155
Standing Rock Agency, history of years' work among.....	48
statistics in regard to.....	350, 352, 356, 366, 372, 374, 380, 382, 386
Yankton, history of year's work among.....	53
Sisseton Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Jenkins.....	45
S'Klallams, statistics in regard to.....	362
S'Kokomish Indians, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
Smith, John E., superintendent Ponca day school, report of.....	160
Snakes, decrease in population of, should be removed to better location.....	180, 188
statistics in regard to.....	358, 376, 388
Soldiers. (See Military.)	
Southern Ute Agency, Colo., annual report of Agent Stollsteimer.....	14
Spokanes, agreement of Northwest Indian Commission with.....	XXXI
Lower, strive to be industrious and self-supporting.....	205
statistics in regard to.....	362, 376, 390
Upper, pass their time gambling and drinking, should go to Cœur d'Alène Reserve.....	207
Squaxins, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
Standing, A. J., report on condition of students returned from eastern schools to Osage.....	82
Standing-Rock Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent McLaughlin.....	48
Stealing of agency property, employé sentenced to three years' imprisonment for.....	232
Stephan, J. A., director Bureau Catholic Indian Mission, report of.....	418
Stevens, Mark W., Mackinac Agency, Mich., annual report of.....	124
Stock and implements issued to Winnebagoes, more needed.....	150
cattle, herd of one thousand and sixty issued Crows, more needed.....	135
cattle, paid Kiowas and Comanches for use of grazing lands.....	81
eighty-four head issued to Sioux of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies.....	21
five hundred and twenty head issued to Cheyenne River Sioux.....	18
Fort Peck Agency, loss of small compared with loss of stockmen outside reserve.....	147
issued to Mescalero Apaches not well cared for.....	168
laws, Indians can not understand, whites take advantage of ignorance.....	208
of Pima Indians stolen by whites.....	4
one hundred and thirty head issued to Poncas.....	88
owned by Indians, table.....	381
raising, Colorado River Reserve, up-hill work.....	2
engaged in considerably by Shoshones and Arapahoes.....	233
most remunerative industry for Indians of Klamath Reserve.....	186
principal occupation of Navaïoes.....	171
should be furnished Tonkawas.....	89
three hundred head issued to Pine Ridge Indians.....	41
Yakama Agency, sale of.....	221
Stockbridges and Munsees should have lands allotted, and be thrown on their own resources.....	228
statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 392
Stollsteimer, Chn. F., Southern Ute Agency, Colo., annual report of.....	14
Saint Regis Indians, statistics in regard to.....	358, 374
Students, returned, at Pima Agency are enterprising and have large farms.....	4
building for home for, being erected by Miss Howard, at Crow Creek.....	24
difficulties encountered by, in their homes.....	246, 247
from Carlisle to Osage Agency, history of.....	85
from eastern schools, do not work so well as those educated on reserves.....	77
Pueblo, some doing well, others not.....	180
from Hampton, record of.....	270
from Salem school, good report of.....	253
in condition of, much to commend and much to deplore.....	260
persistent effort made to induce them to take up old customs.....	84, 86
(See Pupils.)	
Suicide of Blackfoot Indian to escape arrest.....	131
Summers, J. V., Quapaw Agency, Ind T., annual report of.....	90
Sumner, Col. E. V., vigorous and wise action of in removing settlers from Oklahoma.....	LXVIII
Superstition still dominates most Yankton Sioux.....	54
Suppai Indians, statistics in regard to.....	348
Supplies for Blackfeet Agency, for the first time sufficient for needs of Indians.....	132
quality and quantity furnished, good and sufficient.....	16
subsistence, furnished, of good quality.....	79
Survey made of northern boundary of Flathead Reservation.....	139
needed of western boundary of Sioux Reserve.....	53
of Pueblo reserves needed to prevent trespass and contention.....	179
of their allotments, S'Kokomish Indians pay for.....	215
of Warm Springs Reserve, carefully made and substantially marked.....	195
should be confirmed in spite of complaints.....	195
Yankton Sioux forcibly oppose.....	58
Surveys of reservations, appropriation of \$100,000 for.....	VI, 277
proceeding to extent of appropriations allowed.....	XXV
Swinomish Indians, crops, etc., raised by.....	217
statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390

## T.

Talbott, W. H., Tulalip Agency, Wash., annual report of.....	217
Taxation, liability of Pueblos to, by territory, questionable, result disastrous.....	LXXIV
Teninoes, statistics in regard to.....	360, 376, 390
Warm Springs Reserve, number and condition.....	196
Timber depredations on Indian lands, legislation needed to prevent.....	XXVI
on Tulalip and Madison Reserves should furnish handsome revenue to Indians.....	217
strip containing, on Tule River Reserve, should be restored to public domain.....	13
Towaconies, statistics in regard to.....	352
Tonasket drinks and behaves badly.....	207
Tongue River Agency, Mont., annual report of Agent Upshaw.....	147
Tonkawas, statistics in regard to.....	354, 370, 384



	Page.
Tonkawas worked well for first time, but crops a failure .....	89
Trader, Fort Peck Agency, gives general satisfaction, superintends Sunday school.....	146
needed at Neah Bay Agency.....	210
Traders, practice of, in taking articles in pawn from Navajoes, stopped.....	174
should be in sympathy with Administration.....	174
Trades taught in Indian schools.....	235, 236, 239, 241, 241, 249, 254, 257, 258, 263, 415
(See Apprentices.)	
Transportation, Interstate Commerce law increases cost of .....	IV
(See Freightings.)	
Treaty of peace between Bloods of Canada, and Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....	142
Trespass by whites on stock, Pima Indians suffer from.....	4
on timber and coal, no law to protect lands of five civilized tribes from.....	116
Trespassers, Eastern Cherokee lands held by, should be restored to Indians.....	183
on Indian lands, legislation needed to better prevent .....	XXVI
on Mission Indian reserves, removal of.....	LI, 10
removal of, from Round Valley Reserve, Cal.....	LII
white and cattle, removed from Kiowa Reserve by Indian police.....	83
with cattle, removed from Sioux Reserve.....	18
(See Intruders.)	
Trust funds and trust lands, transactions in.....	287
Tulalip Agency, Wash., annual report of Agent Talbott .....	217
Tule River Agency, Cal., annual report of Agent Belknap.....	13
consolidated with Mission Agency.....	XLIX
Reserve, should be sold and proceeds used to purchase farms for Indians.....	14
Tules, statistics in regard to.....	348, 366, 380
Turtle Mountain Chippewas, condition of.....	33
Reserve so overcrowded that allotments can not be made.....	34
Tuscaroras, statistics in regard to.....	358, 374, 388

## U.

Utah and Ouray Agency, Utah, annual report of Agent Byrnes.....	199
Uncompahgre Reserves, act giving right of way through, for Utah Midland Rail- road.....	285
Reserve, executive order setting apart portion of, as military reserve.....	300
Ukies and Wylackies, statistics in regard to .....	348, 366, 380
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Coffey .....	191-
commission, diminished Umatilla Reserve selected by.....	XXXII
Reserve, Indians satisfied with bill for reducing, and allotting lands.....	191
Umatillas, statistics in regard to .....	360, 376, 390
Umpquas, statistics in regard to .....	358, 360, 376, 388
Union Agency, Ind. Ter., annual report of Agent Owen .....	98
Upshaw, Robert L., Tongue River Agency, Mont., annual report of.....	147
Ute outbreak, alleged, was an outbreak of whites upon Utes.....	LXXIX
Reserve, uncertainty of eastern boundary-line of.....	LXXIX
trouble in Colorado, history of.....	201
Utes, attacks upon, by Colorado militia and posse .....	LXXXI, 202
overpayment to, adjusted .....	XIV, 201
restitution of property of, taken by Colorado citizens demanded .....	203
Southern, some making progress, others of roving disposition.....	16
statistics in regard to .....	350, 360, 366, 376, 380, 390
Utah and White River, are blanket Indians and work but little.....	199

## V.

Visiting by Indians, prohibition of, conduces to order and stops raids.....	133
practice of, detrimental, should be entirely prohibited.....	156
Voth, H. R., Supt. Mennonite Mission, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, annual report of.....	79

## W.

Wacos, statistics in regard to.....	352
Walla Wallas, statistics in regard to .....	360, 376, 390
status of .....	191
Umatilla Reserve. (See Umatilla.)	
Ward, John S., Mission Agency, Cal., annual report of.....	9
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Wheeler.....	194
Indians, statistics in regard to.....	360, 376, 390
Warner, Jesse F., Omaha and Winnebago Agency, annual report of.....	150
Wascoes, statistics in regard to .....	360, 376, 390
Warm Springs Reserve, number and condition of.....	196
West, James R., appointed allotment agent.....	VII
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., annual report of Agent Scott.....	165
Wheat, seed, should be purchased from surplus raised by Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas..	82
Wheeler, Jason, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, annual report of.....	194
Whipple, Rev. H. B., appointed member of Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXVIII
Whisky and hard cider the bane of the New York Indians.....	181
drinking and gambling almost suppressed among Spokanes .....	205
Moses and his band addicted to.....	206
none used by Fort Belknap Indians.....	142
sale of, to Indians, detective for Coville Agency needed to prevent .....	207
difficulty in obtaining conviction for.....	207
less frequent since United States commissioner and marshal were appointed at Sac and Fox Agency.....	96
one case prosecuted.....	218
white man arrested for, but released on insufficient evidence.....	164

	Page.
Whisky sellers, number of, arrested and turned over to United States marshal .....	146
sellers punished, number of, table.....	349
Tonasket drinks, and gives to his people .....	207
(See Drunkenness and Liquor.)	
White Earth Agency, agreements made with Indians of, by Northwest Indian Commission.....	XXVIII
Minn., annual report of Agent Sheehan.....	126
Reservation, Minn., Chippewas of, desire allotments.....	LXVI
Reserve, Minn., Chippewas of, desire ratification of agreement with North-west Commission .....	LXVI, 129
Whites adopted into Indian tribes usually cause trouble.....	91, 97
arrested by Indian police for horse stealing .....	132
unlawfully on Indian reserves, number of, table.....	366
Wichitas and affiliated bands, statistics in regard to.....	352, 370, 382
have done more work than ever before, but bad season for crops.....	81
(See Kiowa).	
Wichumnis, statistics in regard to .....	348
Williams, G. D., Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. Ter., annual report of .....	73
Williams, M. C., Pueblo Agency, N. Mex., annual report of .....	179
Williamson, Henry E., Crow Agency, Mont., annual report of .....	133
Williamson, Rev. John P., report of Presbyterian mission work among Yankton Sioux.....	67
Willoughby, Charles, Quinaielt Agency, annual report of .....	211
Wilson, A. M., appointed to locate Florida Seminoles on homesteads.....	LIII
Windmill, for pumping water, erected at Sisseton Agency .....	47
Winnebago Reservation, allotments on, commenced .....	LXVIII
Winnebagoes, statistics in regard to.....	356, 364, 374, 386
unusual interest in farming manifested by .....	150
Women, Navajo, have estates separate from their husbands.....	172
Women's National Indian Association send missionary to Fort Hall Agency.....	69
Wright, John V., appointed on Northwest Indian Commission .....	XXVIII
Wyandottes are good average farmers.....	91
statistics in regard to .....	354, 370, 384
Wylackies and Ukies, statistics in regard to .....	348, 366, 380

## Y.

Yakama Agency, Wash., annual report of Agent Priestly.....	220
Yakamas and others, statistics in regard to.....	362, 378, 390
right of, to fisheries established by court.....	LXXXIII
Yankton Agency, Dak., annual report of Agent Kinney.....	53
Yates, C. H., Round Valley Agency, Cal., annual report of.....	12
Yuma Indians transferred to care of Mission Agency .....	L
school, California, report of Superintendent Mary O'Neil.....	418















